



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

Stanford University Libraries

3 6105 117 217 229



**OFFICIAL AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF INDIAN OFFICIAL
PUBLICATIONS.**

In England.

E. Arnold, 41 & 43, Maddox Street, Bond Street, W., London.,
Constable & Co., 16, James Street, Haymarket, W., London.

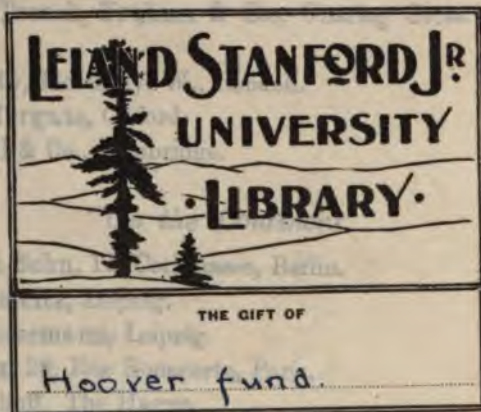
P. S. King & Son, 2 & 4, Great Smith Street, Westminster, S.W.,
London

Kegan Paul, 1, W.C.,
London

B. Quaritch

Williams &

Deighton



Friedlander

Otto Harr

Karl W. I

Ernest Ler

Martinus I

In India.

Higginbotham & Co. and V. Kalyanarama Iyer & Co., Madras.

Thacker, Spink & Co., and W. Newman & Co., Calcutta.

S. K. Lahiri & Co., Calcutta.

Thacker & Co. (Ld.), A. J. Combridge & Co., and Curator,
Government Central Book Depot, Bombay.

D. B. Taraporevala (Ld.), Sons & Co., Bombay.

Sunder Pandurang, Bookseller, etc., Bombay.

GAZETTEER

OF THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

VOLUME XXVII.

GENERAL INDEX.

UNDER GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BOMBAY :
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

1904.

[Indian Price—4 Rupees.]
[English Price—6 Shillings.]

110460

110460

Sir James Campbell commenced the *Bombay Gazetteer* in 1873 and issued the last volume in 1901. It was his intention to render the contents of this great work more accessible to the public by the issue of a General Index. Illness, leading to his much deplored death in 1903, stood between the design and its accomplishment. It has been my privilege, under the orders of Government, to supply the missing volume.

Special acknowledgments are due to my Assistant, Mr. N. R. Jog, for valuable aid in preparing the materials.

R. E. ENTHOVEN.

Poona, August 1904.

GENERAL INDEX

TO THE

BOMBAY GAZETTEER SERIES.

A

A-AL: plant cultivated in Berár, Khándesh, Surat and other places, useful for dyeing, XXV, 88, 246; as a food plant, *id.* 162; used in famine, *id.* 200.

Aázam, Prince: son of Aurangzib, IX, pt. ii, 98.
Abbáji Purandhare: Báláji Vishwanáth's friend, XIX, 254, 258.

Abbáji Soudeo: Shiváji's general in the Konkan and Subhedár of Kalyán (1648), I, pt. ii, 69, 592; takes Kalyán (1648), XIV, 120.

Abars: Skythians, conquer Panjáb and Sindh, (second century B.C.); represented by Jatós and Meds, IX, pt. i, 265 note 2.

Ába Shelukar: Peshwa's Subhedár of Gujarát; levies contributions on the Gáikwár's villages, I, pt. i, 411; is made over to the British Government (1807), *id.* 416; a partizan of Náná Fadnavis, and the Subhedár of Ahmadabad; his campaign against the Peshwa, VII, 200, 201 and note 1, 386.

Abbalabhe: daughter of the Ráshtrakuta King Amoghavarsha I, I, pt. ii, 402.

Abbas: the Prophets' uncle, founder of the Abbási family, IX, pt. ii, 8; shrine of, *id.* 12 note 3.

Abbási-Al-Moáttamed-Alalláh: the fifteenth Khalífah (870-891), IX, pt. ii, 3 note 3.

Abbási, Al-Muktadir: the eighteenth Khalífah (908-932), IX, pt. ii, 35 note 1.

Abbasid: Khalifs. *See* Khalifs.

Abbásis: a Section of Shaikhs, IX, pt. ii, 8 and note 3.

Abbe Reynal: European writer (A. D. 1760), IX, pt. i, p. 78 note 1.

Abbigeri: village in Dhárwár District, XXII, 648.

Abdális: beggars, also called Dafális, who assist exorcists in their performances, IX, pt. ii, 20. *See* Beggars.

Abdalláh: meaning of, IX, pt. ii, 136 note 1.

Abdallis: an Afghan tribe, who took the name of Duranis, IX, pt. i, 459.

Ábdlar Khánah: water-room in Musalman dwellings, IX, pt. ii, 92.

Abdasa: sub-division in Cutch, historical references to, V, 2, 131, 138, 146.

Ab-der-Bazzak: Persian traveller; his notice of pirates in the India seas (A. D. 1440), XII, 447; his mention of Honávar (1444), XV, pt. ii, 49, 308; description of Vijayanagar Kingdom, *id.* 99-100.

Abdul-Aziz: Wahhábi leader, IX, pt. ii, 12 note 3. *See* Wahhábis.

Abdul Aziz: Khán of Junnar, in the Poona District; becomes viceroy by a forged order and appoints Jawán Mard Khán his deputy in Gujarát, I, pt. i, 326; his defeat and death at Kim Kathodra, *id.* 328.

Abdul Dalel Khán: Nawáb of Sávanur; is made member of the Bombay Legislative Council (1862), I, pt. ii, 668; XXII, 803-804; son of Abdul Kheir Khán, is installed Nawáb of Sávanur (1877), I, pt. ii, 668.

Abdul Gháfar Khán: son of Abdul Ráuf Khán, the founder of Sávanur (1700), I, pt. ii, 666.

Abdul Hakim Khán: son and successor of Majid Khán, Nawáb of Sávanur (1751-1795); declines to acknowledge the supremacy of the Nizám and refuses to surrender an officer of the Peshwa; is attacked by both and becomes the Peshwa's vassal (1756), I, pt. ii, 656-657, 666-667; is gained over by Haidar; at war with the Maráthas and the Nizám, with Haidar and Tipu, XXII, 797-802; offends Tipu and becomes a pensioner of the Maráthas at Poona, where he dies (1795), I, pt. ii, 667.

Abdul Kádír: son and prime minister of Ghiásuddín Khilji, I, pt. i, 362; *id.* 364. *See* Násiruddin.

Abdul Kádír Jilani: cenotaph of, X, 464.

Abdul Kádír Muhiyud-Din-Gilani: Maulána Sayad Saint, IX, pt. ii, 6 note 1 (3); *id.* 50; shrine of, *id.* 56; celebration of his birth-day by Sunnis, *id.* 140.

Abdul Karim: engineer of the emperor Jehángir, repairs buildings at Máudu (1617), I, pt. i, 373.

Abdul Karim: grandson of Bahlol Khán, succeeds to supreme power at Bijápur; opposes the Mughals with vigour, I, pt. ii, 653, 665; attacks Panhálá (1674), XXIV, 314; makes a treaty with the Mughals (1675), I, pt. ii, 653, 665; joins the Mughals and attacks Golkonda; his death (1676), *id.* 654.

Abdul Khán: *see* Abdul Hakim Khán.

Abdul Kheir Khán: adopted son of Abdul Hakim Khán of Sávanur, I, pt. ii, 667; successor of Abdul Dalel Khán, Nawáb of Sávanur; his death (1868), *id.* 668.

Abdulla: brother of Ibráhim A'dil Sháh; plots to depose his brother, is discovered, flies to Goa, marches on Bijápur with the help of the Portuguese and Burhán Nizám of Ahmad-

- nagar; is forced to fly to Goa; is killed (1554), I, pt. ii, 643.
- Abdullāh: Wāhhābī leader; his defeat by Muhammad Ali, Pasha of Egypt (1812); suffers death at Constantinople (1818), IX, pt. ii, 12 note 3. See Wāhhābīs.
- Abdullāh: Shīah missionary of the Mustaʿlīan sect, IX, pt. ii, 26; founder of the sect of Shīah Bohoras in Gujarāt (1067), *id.* 3 note 3; *id.* 125; his miracles and success at Cambay and Patan; converts King Sidhraj Jaisingh and his Hindu subjects, *id.* 26. See Missionaries.
- Abdullāh Khān Uzbek: Akbar's general, reconquers Mālwa (1563), I, pt. i, 369.
- Abdullāh Maimūn: IX, pt. ii, 37.
- Abdullāh Wassāf: author of *Taziyat-ul-Amsār*, I, pt. i, 515 and note 6.
- Abdul-Malik: Fifth Umayyad Khalīfah (684-705), IX, pt. ii, 1 note 1; *id.* 14 note 3.
- Abdul Bahim Khān: son of Bahlol Khān, ancestor of the Sāvanur family, I, pt. ii, 665.
- Abdul Rahmān: Arab missionary, settled in Malanggad in Thāna District, XIV, 220.
- Abdul Bāuf Khān: successor of Abdul Karīm Khān, enters the service of the Mughals; receives the title of Diler Khān Bahādūr Diler Jang and an assignment of twenty-two Māhals; founds Sāvanur (1700), I, pt. ii, 655, 665-666; Nawāb of Sāvanur (1686-1715), XXII, 793.
- Abdul Rehman: Sunni Bohora, who claimed to be the Imām Mahdī, his disturbance at Māndvi (1810), IX, pt. ii, 60 note 4; *id.* 198 note 5.
- Abdul Wahāb: Arab reformer (1700-1800), XXIV, 150.
- Abdul Wahhāb: clan, IX, pt. ii, 12 note 3. See Wāhhābīs.
- Abdul Wahhāb: Founder of the Wāhhābī sect; his preachings against religious abuses; his expulsion from his native place; his determination to spread his reforms, IX, pt. ii, 12 note 3. See Wāhhābīs.
- Abdur Rashīd: great ancestor of the Afghāns; is believed to have received the title of Batān from the Prophet, IX, pt. ii, 10 note 4.
- Abdur Rehman Sāmīrī: Muhammadan name of a Malabar Zamorin; converted by Nāiatās; his tomb at Zhaifar, venerated by the Arabs, IX, pt. ii, 15 note 1.
- Abelmoschos esculentus: *bhendī*, very commonly cultivated as a vegetable, XXV, 147; a fibrous plant, *id.* 227.
- Abhai Singh: Rājā of Jodhpur, assisted the viceroy of Gujarāt against Pilāji Gāikwar, VII, 171; governorship of Gujarat offered to, by the Delhi Court; defeated by the late viceroy at Adālej (1730), *id.* 172. See Abheysingh.
- Abbāvi: crop share system in Kolāba District, XI, 183 note 3; based on inspection, *id.* 184, 185.
- Abhaya Mudrā: attitude at the time of giving a blessing, Kāshyap statue at Sopāra represented in the, XIV, 331; Kanak statue at Sopāra represented in the, *id.* 412-413.
- Abhayatilaka: reviser of the *Dvyāśraya* Kosha, I, pt. ii, 567.
- Abhayatilakagani: Jain Monk (1255), revised the *Dvyāśraya*, I, pt. i, 156.
- Abheysingh, Mahārāja: fifty-third viceroy of Gujarāt (1730-1733), I, pt. i, 310; his defeat by Mubārīz-ul-Mulk, *id.* 311; procures assassination of Pilāji Gāikwar and takes Baroda (1732), *id.* 313; is reappointed fifty-fifth viceroy of Gujarāt, *id.* 319. See Abhai-singh.
- Abhidhāna Chintāmani: work, written by Hemachandra, I, pt. i, 192.
- Abhilashitārtha Chintāmani: work of Someshvara III, the Western Chālukya King, I, pt. ii, 456. See Mānasollāsa.
- Abhinanyu: early Rashtrakūta prince, his copper-plate grant, I, pt. i, 120; I, pt. ii, 384, 386.
- Abhir (Abhira): country of the shepherds, Introduction to the History of Konkan, I, pt. ii, x; Western Coast of India from the Tapti to Devgad, traces of Ahirs preserved in IX, pt. i, 265 and note 2; name of a province, I, pt. i, 52.
- Abhir (Abhira): tribe, I, pt. i, 52, 64 note 3, 137; cowherds, come into power, I, pt. ii, 177-178; race, destroyed by Kholeśvar, Singhana's general, *id.* 240; cowherds of ancient Hindu writings, IX, pt. i, 264 note 1; a Brāhman sub-division in Khāndesh, their origin and dialect, XII, 52. See Ahirs.
- Abhira Kings: rulers of North Dakhan (A. D. 416), XVI, 15, 16, 183; mention of, in Nāsik caves, *id.* 580; inscription of Isvarasena Abhir, *id.* 624.
- Abhisara: Tract between Mari and Margala, IX, pt. i, 265.
- Abhona: in Nāsik district, survey settlement of (1869), XVI, 253-257; lapsed to the British, *id.* 646.
- Abhpura: hill in Kāthiāwār, the scene of the rout of the Vāghers (1859), VIII, 10.
- Abhyadhaka: or Vridhhi Shraddha, IX, pt. i, 41.
- Abi: tribe, I, pt. i, 534.
- Abington: Captain, his unsuccessful attack on Malanggad (1780), and retreat from, XIII, 506, 507; XIV, 221.
- Abir: fragrant powder, found in casket containing images of Buddha at Sopāra, its probable composition, XIV, 329, 333, 411 and note 1.
- Abiria: name of a province, I, pt. i, 52; *id.* 53 note 1, 137; Upper Sindh and Multān, 537. See Abhira; in Sind, identified with Ophir, XIV, 318.
- Abisares: ruler of the hills, between Mari and Margala pass, traces of Ahirs preserved in, IX, pt. i, 264-265.
- Abhur: village in Dhārwar district, inscription at, I, pt. ii, 306 note 5; 482 and note 1; temple of Vira Somanātha at, *id.* 483; village, temples, inscriptions, XXII, 648.
- Aboriginal tillage: in Kolāba, XI, 93; in Panch Māhals, III, 232; in Surat, II, 62.
- Aborigines: (B. C. 1500) early tribes called dāsyus or fiends in the Vedas, and nistadas or original settlers in the Ramāyan; existing chief tribes; Kali Parāj or dusky race, general name of early tribes, IX, pt. i, page x.

- Abūti: Brāhman sub-division, IX, pt. i, 4; in Cutch, V, 47; in Kathiāwār, VIII, 146.
- Abrus precatorius: *Gunj*, a climbing shrub, XXV, 217.
- Abu: king of, present with Mularāja in the battle with Grahariṇi, I, pt. i, 160; magnificent temple of Nemināth built by Vastupāla and Tejapāla on, *id.* 199, 202; inscription on the temple of Vastupāla at, 204; Mutiny at, *id.* 439; Paramāra possession, 470; Mount, 532, 534; fire-baptism on, IX, pt. i, 433; *id.* 449 note 4; inscription on, *id.* 450; fire pit on, *id.* 480, 486, 490, 493; 501; shrine of Amba Bhavani on, *id.* ix, *id.* xi, *id.* 549; Jain shrines on, *id.* 550.
- Abu: pond in Kolhāpur State, XXIV, 12.
- Abū-Bakr-As-Siddik: Lawful successor of the Prophet, IX, pt. ii, 125; first Khalīfah (632-634), *id.* 52 note 1; founder of Siddiki family, *id.* 8; ancestor of one of the four families of Naistās who migrated to India (865), *id.* 14 note 3.
- Abud the Lame: a Baroda Arab officer, VII, 215 note 3; his attempt to embroil Baroda with Sindia and the Peshwa (1812), *id.* 218; supports Kānhoji and plunders petty States north of Gujarāt (1803), *id.* 296.
- Abū Hanīfah: second Sunni Imām (700-733), IX, pt. ii, 125.
- Abulāma: perhaps Obollah, I, pt. i, 35; XIII, 413.
- Abulfaraj: Arab writer (A. D. 1243), IX, pt. i, 470 note 1; *id.* 477.
- Abul Fazl: Akbar's historian (1590), his account of Sultān Bahādūr's death, I, pt. i, 349, *id.* 371; his notice of affinity of Kāthīs and Ahīra, IX, pt. i, 261; *id.* 449 note 4; *id.* 450; notices in his account of Surat the followers of Zerdusht: is given charge of the sacred fire by Akbar, IX, pt. ii, 190; his mention of Bassein as Bussy (1586), XIV, 30.
- Abul Fida: Arab Historian (1273-1343), IX, pt. i, 214 note 1; *id.* 474 note 5, IX, pt. i, 1 note 1; his mention of Sanjān, XIV, 302 note 2; of Sopāra, *id.* 321; of Thāna, *id.* 356; his mention of Honāvar, XV, pt. ii, 49, 307-308.
- Abul Hasan Askari: tenth Shiāh Imām (829), IX, pt. ii, 6 note 1 (1); *id.* 125 note 2.
- Abū Lūlu: Magian convert to Islām, also known as Bāba Shuja-ud-din, IX, pt. ii, 142; called Bābā Firūz by the Persians, *id.* 136; murders the Khalīfah Umar, *id.* 136, *id.* 142.
- Abul Mughis: known as Mansūr; his full name; spiritual head of the Mansūris, IX, pt. ii, 35 note 1.
- Abū Muhammad Askari: eleventh Shiāh Imām (845), IX, pt. ii, 125 note 2 continued on page 126.
- Abu Rihān: I, pt. i, 508, *id.* 520. See Al Birani.
- Abutilon: *Indicum*, fibrous plant, in Mālva, Bengal and Bombay, XXV, 228; *tomentosum*, grows at Surat, Poona, Sholāpur and other places, its seeds used as food, in famines, *id.* 194.
- Abu Zaid: Arab writer (913), I, pt. i, 525, *id.* 526 note 5, 528, 530; *id.* pt. ii, 387.
- Abu Zeid Hasan: author of the second part of Silsilat-ut-Tawārikh, I, pt. i, 505 note 2.
- Abyssinian: Language, IX, pt. ii, 11 and note 2.
- Abyssinians: immigrants, Introduction to the History of the Konkani, I, pt. ii, xii; colonists, *id.* 7; their establishment in Janjira (1489), *id.* 34; sailors, *id.* 62, 69. Habashis; in Gujarāt, Sultan's armies (1531), IX, pt. ii, 3 note 1; *id.* 11; Agate Workers, in Cambay, VI, 206 note 3. See Sidis.
- Abyssinian Turks: their alliance with the Rājās of Cochin and Cambay, I, pt. ii, 34.
- Abwāb-ul-Makkah: Gates of Makkah, Gujarāt ports so called, IX, pt. ii, 3 note 1.
- Acacia: *catechu*, a timber tree, found in Gujarāt, Dakhan and Konkani, XXV, 68, 244; a medicinal plant, *id.* 259; a sacred plant, *id.* 291; *eburnea*, used for fuel, found in Southern India, Dakhan, and Sind, *id.* 67; *ferresiana*, a flowering tree found all over India, *id.* 66; *ferruginea*, found in Panch Mahals and Konkani, *id.* 69; spirit distilled from, *id.* 211; *latronum*, common in Eastern Dakhan and Madras Presidency, *id.* 69; *leucophlea*, found in Southern Marātha Country, Sholāpur and in other places in India, *id.* 67; famine plant, *id.* 199; spirit distilled from, *id.* 211; fibrous plant, *id.* 232; *proocera*, common on the ghāts and in Konkani, *id.* 70; *sums* found in Konkani, Gujarāt and Dakhan, *id.* 68, 244, 259; *sundra*, found in the Dakhan and other places, *id.* 68, 244; *tomentosa*, common in the Dakhan and Khāndesh jungles, *id.* 67.
- Acalypha Indica: a famine plant, XXV, 204.
- Acanthaceæ: a famine plant, produces a dye, XXV, 202, 248.
- Accad: early race, I, pt. i, 174 and note 1.
- Accipitrinae: in Ratnāgiri, X, 55.
- Account books: description of, as kept by bankers and merchants in Ahmadabad, IV, 63; in Ahmadnagar, XVII, 298-299; in Baroda, VII, 115, 127, 131; in Bijāpur, XXIII, 346; in Kathiāwār, VIII, 206-207; in Khāndesh, XII, 195; in Kolāba and Janjira, XI, 103, 426; in Nasik, XVI, 118; in Poona, XVIII, pt. ii, 103; in Ratnāgiri, X, 159; in Thāna, XIII, 309; in Gujarāt, IX, pt. i, 82-88.
- Accoutrements: of troops (1779), XXVI, pt. iii, 179-182.
- A'cha: I, pt. ii, 219; Sinda prince and feudatory of Vikramāditya VI, *id.* 452. See Achugi.
- Achæmenean: dynasty (B. C. 350), Panjāb under the, IX, pt. ii, 183 note 4 continued on p. 184.
- A'chagi: dependant chief of Vikramāditya VI; repels the expedition of Vishnuvardhana, I, pt. ii, 219. See A'chugi II.
- A'chala Sthavira: ascetic, I, pt. ii, 354 note 3.
- Achalbāg: stream in Kolāba District, XI, 9.
- Achaladas: Barber Saint, IX, pt. i, p. 233.
- A'chama: I, pt. ii, 574. See Achugi II.
- Achāra: Arhat, I, pt. ii, 354 note 3. See Achala Sthavira.
- Acharasa: Kalachurya Someśvara's officer (1173), I, pt. ii, 486.
- Achiri: see Lohār.
- Achārya: priest, I, pt. ii, 571.
- Achāryas: funeral Brāhmins, I, pt. i, 451; religious heads of gadis established by Shan-
kar, IX, pt. i, p. 542.

- Achhabda : Chicken-pox, IX, pt. i, p. 368; ceremonies performed in an attack of, *id.* 372. See Small-pox.
- Achi : I, pt. ii, 574. See Achugi II.
- Achla : fort in Násik District, its fall (1818), XVI, 414, 441, 447.
- Achola : village in Thána District near Sopára with a Portuguese fort, XIV, 342.
- Achra : port in Ratnágiri District, exports and imports of, X, 186; description, *id.* 317; river, *id.* 10; quartzite inlier at, *id.* 15; defeat of the Bijápur fleet at (1555), I, pt. ii, 47.
- Achras sapota : (chicu), cultivated for its fruit in Bombay and Dakhan gardens, XXV, 89, 163.
- Achugi : I, pt. ii, 452. See A'cha.
- A'chugi I : Sinda prince of Yelburga, also called A'cha, I, pt. ii, 573, 574.
- A'chugi II : also called Acha, Achi, Achama, son and successor of the Sinda prince Singa II (1122), and feudatory of the Western Chalukya King Vikramaditya VI, I, pt. ii, 573, 574; pursues the Hoysalas, *id.* 497, 547; takes Goa and seizes the Konkán, *id.* 569.
- A'chugi III : son of the Sinda prince Chávunda II (1163), I, pt. ii, 573, 575.
- Achyranthes aspera : a famine plant in Rájputána, XXV, 293; used as an antidote to snake-bite, *id.* 275; a plant sacred to Hindus, *id.* 279, 282, 290, 291.
- Achyuta Náyaka : Bráhmaṇ petty chief, I, pt. ii, 248; governor of Sálsette (1272), *id.* 529.
- Achyutapuram : grant of Indravarman at (700), I, pt. ii, 222.
- Acknowledgment-book : IX, pt. i, 83. See Emañaskat.
- Acorus calamus : common to moist places in India, Europe and America, used as medicine, XXV, 262.
- Acronychia laurifolia : evergreen timber tree, growing at Talkat Ghát in Bombay and in other parts of India, XXV, 31.
- Acetophila excelsa : timber tree found at Phonda Ghát and in Konkán, in Bombay and in other parts of India, XXV, 115.
- Actinodaphne Hookeri : evergreen, found at Mahábaleshvar, Mátherán and other places in the Bombay Presidency, XXV, 112.
- Actinodaphne lanceolata : evergreen, found at Mahábaleshvar, Mátherán and other places in Bombay, XXV, 112.
- Actors : IX, pt. i. See Bards.
- Ad : fort in Násik district, XVI, 441, 447.
- Ada : creek in Ratnágiri district, X, 11.
- Adad : grain, is sacred to Saturn and Hanuman, is used in spirit-scaring rites, IX, pt. i, 391.
- Adálaj : battle of (1730), I, pt. i, 311.
- Adalat Mahál : Bijápur palace, XXIII, 620.
- Adam : introduced as avatar or incarnation of the Hindu god Vishnu, IX, pt. ii, 40. See Avatars.
- Adam : Shaikh, Head Mulla of the Bohorás, IX, pt. ii, 33. See Bohorá.
- A'dam : Muhammadan name of Sundarji, a Sindh Lohána, IX, pt. ii, 51. See Sundarji.
- Adansonia digitata : timber tree, cultivated in Gujarát and in other parts of India, XXV, 16-17; a food-plant, *id.* 147; fibrous plant, *id.* 229; medicinal plant, 258, 259.
- Adar : ninth day of the Pársi month, ninth month of the Pársi year, IX, pt. ii, 216, 217.
- Adaragunchi : I, pt. ii, 306, 307; inscription at, *id.* 422.
- Adar Jasan : high festival day, observances on, IX, pt. ii, 217. See Jasans.
- Adarni : ceremony pertaining to marriage invitations, IX, pt. ii, 233.
- Adásvad : place of interest, XII, 225, *id.* 431.
- Adbatki : caste in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 332, 333.
- Addáya : I, pt. ii, 507.
- A'de : place of interest in Ratnágiri district, X, 317.
- Adekavve : wife of Mariyáne, I, pt. ii, 492.
- Aden : I, pt. i, 514, *id.* 543. Ships from Thána goto, I, pt. ii, 5; horses imported from, *id.* 35; trade centre between India and Egypt, XIII, 409 note 2; resting place for ship between India and Suez, *id.* 410 note 5; its commerce with Thána coast (810-1260), *id.* 249; (1300-1500) *id.* 441; Hindu merchants found in (1300-1500), *id.* 446; Thána trade with (1500-1760), *id.* 465; opium, vermilion, rose-water and quicksilver imported from, *id.* 467; its trade diverted to Mocha (1660-1710), *id.* 486.
- Adenanthera pavonina : (mota gunj), timber tree found in Bombay, Guja-rát and other places, XXV, 65; a food-plant, *id.* 154.
- A'deran : Atesh, fire of fires, IX, pt. ii, 185 note 2; purification and installation of, *id.* 213-214. See Fires (sacred).
- Adesar : place of interest in Cutch, V, 210.
- Adeyára : country, I, pt. ii, 320 note 6.
- Adgaon : battle of, between Sindia and the English (1803), XII, 253.
- Adhatoda vasica : (Adussa), produces a dye, XXV, 248.
- Adhela : see Dháman.
- Adheváda : village in Káthiáwár, a place of pilgrimage, VIII, 355.
- Adhika : intercalary month; observances in, IX, pt. i, 29, *id.* 185.
- Adhikári : hereditary revenue officers, their claim to khoti in Kolába, XI, 172 note 1; village superintendent, *id.* 178; village and Sub-Divisional Officer's grant of *valan sanáda* to, XIII, 538; list of such officers, *id.* 572-573.
- Adhirajendradeva : I, pt. ii, 445. See Parakesarivarman.
- Adhoi : place of interest in Cutch, caves at, V, 210.
- Adhyátmopanishad : religious work compiled by Hemachandra, I, pt. i, 193.
- Adibanjig, pl. adibanjigaru : a-sub-caste of the Lingáyats, traders in the Dhárwar district, XXII, 116; in Bijápur, XXIII, 238-239.
- Adi-Banjig : see Adibanjig.
- Adigudd : hill in Belgam district, XXI, 6.
- Adil Khán : Bijápur King, Konkán surrendered to (1636), XIII, 464.
- A'dil Khán I : Faruki King of Khándesh (1457-1503), I, pt. ii, 621; defeats Mahmud Begada of Gujarát (1499); his death (1503), *id.* 622, XII, 245.
- Adil Khán II : Faruki King of Khándesh, dies (1520), I, pt. ii, 622; tries to throw up his allegiance to Faruki, the Gujarát King (1510-1520), XII, 246.

- Adil Shahi: dynasty (1490-1686), I, pt. ii, 32; Bijapur Kings (1489-1686); hold Satara; revolt of Saif Ain-ul-Mulk; Ibrahim Adil Shah's defeat at Man (1534-1557); Adil Shahi Institutions; Maratha Chiefs under them; Shivaji's rebellion; Bijapur captured (1686) by the Mughals; XIX, 228-246; historical references to, XVIII, pt. ii, 224, 238; list of, XXIII, 403 note 1; history of, *id.* 404-435.
- Adina cordifolia: timber tree, used for furniture, common throughout the Konkan, XXV, 83.
- Adinatha: temple at Satrunjaya of, I, pt. i, 79 note 3; *see* Adnatha.
- A'dipurana: Jain work, I, pt. ii, 200, 407.
- A'disvara: Jain god on Satrunjaya hill, I, pt. i, 177, *id.* 186.
- A'ditiāna: village and state in Kathiawar, VIII, 355.
- Aditvar: Sunday, IX, pt. i, 393; a ward of Poona City, details of, XVIII, pt. iii, 274, 277-278.
- A'ditya: I, pt. ii, 182.
- A'dityasakti: Sendraka prince, I, pt. ii, 292.
- A'dityavarman: son of Pulakesi II, I, pt. ii, 186, 212; his grants, *id.* 343, 367; his wrong genealogy, *id.* 361 note 2; Pallava prince, *id.* 323; Southern Konkan Silahara prince, *id.* 537; Hāngal Kādamba prince, *id.* 559.
- Adivra: place of interest, X, 317.
- Adiyama: feudatory of the Chola King, I, pt. ii, 308, 495, 498; defeated by Gangaraja, *id.* 499. *See* Idiyama.
- Administration: boards of, formed (1785) in Bombay City, XXVI, pt. iii, 404-408.
- Administrative divisions: of Konkan, under Musalmans, I, pt. ii, 40.
- Administrative Sub-divisions: all district volumes, *see* under district name.
- Admiral d'Almeida: Portuguese Viceroy, plunders Dabhol (1508), X, 328.
- Admiralty: situated in Tank House (1754-61), XXVI, pt. iii, 564-67; in Mr. Whitehill's house at present occupied by Kemp and Co. and the B. B. & C. I. Railway in the Elphinstone Circle (1761-64), *id.* 567-68; in Mr. Hornby's house, the present Great Western Hotel (1764-1800), *id.* 568-571; in Dady's building, Apollo Street, at present occupied by Messrs. Finlay Muir and Co. (1800-1840), *id.* 571; probably in the Marine Lines (1840-1864), *id.* 571; in Bungalow No. 2, Marine Lines (1864-94), *id.* 565.
- Admiralty Court: established in Bombay City, XXVI, pt. i, 84.
- A'dnath: temple of, completed, I, pt. i, 186. *See* A'dinatha.
- Ado-Bhavani: Invocation of goddess Bhavani, IX, pt. ii, p. xxxv; *id.* 507.
- Adoni: fort in Karnatak, I, pt. ii, 638, 642; taken by A'li A'dil Shah, *id.* 645.
- Adrack: fresh root of Zinziber Officinale, XXV, 174.
- Adtāla: village in Kathiawar, VIII, 370.
- Adu: *see* Adrack.
- Adula: river in Ahmadnagar District, XVII, 7.
- Aduli: Abyssinian port, its trade with India (250), XIII, 419.
- A'dur: village in Dhārwar District, I, pt. ii, 281 note 3; inscription at, *id.* 377 and note 2, 411 note 3, 438 note 6, 563 notes 6 and 7; XV, pt. ii, 81, 84; description of, XXII, 648-649.
- Adur: *see* Borya.
- Adussa: *see* Adhatoda Vasica.
- Adventure: Captain Kidd's galley, I, pt. ii, 81.
- Advichineher: a wandering tribe in Bijapur, their habits, religion, customs, XXIII, 177-178; in Dhārwar, XXII, 193. *See* also Phase Pardhis.
- Advi Gol: wandering medicine sellers in Bijapur, their food, dress, occupation, holidays, ceremonies, XXIII, 102-105.
- Adwani: I, pt. ii, 638. *See* Adoni.
- Adya: Goddess, shrine of, at Halvad, IX, pt. i, p. 136.
- Echmandra rostrata: famine plant, grows in Bombay, Dakhan and Gujarat, XXV, 200.
- Egippai: Skythian holy men, IX, pt. i, 438.
- Egle marmelos: (*bel*), wild in Gujarat and the Dakhan, XXV, 35; a food plant, *id.* 148; yields scented oil, *id.* 222; pulp of its fruit taken in diarrhoea, *id.* 259; leaves as fodder, *id.* 277; sacred to Hindus, *id.* 279, 285, 288, 291.
- Elius Gallus: I, pt. i, 536.
- Erva lanata: a species of Amaranth used as a pot herb, XXV, 203.
- Eschynomene aspera: grows in Bengal, sun-hats made of its pith, XXV, 198.
- Ethiopia: the mention of, by Friar Jordanus as a field for missionaries (1322), XIV, 322.
- Aethrapati: Zend word for Herbad, IX, pt. ii, 222 note 1.
- Affin: *see* Papaver somniferum.
- Afghan: derivation of the name of, IX, pt. ii, 13 note 2; race, *id.* 10 note 4; among Gujarat troops (1572), *id.* 3 note 1.
- Afghanistān: I, pt. i, 545; Eastern, original settlement of the Aryas in, I, pt. ii, 135; places in, mentioned by Pānini, *id.* 138, 142.
- Afiz Bāgh: garden at Junnar in the Poona district, XVIII, pt. iii, 152-153.
- Africa: I, pt. i, 535; Indian trade with (B. C. 250), XIII, 404 note 3, (A. D. 500), *id.* 420; ports in, export of rice, etc., to (1810-1260), *id.* 429, 430, 431, 433; trade in articles of food and pearls with, import of Negro slaves from (1300-1500), *id.* 444, 445, 446; trade with, in articles of food, etc., decline of the trade with (1500-1670), 465, 466; import of gold from, *id.* 467; amount of trade with, *id.* 519, 520.
- Africans: in Konkan, XIII, 64.
- African slaves: prehistoric trade with India in, XI, 433 and note 1.
- Afringan: portion of the Zend Avesta, IX, pt. ii, 212 note 1.
- Afu: *see* Papaver somniferum.
- Afzul Khān: Bijapur Commandar, I, pt. ii, 68; sent to arrest the progress of Shivaji (1659); his assassination at Pratāpgad and the defeat of his troops near Jāvli, *id.* 592; his murder further described (1659), XVIII, pt. ii, 288; XIX, 234-237, XXIII, 430.
- Afzulpur: Bijapur hamlet, XXIII, 578.
- Agā: Rashid Beg, minister, plunders the Brāhmins of Cambay, is imprisoned and murdered (1766), VI, 228.

- Agan : a lark, IX, pt. ii, 99.
- Agar : town of Agarvals, IX, pt. i, 70 ; petty state in Rewa Kántha, VI, 142.
- Agarali : see *Achyranthes aspera*.
- Agarás : Land-holders, of part foreign descent, cease to be a separate community, IX, pt. ii, 11 ; *id.* 15.
- Agarkhed : village in Bijápur district, XXIII, 545.
- Agarni : ceremony relating to pregnancy ; presents given in, rites relating to, IX, pt. ii, 227-228. See Pregnancy.
- Agarvāls : Vanjas in Gujaráth, IX, pt. i, p. xi, note 3, *id.* 70 ; traders in Bijápur, XXIII, 90-91 ; in Khándesh, XII, 61 ; in Poona, XVIII, pt. i, 262-263 ; in Sholápur, XX, 48-50.
- Agasni, pl. agasari : a caste of washermen, in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 326-327.
- Agasale, pl. agasaleni : a caste of goldsmiths. See Sonars.
- Agáshi : town in Thána district, its timber market I, pt. ii, 36 ; stone found near, XIII, 426 note 3 ; port of, burnt by the Portuguese (1529), *id.* 46 ; taken charge of by the Franciscans (1585), *id.* 57 ; destroyed by Antonio (1532), *id.* 451 ; historic references to, *id.* 443, 456, 459, 465, 485 ; a ship building centre (1550-1600), *id.* 468 ; a summer resort (1695), *id.* 483-484 ; description of country round (1727), *id.* 490 ; Du Perron's mention of (1760), *id.* 499 ; a Thána port (1800-1812), *id.* 514 ; surveyed (1793-94), *id.* 558 ; its history and its description, XIV, 1-2, 11, 314, 316, 386.
- Agáshiv : hill in Sátára district, XIX, 11.
- Agastya : sage, I, pt. ii, 135, 136, 222, 322 ; introduced Aryan civilization into the Dakhan, XVI, 181 ; supposed builder of a *tirth* at Nandikeshvar, XXIII, 665 note 9.
- Aga Sultán Muhammad Sháh : Khojáh Imám, IX, pt. ii, 48.
- Agate : in Ahmadabad, iv, 22 ; in Ahmadnagar, XVII, 16 ; in Bijápur, XXIII, 44, 61 ; in Káhiáwar, VIII, 94 ; in Kaira, III, 15 ; in Poona, XVIII, pt. i, 30 ; in the Indrayani (1803) in Poona, *id.* pt. ii, 285 note 9 ; near Poona city, *id.* pt. iii, 402 note 1 ; manufacture of, in Cambay, VI, 198-200 ; in Rewa Kántha, *id.* 11-12, 57 ; cups in Cambay, *id.* 205 note 1.
- Agatharcides : (n. c. 177-100) IX, pt. ii, 1 note 1 ; his mention of Indian trade with Socotra (n. c. 177), XIII, 404 note 3 ; mention of Indian trade with the Persian Gulf, *id.* 411 note 1.
- Agtaharkhides : (born 250 A. D.), I, pt. i, 535, *id.* 542.
- Agati grandiflora : cultivated all over India. See *Sesbania grandiflora*.
- Agave : Americana, a famine plant, cultivated in many parts of India, XXV, 205-206 ; a fibrous plant, *id.* 235 ; *cantula*, *id.* 205, 235.
- Age details : all district Volumes. See Census Details under district name.
- Agencies : Bhil political tracts in the Khándesh district, XII, 258, *id.* 260.
- Ager : a caste in the Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 360.
- Agha Abdas Salám : Khojáh Imám, son of Agha Islámsháh, excommunicates Imámsháh, IX, pt. ii, 41.
- Agha Abd-us-Salám : writes the Pandýád-Jawánmardi for the guidance of his Indian followers, IX, pt. ii, 41, *id.* 48.
- Agha Islámsháh : unrevealed Khojáh Imám, ancestor of His Highness the Aga Khan ; believed to be Ali's incarnation, IX, pt. ii, 40, *id.* 41.
- Agha Khán : His Highness, title of the unrevealed Imám of the Khojáhs, IX, pt. ii, 41 ; descendant of Ali, *id.* 38 ; his influence over the outlying tribes of the Upper Indus Valley, *id.* 36 note 1, *id.* 45, 46 ; Agha Sháh Hasan Ali, the first Agha Khán (1845), *id.* 41.
- Agha Muhammad Hussain : Commander of the port of Petlad ; his surrender, I, pt. i, 337.
- Aghanáshani : river in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 6.
- Agharni : IX, pt. i. See Pregnancy.
- A'gha Sháh Hassan Ali : His Highness, Khojáh Imám (1844) ; the first Ismáília unrevealed Imám to settle in India (1845), IX, pt. ii, 41. See Agha Khán.
- Aghnáshi : village in the Kánara district, XV, pt. ii, 249.
- Aghori : Order of Shaiv ascetics, IX, pt. i, 543.
- Agári : Fire-place, IX, pt. ii, 213 ; Fire-temple, *id.* 222 ; list of, *id.* 247-251. See Temples (Fire).
- Agio Vaital : Fire Demon, IX, pt. i, 422.
- Aglala odorata : a shrub with yellow flowers, cultivated in Bombay gardens, XXV, 43.
- Aglala Roxburghiana : timber tree, found in Southern Konkan, XXV, 42-43.
- Agni : Hindu deity, I, pt. ii, 182 ; fire element, IX, pt. i, 356. See fire ; deity presiding over light, *id.* 348.
- Agnihotra : Fire sacrifice, fire used in, IX, pt. i, 356. See fire, *id.* pt. ii, 561.
- Agnikulas : Fire-clan of Rajputs, I, pt. i, 463, 468 ; four tribes of, raised to be Rajputs by rebirth in fire-pit on Mount Abu, and were Gurjjaras or members of great horde of which Gurjjara was one of the leading elements, IX, pt. i, 480 ; were re-born to help Brahmans, *id.* 449, 483 ; distribution of territory to four tribes, *id.* 449 note 3 ; are greatest of Royal races, *id.* 486 note 8 ; date of their origin, *id.* 486, *id.* 443 ; *id.* 469 note 3 ; *id.* 496 ; history of origin of four tribes—Chohan, *id.* 483-484 ; Parihar, *id.* 484 ; Parmar, *id.* 485 ; Solanki, *id.* 485-487. See Gujar.
- Agni-kund : Abu fire-pit, IX, pt. i, 490.
- Agnimitra : second king of the S'unga dynasty, I, pt. ii, 146-147.
- Agni-pasi Suryavanshi : children of Bappa, IX, pt. i, 495.
- A'gra : fort of, I, pt. i, 368 ; underground passage to, I, pt. ii, 13.
- Agriahtrās : I, pt. ii, 440, 443 and note 4, 448, 449, 450, 561.
- Agrakon : port in Kánara district, XV, pt. ii, 260 and note 3 ; historical references to, *id.* 114, 118.
- Agrarian crimes : in Ahmadabad, IV, 197 ; in Kaira, III, 121 ; in Surat, II, 202.
- Agrarian riots (1874-75) : in Sátára district, XIX, 187-188.

- Agreement : between the Peshwa and the Dabhade, I, pt. i, 393; between Rayji Appaji and Mr. Duncan (1802), VII, 206.
- Agri : a caste in Thana and Kolaba, their sub-divisions, origin, food, dress, occupation and condition in Kolaba District, XI, 51-54; in Janjira, *id.* 412; in Thana, foreign element in, XIII, 61, 62; their arrival from the South, traces of Lingayat customs among, *id.* 63; their number and sub-divisions, *id.* 115-117.
- Agri : the ministrant of the Lonad temple, XIV, 213.
- Agria : a caste of salt makers in Ahmadabad, IV, 36, 117, 119.
- A'gri Bagiyat : salt garden-land in Ratnagiri, X, 144.
- Agricultural Banks : proposed scheme of, XVIII, pt. ii, 512-513.
- Agricultural stock : all district volumes. *See* under district name.
- Agriculture : all district volumes. *See* under district name.
- Agri-nagara : identified with A'gar, I, pt. i, 539.
- Agunte : village, I, pt. ii, 365 note 1.
- Agya : *see* Kolambi.
- Ahada : son of Udaya Vania, high officer in the reign of Kumarpala, I, pt. i, 170; not acknowledging Kumarpala, goes to Arnoraja, *id.* 184.
- Ahalyabai : Holkar's Queen (1765-1795), modern temple of Somnath built by, IX, pt. i, 19; *see* Somnath; account and Nasik buildings of, XVI, 513 and note 1.
- Ahar : City, I, pt. i, 539; site of the former capital of Gehlots of Udaipur, IX, pt. i, 464.
- Aharyas : Gehlots of Udaipur known as, IX, pt. i, 464.
- A'havamalla : son of the Kalachurya king Bijjala, I, pt. ii, 228, 471, 477; succeeds his brother; his *biruda*, his epithets, and titles, *id.* 488; records of his time, *id.* 488, 570, 581; his feudatories and officials, *id.* 489, 582.
- A'havamalla : *biruda* of Somesvara I, the Western Chalukya king, I, pt. ii, 124, 514; Silahara prince, XIV, 385.
- A'her : gifts at a marriage ceremony, XII, 66.
- Ahichhatra : I, pt. ii, 560 and note 11; Agrahara of, *id.* 561, 576; town, literally means land of Ahis or Nags, IX, pt. i, 15 notes 1 and 2.
- Ahichhatras : Prashnora Nagars style themselves thus, IX, pt. i, 15 notes 1 and 2.
- Ahihaya : Haihaya family, I, pt. ii, 439 note 2, 451, 457.
- Ahi-Khestra : snake-land, an old name for Kanara coast, XV, pt. i, 117 note 1; probable identification of, XV, pt. ii, 83 and notes 2 and 3; the birthplace of Vishavandya, *id.* 346 and note 1.
- Ahir : I, pt. i, 175. *See* Chudasama and A'bhira.
- Ahirani : Khândesh dialect, formation and peculiarities of, XII, 39, *id.* 42-45.
- Ahir Brahmins : a sub-division belonging to the Madhyandin stock, XVI, 38.
- Ahire : village, XVIII, pt. iii, 102.
- Ahirgaon : town in Nasik District, Trimbakji Denglia captured at (1818), XVI, 414.
- Ahirs : Abhirs or cow-herds, class of herdsmen, strength; different accounts of origin; distribution; were once a powerful class; were connected with shepherd Kings of Khândesh; ruled in Central India and in Nepal, were related to the dynasty of Pal, were universal sovereigns, IX, pt. i, 264; their traces preserved in Abisares, *id.* 264 and note 6, 265 and note 2; their connection traced with snake kings of Gujarat, *id.* 264 note 5; claim Mathura as their first seat, *id.* 265; surnames, *id.* 265 and note 3; appearance, dress, *id.* 265; customs, *id.* 266; their affinity with Kathis, *id.* 261; closely connected with Gujars, strong Gujar element in, *id.* 497, 499. *See* Herdsmen in Baroda, VI, 61-62; in Cutch their origin, history, sub-divisions, character, customs, language, V, 77-80; in Palanpur, *id.* 290; in the Satpuda hills, I, pt. ii, 619; settlement of, I, pt. i, 137, 138; shepherds in Kathiawar, have affinity with Babris and through them with the Kathis, their sub-divisions, VIII, 130, 131, 134-135; a Hindu tribe in Khândesh, their origin, element in Khândesh, population, XII, 38, 78, 240 and note 4.
- Ahirvada : Tract in Central India, IX, pt. i, 264 note 2.
- Ahis : or Nags (Serpents), IX, pt. i, 15 note 1; *id.* 264 note 5.
- Ahivant : pass, XVI, 130; fort, its description, XVI, 415, 441, 447.
- Ahl-i-Hadith : People of the tradition, IX, pt. ii, 12. *See* Wahhabis.
- Ahmad : I, pt. i, 622. *See* Malik Ahmad Behori.
- Ahmad : Muhammadan name of Ravji, the Lohana convert, IX, pt. ii, 51. *See* Ravji.
- Ahmad : Bahmani, attempts the conquest of Konkan (1422-1435), XIII, 441.
- Ahmad : Founder of the Karmation sect; his nickname Karmatah; spreads his new doctrines at Nahrein; his persecution; his flight to Syria, IX, pt. ii, 3 note 3 continued on page 4. *See* Karmatians.
- Ahmad I : Ahmadabad King (1411-1441), builds Ahmadabad (1413); defeats the Idar Chief (1414); suppresses a revolt, spreads Islam, sends expedition against Malwa (1417); attacks Champaner (1418); his war with Malwa (1422); defeats the Idar Chief (1425); recovers Mahim (1429) and Baglan (1431), I, pt. i, 207 note 1, 215, 219, 235-240; enriches Cambay, VI, 217; his bringing of a keen Musalmán spirit into his Government, IX, pt. ii, 188; (1411-1443), *id.* 6 note 1 (7); spreads Islam by force; converts Rajputs and other Hindus (1414-1420), *id.* 5 and note 2, *id.* 25 note 1; persecutes Bohoras, *id.* 27 note 1; converts Shah Bohoras to the Sunni faith, *id.* 58 note 2; *id.* 125; captures Thana and Mahim, XIV, 357.
- Ahmad II : Sultan of Gujarat (1554-1561), loses Cambay, VI, 218; his grants of Radhanpur and Sami to Fatah Khan Baluch, IX, pt. ii, 17.

Ahmadabad District: Boundaries; sub-divisions, aspect and hills, IV, 1-4; rivers; floods; creeks, lakes, islands, climate; 5-21; minerals, forests, trees, animals, birds, fish, 22-30; population in 1846, 1851 and 1872; census details of 1872, 31-34; details of Hindus, Musalmáns, Parsis and Christians, 35-44; villages, houses, communities, movements, 45-48; soil, irrigation, tillage, holdings, stock, crops, 49-57; peasants, bad seasons, 58-62; capitalists, bills of exchange, Bank of Bombay, insurance, gambling, classes who save, modes of investment, 63-67; borrowers, rates of interest, currency, 68-73; wages, prices, condition of labourers, 74-80; roads, bridges, rest-houses, ferries, shipping, light-houses, post and telegraph offices, 81-85; trade (1750-1877), details of the railway and sea trade, present (1877); lines of traffic, condition of traders, 86-105; trade guilds, 106-115; manufactures, 116-141; history, 142; acquisition; staff; state of the district in 1803; villages; Kasbátis; Col. Walker's proposals; Girásíás; Gámetis, Chuválía Kolis; Mr. Elphinstone's changes in 1821; first survey (1820-1826); second survey (1853-1863); Tálukdárs; Parántij Kolis; seasons, development of the district (1846-1877), 143-190; civil and criminal justice in 1803, civil court's statistics, offences, police, jails, 191-199; balance sheet, local funds, municipalities, 200-208; schools, pupils, town and village education, libraries, newspapers, 209-217; plague and pestilence, diseases, hospitals, dispensaries, vaccination, cattle diseases, births and deaths, 218-229; sub-divisions, 230-248; places of interest, 249-356.

Ahmadabad City: Position, IV, 249; history, 249; new city, how founded and named, 249; Asával the old town, 250; chief events under the Ahmadabad Kings (1411-1572), 250; under the Mughal Viceroy (1572-1757), 251-258; state of the city between 1573 and 1600, 252; arrival of the English (1613), 253; and of the Dutch (1618), 253; the city in 1618, 253; in 1626 and 1638, 254; in 1666, 255; time of disorder (1707-1737), 255-257; joint Musalman and Maratha rule (1738-1753), 257; taken by the Marathas (1753), 258; recovered by Momin Khán II (1755), 258; retaken by the Marathas (1757), 258; Maratha rule (1757-1817), 258-260; taken by the British and made over to Fateh Singh Gáikwár (1870), 258, 259; its state in 1781, 259; restored to the Peshwa (1783), 259; famine (1790), 259; the Peshwa's Governor driven out (1800), 259; the Peshwa's share in the city farmed by the Gáikwár (1800-1814), 260; famine and pestilence (1812-1813), 260; Peshwa's management (1814-1817), 260; ceded to the British (1817), 260; its state in 1817, 260; growth of trade (1817-1855), 261; the mutiny year (1857), 261; its state for the last 20 years (1858-1878), 262; trade and manufactures, 306-308; population, 292-294; houses and pols,

294-295; style of living, 295; caste lodges, 295-300; Musalman architecture, 262-266; places of interest and worship, Sidi Bashir's mosque, 267; railway station mosque, 267; city walls, 267-268; Queen's mosque in Sá-rangpur, 269; Muhammad Gháu's mosque, 269; Ránisipri or Asni's mosque, 269-270; Asa Bhi's mound and mosque, 270; Dastur Khán's mosque, 270; Haibat Khán's mosque, 270; Jáma mosque, 271-272; tombs of Sultán Ahmad and his wives, 272; Dutch factory, 272; English factory, 273; Three gate-ways, 273; Káranj, 273; Malik Shábán's mosque, 274; Azam Khán's palace or the city jail, 274; Bhadar or Citadel, 275-277; Sultán Ahmad's mosque, 276; Mánek tower and Máneknáth Godadia, 276; Sidi Syed's mosque, 276-277; Ibrahim Kuli Khán's tomb, 277; Gáikwár's haveli, 277; Shaját Khán's mosque, 278; Sháh Wajih-ud-din's tomb, 278; Syed Alam's mosque, 278; Queen's mosque in Mirzápur, 278-279; Sháhápur's mosque, 279; Sultán Kutb-ud-din's mosque, 279; Muháiz Khán's mosque, 279; animal home, pánjrapol, 280; Nav Gaz Pirs, 280; old or Jehángir's mint, 280; Musa Suhág's mosque, 281; Dáda Harir's well, 282; Mátá Bhaváni's well, 282-283; Sháhi Bág, 283; Adálaj well, 284; Miya Khán Chishti's mosque, 284; Achut Bibi's mosque, 284; Darya Khán's tomb, 284; Syed Usman's mosque and tomb, 284; Malik Shábán's lake, 285; Kánkariya lake, 285; Dutch tombs, 285; Malik Alam's mosque, 285; Sháh Alam, 286; Batva, 287; Pirána, 287-290; Bába Lulni's mosque, 290; Mir Abu Turáb's tomb, 290-291; Azám and Mozam Khán's tombs, 291; Sarkhej, 291-292; Chánd Suraj Mehel, 317; Alam Chishti's mosque, 317; Sidi Hálim's mosque, 317; Kazi Muhammad Chishti's mosque, 317; Malik Shábán's mosque, 317; Sháh Ali Rozak's tomb, 318; Chandan Talávdí, 318; Daulat Khán's mosque, 318; Malik Sárang's mosque, 319; Ráni Bibi's tomb, 319; Nawab Sardár Khán's mosque and tomb, 319; Sidi Salim's haveli, 319; Hatising's temple, 280-281; Santidás' temple, 285; other Jain temples, 300-302; Jain convents, *apsarás*, 321, 323-324; Brahman temples, Bhadrá Káli, 275; Sadubai Deri, 317; Rám, Krishna, Vithoba, Hanumán and Shiv's temples in the Bhadar, 321; Swámi Narayan, 279-280; Gosai Mahárája's Natvarlál and Shamlál, Ambáji Mátá and Mohta Rámji, in the Daryápur division, 322; Kabirpanthi, Dvár-kánáthji, Rámsnehi, Ranchhodji and Rádha Vallabhji, in the Khádiya division, 324; Prarthana Samáj temple, 325-327; Parsi fire-temple, 327; Christian churches, 279; fairs, Hindu, 302-304, and Musalmán, 304-305; burying and burning grounds, 270-271, 316-317; public offices, 308-309; education, 309-311; Municipality, 311-315; floods (1714-1875), 313; fires (1877), 262; water works, 314; health, 315; hospitals, 315-316; markets, 316; divisions, 317-332; within the

- walls, in 1824, 317-320; and in 1879, 320-327; suburbs, 327-331; cantonment, 331-332; *another account of*—built (1413), I, pt. i, 236, *id.* 513; sacked (1583), *id.* 224, 225; manuscript found at, *id.* 205; riot at (1681), death of the leader Abu Bakr by poison, *id.* 286, 287; riots at (1730), *id.* 310; Umábái, widow of Khanderáv Dábháde marches upon, *id.* 314; siege of and capture by the Maráthás and Momin Khán (1737-1738), *id.* 320; prosperity of, *id.* 320; disputes about the government of, between Rangoji and Momin Khán (1738), *id.* 322; disturbances at, between the Musalmáns and the Maráthás, *id.* 325; mutiny of troops at, confinement of Fida-ud-din and Muftakhir Khán at, capture of the city of, by Jawán Mard Khán, *id.* 327; Maráthás in (1743-44), *id.* 327; siege of, by Fakhr-ud-daulah and Ráisinghji of Idar and defeat and capture of the Viceroy at, by Jawán Mard Khán, *id.* 329; expulsion of Khanderáv Gaikwár's deputy Trimbak from, by Rangoji, *id.* 329; siege and capture of, by the Maráthás under Raghunáthráo, *id.* 337; minting of coins in the emperor's name stopped at, (1753), *id.* 338; assassination of Rághuji the Marátha deputy at, and expulsion of the Maráthás from, by Momin Khán; Kolís attempt to plunder the Dutch factory at, *id.* 339-340; siege of, by the Maráthás, Sháh Nur intercedes with the Peshwa to settle the affairs of, and fails, surrender of (1758), 341, 342; Sadáshiv Rámchandra is appointed Viceroy at (1760), *id.* 344; state of the parties at, *id.* 390; riot at (1738), *id.* 394; captured by General Goddard (1780), *id.* 409; surrendered to Govindráv Gaikwár by Aba Shelukur, *id.* 411; cession of the fort of, to the English by Gaikwár in 1817, *id.* 428; mutiny at (1857), *id.* 438; disturbances at (14th September 1857), *id.* 440; suppression of the mutiny at, *id.* 442; incident attached to the erection of, by Ahmadábah, IX, pt. i, 243 note 3; Mausoleums of Musalmán saints at, *id.* 168; founded by saints, IX, pt. ii, 3 note 1; chief quarters of Mahdavi Sayads at, *id.* 6 note 1; head-quarters of Músa Suhága at, *id.* 23; former seat of the head Múlla of Dáuddi Bohorás at, *id.* 31 note 4; tombs at, of Músa, *id.* 23, of Jaáfari Shirázi, *id.* 34 note 3, of Pir Muhammadsháh, *id.* 35, of Sháh Alam, *id.* 148; mosques at, *id.* 131 note 1; Súba of (Gujarát), *id.* 67; arrival of Memans at, *id.* 51; kings of, exert themselves to spread Islám, *id.* 5 and note 2, 125.
- Ahmadabad Kings: rule of (1403-1573), I, pt. i, 207, 209, 210, 234, 264.
- Ahmad Ayáz: Governor of Gujarát, I, pt. i, 230.
- Ahmad Beg: Nawáb of Broach, IX, pt. ii, 198.
- Ahmad Bin Ismáil: Head of the Yaman Sulemani Bohorás, IX, pt. ii, 33.
- Ahmad Chalebi: a rich merchant of Surat, assassinated (1730-1736), II, 112.
- Ahmad Jaáfari Shirázi: Sayád ancestor of the Shirázi Sayad family of Gujarát, IX, pt. ii, 6 note 1 (6); persuades Sunni Bohorás to keep apart from Sháh Bohorás (1535), *id.* 26 note 1, *id.* 34; Jaáfari Bohorás take their name after him; his descendants become Pirs of Jaáfari Bohorás, *id.* ii, 34; his power of working miracles; tomb of, at Ahmadábád, *id.* 34 note 3.
- Ahmad Kabir: Sayad Saint, ancestor of the Rifáí Sayad family of Gujarát, IX, pt. ii, 6 note 1 (3), 23, 140.
- Ahmad Khán: *see* Ahmad I.
- Ahmad Khán: Holkar officer before Songad (1803), VII, 210-211.
- Ahmad Khán Habshi: Commandant of the Surat fort, expelled by the English (1759), I, pt. i, 343.
- Ahmad Khattu: of Sarkhez, Sheikh, one of the four saintly founders of Ahmadábád City, IX, pt. ii, 3 note 1.
- Ahmadnagar District: boundaries, sub-divisions, aspect, XVII, 1-3; mountains, rivers, *id.* 3-9; geology, climate, *id.* 9-15; minerals, forests, forest management and products, *id.* 16-23; trees, wild animals, game birds, domestic animals, fowls, reptiles, fishes, *id.* 23-45; census details, houses, villages, community, *id.* 46-49; Bráhmans, *id.* 49-64; writers, traders, husbandmen, craftsmen, musicians, servants, shepherds, labourers, depressed classes, beggars, unsettled tribes, Musalmáns, Christians, Pársis, *id.* 64-240; agriculture, soils, seasons, holdings, arable land, stock, crops, field, tools, sowing, manure, irrigation, Government water works, harvesting, storing, fallows, crop changes, crop details, silk, field-plagues, famines, *id.* 241-293; capitalists, saving classes, bankers, bills, currency, money-lenders, rate of interest, borrowers, prices, weights and measures, *id.* 294-325; trade routes, roads, railways, passes, post offices, telegraph, *id.* 326-335; trade (A. D. 247-1884), trade centres, markets, fairs, shopkeepers, pedlars, exports, imports, railway traffic, *id.* 335-346; weaving, copper, glass bangles, *id.* 346-350; early history (B. C. 240-A. D. 1294), Delhi Governors (1318-1347), the Bahmanis (1347-1490), Bairam Khán's revolt (1366), Durga Devi Famine (1396-1407), Ahmad Nizám assumes independence (1490), Nizám Sháhis (1490-1636), Ahmadnagar founded (1494), Ahmad Nizám takes Daulatábád (1499), Burhán Nizám Sháh (1508-1553), hostility with Bijápur (1524-1553), Husain Nizám Sháh (1553-1565), hostility with Bijápur, the siege of Ahmadnagar (1562), Murtaza Nizám Sháh (1565-1588), Mirán Husain Nizám Sháh (1588), Ismael Nizám Sháh (1588-1590), Burhán Nizám Sháh II (1590-1594), his campaign against Bijápur, Ibrahim Nizám Sháh (1594), Ahmad II (1594-1595), Chand Bibi's regency (1595-1599), her defence of Ahmadnagar, treaty with the Mughals (1596), Bahadur Nizám Sháh (1596-1599), Chand Bibi's murder (1599), fall of Ahmadnagar (1599), Murtaza Nizám Sháh II (1599-1631), Malik Ambar's regency (1607-1625), his death (1626), fall of Daulatábád (1632), Sháhájí Bhonsla regent (1632), Mughals (1636-1759), Shivájí's incursions (1650-1680), Aurangzeb's march (1684), Maráthás (1759-1817), battle of Khardá (1795), Ahmadnagar taken by General

- Wellesley (1803), Koli Risings (1828), Rághoji Bhángria (1845-1847), Bhagoji Naik, *id.* 350-420; Land Revenue staff, *id.* 421-423; its history, under Malik Ambar, under Maráthás, under British (1818-1884), village staff (1818), land holders (1818-1823), revenue settlement (1818-1822), cesses (1822), survey (1848-1853), revision survey (1880-1884), season reports (1850-1884), *id.* 423-557; civil courts, registration, magistracy, police, *id.* 558-566; revenue and finance, *id.* 567-572; progress of instruction, schools, education details, libraries, *id.* 573-581; hospitals and dispensaries, cattle diseases, cat plague, vaccination, births and deaths, *id.* 582-586; sub-divisional details of Akola, Jámkhed, Karjat, Kopargao, Nagar, Nevása, Párner, Ráhuri, Sangamner, Shevgaon, Shrigonda, *id.* 587-650; places of interest, *id.* 653-741. (See also Ahmadnagar City, *id.* 651-711.)
- Ahmadnagar City: capital of the Nizám Sháhi dynasty, I, pt. ii, 32; fort built (1427), I, pt. i, 238; city built (1493-1495) by Malik Ahmad Behérí, I, pt. ii, 621-622, 640; extent of the kingdom (1500), *id.* 622; its King joins a confederacy against Bijápur and is defeated (1524), *id.* 641-642; city occupied by Bahádur Sháh of Gujarát (1528), *id.* 622; King joins another confederacy and is bought off by Bijápur (1536), *id.* 643; its treaty with the Portuguese (1547), *id.* 46; besieged by Ali Adil Sháh and Rámraj of Vijaynagar in 1553 and 1562, *id.* 623, 644; the Ahmadnagar princess Chánd Bibi married to Ali Adil Sháh of Bijápur (1563), its King joins the Musalmán confederacy against Vijaynagar (1564), *id.* 623, 644-645; attacks Goa with the King of Bijápur (1570), *id.* 646; hostilities and agreements with Bijápur (1573), *id.* 645; its King joins a confederacy against Bijápur (1580), *id.* 647; Mughal interference (1588), *id.* 623; marriage alliance between Ahmadnagar and Bijápur, invasions of Bijápur by Burhán Nizám Sháh rebelled in 1592 and 1596, *id.* 648-649; internal factions, Mughals called in, Chánd Bibi's gallant defence, peace with the Mughals and surrender of Berár (1595), *id.* 624, 649; disturbances break out at, and Mughals march against (1596); Chánd Bibi is murdered, the city falls, and the King is taken prisoner (1600); Malik Ambar sets up Murtaza as King, and retakes the city, defeats another Mughal army (1612); is defeated by Mughals and the city surrendered to them (1617), *id.* 624; the King is murdered by Malik Ambar's son (1631), *id.* 625, 650; Sháhji Bhonsla sets up another King and overruns the country, he drives back the Mughals (1634), he comes to terms and surrenders the prince and the kingdom is extinguished (1637), *id.* 625, 650; the town surprised (1657) and sacked (1664) by Shiváji, *id.* 625; battle fought between the Maráthás and Mughals near; recognition of the Marátha claims of *chauth* and *sardesh-mukhi* on the district of (1720), *id.* 626; fort, gained by the Peshwa (1759); district acquired by the Peshwa (1760), *id.* 602, 627; fort given to Sindia and Nána Phadnavis imprisoned in 1797, *id.* 628; restored to the Peshwa (1803), *id.* 629; district put under Captain Pottinger (1819), *id.* 631. (See also XVIII, pt. ii, 221-249.)
- Ahmadnagar: a town in Mahi Kántha of the Marátha history, remains, V, 430-432.
- Ahmadnagar Kings: list of, XXIII, 403 note 1.
- Ahmad Nizám Shah: founder of the Ahmadnagar dynasty, in-charge of Junnar province (1485), takes Shivner and other forts from Maráthás, I, pt. ii, 589, 621; defeated Bahmani troops at Jeur and established his independence (1489); founded Ahmadnagar (1493-1495), captured Daulatábád, reduced the fort of Autur and other places in Sát-málás, assisted Adil Khan of Khándesh against Mahmud Begada of Gujarát; his death (1508), *id.* 621-622.
- Ahmad Sháh: son and successor of Emperor Muhammad Sháh, I, pt. i, 332; deposed (1754), *id.* 339.
- Ahmad Sháh: grandson and successor of Muzzafer I of Gujarát (1399-1411), besieges Mándu twice between A. D. 1418 and 1422, I, pt. i, 359; Gujarát king, sends an army to re-take Máhim and Salsette and reduces the Northern Konkan and Bombay, I, pt. ii, 30.
- Ahmad Sháh Abdáli: Afghán King, his forces driven out of the Panjab by Raghunáth Ráo; he defeats two Marátha contingents (1759) and routs the grand Marátha Army at Pá nipat (1761), I, pt. ii, 602.
- Ahmad Sháh Bahamani: changes his capital from Gulburga to Bidar in 1426, I, pt. ii, 588.
- Ahmad Sháh Wali: Bahamani king, sends two deputations from Cheul to Persia, I, pt. ii, 33.
- Ahmed: see Ahmad.
- Ahmed I: see Ahmad I.
- Ahmed II: see Ahmad II.
- Ahmedábád: see Ahmadábád.
- Ahmedábád Kings: see Ahmadábád Kings.
- Ahmed Jaáfar Shirázi: see Ahmad Jaáfar Shirázi.
- Ahmed Kabir: see Ahmad Kabir.
- Ahmed Khan: see Ahmad I.
- Ahmed Khan: see Ahmad Khan.
- Ahmed Khan Habshi: see Ahmad Khan Habshi.
- Ahmed Khattu: see Ahmad Khattu.
- Ahmednagar: see Ahmadnagar.
- Ahmed Shah: see Ahmad Shah.
- Ahrimán: Satan, of the Parsi religion, IX, pt. ii, 206 note 1; belief in, *id.* 212. See Beliefs (Leading).
- Ahunvat: a Gatha Day, IX, pt. ii, 218.
- Ahunvat Gátha: IX, pt. ii, 240.
- Ahupe: hill in Poona District, XVIII, pt. i, 4.
- Ahuramazd: the Creator, in the Parsi religion, IX, pt. ii, 212, 217; all knowing Lord, *id.* 211; belief in, *id.* 212; Zoroaster brings the true religion from, *id.* 213; name of, included in the Amsháspands, *id.* 215, 216; first day of the Parsi month, *id.* 217.
- Aiávej: a petty state in Káthiáwar, VIII, 355.
- Aigals: temple servants in Kánara, their daily life, customs, XV, pt. i, 201.

- Aigildioi : early reference to Anjediv, I, pt. i, 546, and XV, pt. ii, 48 note 3; mentioned in the Periplus (A. D. 247), *id.* 78; mentioned by Ptolemy, *id.* 336.
- Aihole : village in Bijapur District, inscription at, I, pt. i, 107, *id.* pt. ii, 144, 181 and note 1, 191, 194, 278 note 2, 282 and note 5, 291 note 2, 298 note 2, 300, 309, 313 note 1, 336 note 3; inscription, mention of the three Mahāshtras in, *id.* 341 note 2; inscription at, *id.* 342, 344, 345, 346 note 4, 349, 350, 351, 353, 355 note 3, 356, 358, 370 note 5, 372, 376, 431, 463, 541; records of the Yelburga Sindas at, *id.* 573, 576; inscriptions (A. D. 334), XXIII, 546, 682, 685. See Aivalli.
- Ailanthus : *excoelso*, timber tree, common at Broach, Baroda, and in the Dakhan, XXV, 35, 36; *Malabarica*, timber tree found on the Western ghāts, Khandāla and other places, *id.* 36.
- Ain : *Terminalia tomentosa*, timber tree found in many districts, XVIII, pt. i, 41; XXV, 75; produces a dye, *id.* 244.
- Aināpur : village in Belgaum District, XXI, 510.
- Aināti : Ali Khan's rate of assessment, XXII, 443, 447 note 3, 448.
- Aindri river, I, pt. ii, 337, note 4. See Indrayani.
- Ain-i-Akbārī : Gladwin's, IX, pt. i, 208 note 3; *id.* 433 note 2; *id.* 496 note 3; IX, pt. ii, 14; *id.* 65; *id.* 147.
- Ain Mokāsa : portion of the *chauth*, XVI, 207.
- Ainsho : food plant, XXV, 162.
- Ain-ul-Mulk : chief partisan of Ismail the rebel brother of Ibrāhīm Adil Shāh, II, pt. ii, 648, 649; Bijapur general besieged Bijapur (1553), XXIII, 583; his tomb in Bijapur, *id.* 616.
- Ain-ul-mulk Multani : Gnjārāt Governor (1318), I, pt. i, 229, 230; Governor of Mālwa, reinforces Malik Kāfur (1306), I, pt. ii, 532.
- Ainani : hill in Dhārwar District, XXII, 3; village fort, *id.* 649-650.
- Aishah : Prophet Muhammad's wife, her dower, IX, pt. ii, 166 note 1.
- Aitan : Lingiyat initiation ceremony, XXIV, 129.
- Aitareya Brāhmana : Āryas acquainted with Northern India in the time of, I, pt. ii, 138.
- Aitawāde Khurd : village in Sātara District, I, pt. ii, 390.
- Al Thausi : sister of small-pox god, stone image of, offerings made to, IX, pt. i, 372.
- Aitken, Mr. Russel : designed Bandra slaughter-houses, XIV, 18; surveys the site for Tulsi Lake, *id.* 364.
- Aivalli or Aihole : old village in Bijapur District, temples, caves, cell-tombs, inscriptions, XXIII, 378, 545-548, 683-686.
- Aiyaparāja : Silāhāra king, I, pt. ii, 537.
- Aiyapdev : Hindu chief, I, pt. ii, 18; Hindu chief (1094), XIII, 425.
- Ajan : river in Rewā Kāthā, VI, 92; in Baroda, VII, 8.
- Ajanta : caves, I, pt. ii, 9; Vākātaka inscription at, *id.* 294 note 4; paintings in, *id.* 352; rock-cut Buddhist caves in, *id.* 354; identified with
- Ajinthā, *id.* 354 note 5, 355; village, *id.* 391 note 6; inscription at, *id.* 431 note 2; believed to contain a painting relating to Naushirvān's embassy to Pulikesi II, and pictures of Parviz and Shirin, IX, pt. ii, 183 note 4 continued on page 184. See also XII, 206; position, early references, cave details, temples, monasteries, sculptures and paintings, history, *id.* 480-484; life in India (200-700 A. D.), chiefs, houses, ministers, servants, soldiers, craftsmen, husbandmen, amusements, religion, foreigners, art value of paintings, *id.* 485-495; cave descriptions, *id.* 497-505.
- Ajarem : village, Gandarāditya builds a Jain temple at, I, pt. ii, 255.
- Ajavarman : defeated by the Ratta chieftain Pittuga, I, pt. ii, 552.
- Ajayapāla : Chohān king (840), I, pt. i, 157.
- Ajayapāla : Chālukya king (1174-1177), successor of Kumārāpāla persecuted Jain officers and scholars, is murdered by the doorkeeper, I, pt. i, 194-195; said to have been converted to Islām, IX, pt. ii, 26 note 2; said to be the most zealous of Musalmān rulers of Gujarāt, *id.* 5 note 1.
- Ajpal : shrine of, at Anjār in Cutch, V, 212.
- Aji : river in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 63.
- Ajinthā : see Ajanta.
- Ajipal : monarch of Kananj, killed by Nainpāl, I, pt. i, 120.
- Ajitsingh : son of Mahārāja Jsvantsingh of Mārwar, causes disturbance (1689-1692), I, pt. i, 288, 289; his plans of rebellion checked (1705), *id.* 294; recovers Jodhpur (1709), *id.* 295, 296; is reconciled with the emperor (1714); gives his daughter to him in marriage, *id.* 297; is appointed forty-seventh viceroy of Gujarāt, disagrees with Haidar Kulikhān, *id.* 299-300; is appointed forty-ninth viceroy of Gujarāt (1719-1721), *id.* 301.
- Ajjana : I, pt. ii, 379 note 1. See Ayyana.
- Ajmer : village in Kāthiāwār, formerly a petty state, VIII, 355.
- Ajmir : Mher settlement at, I, pt. i, 136; capital of Chohān kings, *id.* 157, 180; head quarters of Husaini Brāhmins at, IX, pt. ii, 22; saint of, *id.* 6 note 1 (4).
- Ajowan : oil plant, cultivated all over India, XXV, 223.
- Ajra : forest block in Kolhāpur state, XXIV, 22, *id.* 23; town details, position, people, imports, exports, weekly market, history, temples and fair, *id.* 290-291.
- Ajuria : old name of Ajra, Somdev composed the Shahdārnav Chandrika at, XXIV, 223.
- Ajurikā : Jain temple at, I, pt. ii, 549.
- Ajwan : a common food plant, XXV, 161.
- Ak : *Calatropis gigantea*, grown on the Western Ghāts, Akbar named after, XXV, 211.
- Akabar : perhaps Khabirun, I, pt. i, 518, 546; perhaps Surat, XVI, 634.
- Akalanka : Jain writer, I, pt. ii, 407-408.
- Akalankachandra : see Akalanka.
- Akalankacharita : of spotless behaviour; *biruda* of the Western Chālukya king Satyāsraya, I, pt. ii, 432.
- Akalankadeva : see Akalanka.

- Akálavarsha** : Ráshtrakuta king of the Gujarát branch, re-establishes himself in the territory of his father Dhruva, I, pt. i, 126.
- Akálavarsha** : another name of Krishna, the Dakhan Ráshtrakuta king, recovers the disputed area to the south of the Tápti; his grants, I, pt. i, 127-128. *See* Krishna.
- Biruda** of Krishna I, I, pt. ii, 390, 399 note 7; of Krishna II, *id.* 410; of Krishna III, *id.* 418-419.
- Akalis** : Sikh Immortals, gained rank as Bráhmans, IX, pt. i, 438.
- Akakot** : origin (1708) of the Rájás of, XX, 289; state, description, boundaries, aspect, rivers, water, geology, climate, rainfall, forests, animals, birds, people, irrigation, crops, money-lending, trade, crafts, land, justice, revenue, schools, dispensary, places, history, XX, 505-510.
- Akarávanti** : ancient name of Málwa, I, pt. i, 36 and note 1; eastern portion of Málwa, ruled by Gotamiputra, I, pt. ii, 149 and note 4; conquered by Rudradáman, *id.* 160.
- Akari** : Calotropis gigantea, fibrous plant found in Konkan, XXV, 232.
- Akarmásas** : Marátha cultivators in Khándesh District, XII, 69; in Thána, XIII, 142-143.
- Akarmáshes** : *see* Akaramásas.
- Akasamukhis** : order of Shaiv ascetics, IX, pt. i, 544.
- Akash** : or Ether, an element, IX, pt. i, 348.
- Akas-nim** : timber tree, planted in Bombay and Poona, XXV, 104.
- Akassi** : Agáshi, port under Ahmadsháh, I, pt. ii, 30.
- Akbar** : Emperor of Delhi (1573-1604), favours the Portuguese, I, pt. ii, 40; interferes in the affairs of the Dakhan and favours the claims of Burhán Martiza's brother (1588), *id.* 623; overruns Khándesh and blockades Asirgad (1599); takes the fort and sends the King of Khándesh prisoner to Hindustán (1600), *id.* 624; struggles with the Sesodiás, I, pt. i, 140, 207, 211, 220; marries Miran Mubarak Khan's daughter at Mándu (1564), *id.* 396; takes Surat in 1573, II, 72; Cambay passes to (1573), VI, 218; conquers Gujarát (1573), VIII, 293; belief about, IX, pt. i, 442; IX, pt. ii, 3 note 1; his quarrel with the Mirzás (1571), *id.* 10; his conquest of Gujarát (1573-1574); slays Jhujhár Khán, *id.* 12; *id.* 14; conversion of, to the Pársi faith (1578), *id.* 190 and note 4, 197 note 2; attempts the capture of Bassein and Daman, XIII, 453; Aurangzib's son, rebels (1697), I, pt. i, 290; sails from Rájápur for Muscat (1686), X, 360, 377.
- Akbarpur** : the palace at, built by Nasir-ud-din of Málwa (1500-1512), I, pt. i, 365.
- Akdia** : a petty state and a village in Káthiáwár, VIII, 356.
- Akeri** : place of interest in Sávantvádi State, X, 463.
- Akhalkop** : town in Sátára District, temples, fair, XIX, 447-448.
- Akham Lobána** : of Bráhmanábád, asks help of the King of Hindustán, I, pt. i, 519.
- Akhari-char-shambah** : Sumi holiday, IX, pt. ii, 140. *See* Safar.
- Akhatrij** : or Akshayatritiya, holiday, IX, pt. i, 23 note 5; *id.* 66; *id.* 157; *id.* 170; *id.* 269; *id.* 313; *id.* 336; day for worship of bull, *id.* 374.
- Akhlo** : Nandi or godho, Shiv's carrier, IX, pt. i, 374.
- Akho** : celebrated Soni metaphysician of Ahmadabad, IX, pt. i, 201.
- Akhúnd** : private house-hold tutor, IX, pt. ii, 176 note 1.
- Akika** : Sacrifice, rite of, IX, pt. ii, 158. *See* Sacrifice.
- Akhádevi** : elder sister of the Western Chálukya King of Jayasimha II; governs Kisukad (1021), I, pt. ii, 435, 437; lays siege to the fort of Gokák, *id.* 439; mother of Tóyima-deva, the Hángal Kadamba parince, *id.* 564.
- Akka Nágamma** : Basav's (1100-68) sister and Vijjal's wife, XXIV, 119.
- Ak-khazár** : or Fair Khazár, division of Khazárs; said to be white Húnas; their appearance, IX, pt. i, 473.
- Akkivat** : siege of, by Parasharambhan (1777), XXI, 384; village in Belgaum District, fort at, *id.* 510.
- Akkuka** : brother of Prachanda, I, pt. i, 129.
- Akloli** : in Thána District, tomb at, XIV, 56; hot springs, *id.* 374.
- Akluj** : town in Sholápur District, Aurangzeb at, General Wellesley halts at (1803), XX, 288, 407.
- Akola** : in Ahmadnagar District, sub-divisional survey, XVII, 483-89; sub-divisional details, area, aspect, hills, rivers, soil, climate, cultivation, irrigation, crops, people, roads, markets, trades, crafts, survey, changes, *id.* 587-92; town, temples, *id.* 711-12.
- A'kota** : village near Baroda City, I, pt. i, 125.
- Akráni** : pargana in Khándesh District; held by a Rájput after the decline of Musalmán power; taken by the Peshwa (1817); by the English (1818), I, pt. ii, 633; teak forest in, XII, 19; petty division, position, boundaries, aspect, hills, water, climate, people, trade, roads, history, *id.* 421-24; fort, *id.* 431.
- Akrurésvara** : modern Anklésvara, I, pt. i, 115; I, pt. ii, 314.
- Akrut** : timber tree, XXV, 121.
- Aksáli (Agsali)** : caste of goldsmiths in Kínárese districts, XV, pt. i, 258-60.
- Akshayatritiya** : Hindu holiday, XVIII, pt. i, 243; *see* also Akhatrij.
- Akshi** : village in Kolába District, its trade with Bombay, temples at, XI, 253.
- Akulesvara** : I, pt. ii, 314; *see* Akrurésvara.
- Akurli** : village in Thána District, XIV, 2; carvings and Páli letters at, *id.* 51, 101; a temple at, *id.* 102.
- Al** : Indian mulberry, a red dye plant, its cultivation, use in dyeing cloths, XII, 24, 163-64, 229; *see* also XXV, 200.
- Aláhhala** : spirit treatment resorted to by Meman women, IX, pt. ii, page 56 note 4. *See* Memans.
- Alaf Khán** : I, pt. i, 190; brother of Alá-ndin Khilji, leads an expedition against Gujarát

- and conquers it (1297), invades Somnāth; constructs a Jāma mosque at Anahilavāda with white marble pillars taken from Jain temples, *id.* 205; Governor of Gujarāt, reinforces Malik Kāfur; carries Devaladevi to Delhi, I, pt. ii, 532; *see also* IX, pt. ii, 125, 2; VIII, 284; spreads Islam by force; and introduces the Musalmān faith from Anahilavād to Broach, IX, pt. ii, 3-5.
- Alakhāna: Gurjara king (890), I, pt. i, 3; *codes* Takkadesa, *id.* 468.
- Alaktaka Nagari: village, I, pt. ii, 344 note 6.
- Alam Ali Khān: deputy Viceroy of the Dakhan, pursues the Nizām, is defeated and slain at Bālpur (1720), I, pt. i, 301.
- Alamgir II: Azizuddin, son of Jahāndār Shāh, succeeds to the throne of Delhi (1754-59), I, pt. i, 339.
- Alam Prabhu: temple at Alta, in Kolhāpur State, XXIV, 292.
- Alampur: village and a petty State in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 356.
- Alānūt: hill fort of Dailam in Persia; establishment of Hasan Sabah's power at, IX, pt. ii, 37 and note 5; *id.* 40; *id.* 48.
- Alan Albanian: Hūna gates, one of the Caspian gates, IX, pt. i, 473 note 4.
- Alāndatiritha: identified with Alundah, I, pt. ii, 357.
- Alānde: town, I, pt. ii, 482.
- Alāndi: village in Poona District, temples, fair, municipality, history, XVIII, pt. iii, 102-104.
- Alang: fort in Nāsik District, XVI, 441, 447, 449.
- Alang (Manār): village with a temple in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 356.
- Alangi: timber tree found in Dakhan and Konkan, XXV, 82.
- Alangium Larnarekū: timber tree found in Konkan and Dakhan, XXV, 82; a food plant, *id.* 161; antidote to snake bite, *id.* 274.
- Alang Kulang: forts in Ahmadnagar District, XVII, 4; blown up by Captain Mackintosh (1819-20), subordinate to Ratangad (1818), 732, 736.
- Alaukāra Chudāmāni: work on rhetoric, compiled by Hemachandra, I, pt. i, 193.
- Alap Khān: General of Alā-ud-din Khilji, defeats the Rājput king of Sanjān; drives away the Pārsis from Sanjān (1315), IX, pt. ii, 187; probably Ulugh Khān, brother to Alā-ud-din; may be Alap Khān, brother-in-law to Alā-ud-din, *id.* 187 note 3. *See* Ulugh Khān.
- Al A'si: father of Usmān, Governor of Bahrein and Umān (Persian Gulf) in A. D. 636, I, pt. i, 505.
- Alā-ud-din: Emperor of Delhi (1296-1315); his excuse for entering the Dakhan (1294), IX, pt. ii, p. 2 note 3; converts Kanauj Brāhman priests of Bahucheraji, *id.* 82; desecrates the Somnāth temple, I, pt. i, 190, 207, 229, 512, 515; his General conquers Somnāth Patan (1295-1316), VIII, 284; defeats the Sumras, V, 133; captures and plunders Cambay (1304), VI, 216; IX, pt. ii, 187 and note 3; his power established in Gujarāt, XIII, 438; overthrows Devgiri Yādavs, his General sacks Sanjān, XIV, 84, 302, defeats Rāmdev of Devgiri, *id.* 418; defeats Ballāl III, XV, pt. ii, 91; defeats Rāmdev of Devgiri, *id.* 93, his death, *id.* 94; *another account*: defeats Rāmdev of Devgiri, XXII, 401-402; invades the Dakhan and conquers the Devgiri Yādavs (1294); defeats the Yādav king Rāmchandra and his son Sāmbara and concludes peace with the former (1294), I, pt. ii, 250-51, 531, 610; murders treacherously his uncle Jalāl-ud-din and ascends the throne of Delhi (1295), *id.* 531-32; sends an expedition to recover Devaladevi (1306), *id.* 532; sends Malik Kāfur and Khwāja Hāji to reduce the Hoysalas (1310), *id.* 509, 533; is poisoned by Malik Kāfur (1316), *id.* 513; Bahmani ruler of Chenl (1347-58), XI, 273.
- Alā-ud-din II: Bahmani king sends an army into the Konkan (1436), I, pt. ii, 31; captures Burhānpur and besieges the fort of Lāling (1437), *id.* 620-21; (1435-57), XXIV, 224.
- Alaudinae: order of birds found in the Dakhan and at Dāpoli in Ratnāgiri District, X, 84.
- Alawandi: village, inscription at (1203), I, pt. ii, 502 and note 1.
- Alay: clod-crusher, a Kānara field tool, XV, pt. ii, 12.
- Alazikri-His-Ēalam: IX, pt. ii, 37. *See* Hasan.
- Al Bāilāmān: identified with Bhinnāl, expedition against, I, pt. i, 109; *id.* 467.
- Alban: Lieutenant, disarms and shoots Muttaphakhān, the Arab leader in revolt at Sunth, I, pt. i, 441.
- Albert Edward Institute: Reading room and library in Poona Cantonment, description of, XVIII, pt. iii, 360.
- Alberuni (Abu Rihān): Arab writer, I, pt. i, 78 and note 81, 167 note 1; traveller (970-1039), I, pt. i, 453, 500, 507 and note 9; his mention of Sanjān as Subāra (1030), XIV, 302 note 4, 321; (1020) mentions Banavas, XV, pt. ii, 265.
- Al Bilādori: Ahmed bin Yāhya, surnamed Abu Jāfer, writer of Futuh-ul-Buldān (892), I, pt. i, 505 and note 3, 506, 513 and notes 8 and 9, 520.
- Albiruni: *See* Alberuni.
- Albizzia: *odoratissima*, its leaves used as fodder, XXV, pt. 278; *procera*, timber tree found in Konkan and Dakhan, *id.* 70; a famine plant, *id.* 199; produces a dye, *id.* 244; used for poisoning fish, *id.* 272; *stipulata*, timber tree, common on ghāts, *id.* 70; used as fodder, *id.* 278.
- Albuquerque: Portuguese Viceroy, provides wives for his soldiers from the country women; I, pt. ii, 47; establishes customs houses and appoints magistrates, *id.* 52; conciliates the goodwill of the natives, *id.* 58; captures Goa from the Bijāpur king (1510), *id.* 641; his notice of Maskat as a ship-building centre (1510), XIII, 470.
- Aleh: food plant cultivated throughout India, XXV, 174.
- Alē: market town in Poona District, fair at, XVIII, pt. III, 104.
- Alech: hills in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 9-10.

- Alem**: food plant, cultivated throughout India, XXV, 174.
- Aleppo**: Balúchis said to have come from, IX, pt. ii, 17.
- Aleurites**: *Moluecana*, timber and food plant cultivated in many parts of Bombay, XXV, 121, 171; yields good oil, *id.* 220, *triloba*, food plant, yields good oil, *id.* 171, 220.
- Alexander**: the Great, Macedonian emperor (B.C. 326-325), I, pt. i, 164 note 5, 497, 532, 535, 537, 544-45; invasion by; brings the Greeks in contact with the Hindus, Introduction to the early History of the Dakhan, I, ii; I, pt. ii, 5; connection of the successors of, with Puranic kings and dynasties, *id.* 146; relations of Chandragupta with one of the successors of, *id.* 155, 162; opposed by the Káthis, invades India (B.C. 327), VIII, 128, 272; accepted as god-born conqueror, IX, pt. i, 441; his sacrifices to rivers, IX, pt. i, 445; probable date of his entering India, IX, pt. i, 455; IX, pt. ii, 211 note 2 (9), (10), (11); XIII, 404 note 3.
- Alexander Point**: at Mátherán in Kolába District, XIV, 237, 280, 281.
- Alexandria**: mosques at (642-643), IX, pt. ii, 31 note 1. Hindus at (A.D. 135-150), XIII, 414; Hindus settled in (A.D. 500), *id.* 420.
- Alfonso Martin**: owner of the town Grebondel, I, pt. ii, 64.
- Algaroba**: food plant, lately introduced in India, XXV, 154.
- Albagi manroon**: plant, its leaves used as fodder, XXV, 278.
- Al Hajjáj**: (714), I, pt. i, 506.
- Al Hind**: India, I, pt. i, 505 note 5, 507.
- Ali**: husband of Fátimah, daughter of the Prophet, IX, pt. ii, 7, *id.* 16, *id.* 127; father of Hasan and Husain, *id.* 47, *id.* 136; his family falls a victim to the Umayyad Khalifas of Damascus, *id.* 47 note 1; his titles, *id.* 36 note 3, *id.* 47, *id.* 137; his explanation of Allah, *id.* 41 note 1; Shíah veneration and Sunni reverence for, *id.* 47; Sayads claim descent from, *id.* 6 note 1, 7; His Highness Agha Khán traces his descent from, *id.* 38; shrine of, *id.* 47, *id.* 45, *id.* 125; believed to have been incarnated in the person of Agha Islámsháh, *id.* 40.
- Ali**: see Sháh Ali Adil.
- Ali**: founder of the Alia Bohora sect (1624), IX, pt. ii, 27, *id.* 33.
- Alia Bohoras**: see Bohoras.
- Ali Adil Sháh**: succeeds his father Ibráhim Adil Sháh on the throne of Bijapur (1557), I, pt. ii, 644; negotiates a treaty of alliance with Vijayanagar and carries on war with Ahmadnagar, *id.* 623, 644; joins the Musalman confederacy against Vijayanagar (1564), and marries the Nizám Sháhi princess Chand Bibi; overthrow of Vijayanagar (1565), *id.* 623, 644-645; interferes with the internal disputes of Vijayanagar and provokes the jealousy of Ahmadnagar; fails to recover Goa from the Portuguese; takes the fort of Adoni; invades the Southern Marátha country (1573); his conquest south of the Tungbhadra; desertion of Marátha cavalry; second failure to recover Goa (1570), *id.* 645-646; his death (1580), *id.* 647. See also XXIII, 416-419; his tomb in Bijapur city, *id.* 613.
- Ali Adil Sháh II**: succeeds his father Muhammad Adil Sháh (1656), I, pt. ii, 651; makes peace with Aurangzib (1657); sends Afzul Khán against Shiváji; takes the field in person against Shiváji; goes to the Karnátak and is attacked by the rebel Sidi Johár; makes humiliating peace with Shiváji (1662); renews hostilities with Shiváji and Aurangzib (1664); makes peace with Aurangzib and buys off Shiváji with an annual payment, *id.* 652-653; his death (1672), *id.* 653. See also XXIII, 428-431; tomb of, in Bijapur, *id.* 612.
- Ali Akbar**: of Ispahán, governor of Surat and Cambay, I, pt. i, 280; his assassination (1646), *id.* 280.
- Alibág**: town in Kolába District, I, pt. i, 386; sub-division in Kolába District, I, pt. ii, 96; village exchanges with chief of (1818-1840); its lapse to the British (1840), XI, 159 and note 2, *id.* 190; two Kulkarni families in charge of large groups of salt rice villages, *id.* 177 note 4; condition, revenue system, cost and profit of rice tillage, garden assessment, British changes, survey and assessment of garden and salt rice lands (1840-1852), *id.* 190-196; their effect (1856), *id.* 196; low survey rates introduced (Revdanda, 1857 and Underi 1858), *id.* 176, *id.* 198-201; revision of salt rice lands or Khárápát (1872), *id.* 176, *id.* 210, 211; sub-divisional details; boundaries, area, aspect, climate, water, soil, holdings, rental, stock produce, people, *id.* 1, *id.* 240-242; town, appearance, climate, harbour, trade, water-supply, *id.* 253-255; water works, houses, people, history, objects, *id.* 256-259; Hirákot, Kolába fort, *id.* 260-265, *id.* 469.
- Alibág**: fort near Kelve, in Tháná district, XIV, 2, 98; description of, *id.* 200.
- Al Idrisi**: Abu Abdallah Muhammad, Arab traveller, author of *Nuzhat-ul-Mushták* (1100), I, pt. i, 508 and note 10, 509 note 5, 510, 511, 512 and note 1, 516, 517 and note 2, 519, 521, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 531, *id.* pt. ii, 4; African traveller, his mention of Sapara (1153), XIV, 321.
- Alif Khan**: see Alaf Khan.
- Alifsháhs**: see Benawa Beggars.
- Aliga**: Portuguese name for the Kálinadi river in Kánara district, XV, pt. ii, 101, 112, 118, 249, 332.
- Aligadde**: place of interest in Kánara district, XV, pt. ii, 249.
- Ali-Iláhiya**: a sect, mentioned by Farishtah, IX, pt. ii, 33.
- Alikapudán**: Sidhi, Turkish traveller, his notice of Bhats as safeguards, IX, pt. i, 210 note 1.
- Alinga**: appointed second counsellor, I, pt. i, 184. See Sajjana.
- Alisháh**: Gujarát Musalman admiral at Chaul (1528), XIII, 449; defeated by the Portuguese in Bombay harbour, *id.* 450.
- Ali Shahid**: mosque of, in Bijapur city, XXIII, 632.

- Alismaceæ**: species of food plants, found in Belgaum and Dhārwar districts, XXV, 183.
- Al Istakhri**, Abu Is-hāk: author of *Kitāb-ul-Akālīm* (951), I, pt. i, 509 note 3, 510 note 1, 511 and notes 3 and 4, 512, 514 and notes 2 and 3, 516 notes 6 and 7, 520 and note 10, 523; Arab writer (951), I, pt. ii, 388; places Sapāra between Cambay and Sanjān, XIV, 321.
- Altker**: see Sultānkar.
- Al Janhari**: Arab writer (982-999), I, pt. i, 508 note 10, 525, 526.
- Alkaris**: madder growers, XII, 69.
- Al Kazwini**: Zakariah Ibn Muhammad, author of *A'sar-ul-Bilād* (1263-1275), I, pt. i, 509 note 2, 510 and note 1, 516 and note 14, 517 note 1, 529.
- Alk Palka**: hills in Nāsik district, captured by Khān Khanān, the Mughal General (1635), XVI, 420 and note 2.
- Alla**: pass in the Dakhan, I, pt. ii, 608.
- Allahābād**: inscription of Samudragupta at, I, pt. i, 63, 65; pillar inscription at, I, pt. ii, 280, 293, 311, 317; prince of tirthās, religiously called Prayag, IX, pt. i, 550; place of pilgrimage, *id.* 157; *id.* 168; *id.* 176; *id.* 220.
- Allah Band**: a sand bank thrown across the Khorī (eastern mouth of the Indus), in Cutch, by the earthquake of 1179, V, 10.
- Allāh-o-Akbar**: (God is Great), IX, pt. ii, 126; *id.* 141; *id.* 154; *id.* 160 note 3; *id.* 169.
- Allāpur**: suburb of Bijāpur, founded by Yusuf-Adil-Shah, XXIII, 577, 583.
- Alla-ud-din**: see Ala-ud-din.
- Alligator**: (Magar) said to be ridden by a witch; god of the Bhils, Varlis, and Dublas, IX, pt. i, 380.
- Allitrochades**: Bindusāra, son of Chandragupta, I, pt. i, 534.
- Allium**: *copa* (kanda), common food plant, XXV, 179; *porrum*, not cultivated in Bombay Presidency, *id.* 180; *sativum* (lassun), common food plant, *id.* 179.
- Allophylus cobbe**: food plant, common all over India, XXV, 150.
- All Souls Day**: IX, pt. ii, 216. See Farvardin Jasan.
- Alluraka**: identified with Alura, I, pt. ii, 370 and note 3.
- Al Mahdi**: Khalifah (775-785), I, pt. i, 525.
- Al Māmun**: Abbāsī Khalifah (813-833), I, pt. i, 506, 520.
- Al Masudi**: Abul Hasan, Arab traveller (915-944) I, pt. i, 505 note 5, 506 note 8, 510, 512, 513, 514, 516, 518 and note 4, 520, 521, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 531, I, pt. ii, 4, 387, 388.
- Almeida, Francis D.**: See D'almeida, Francis.
- Almel**: village in Bijāpur District, with temples, mosques and a pond, XXIII, 548-549.
- Al Murri**: Abdur Rahman, I, pt. i, 513.
- Almusta'ali**: (1094-1101), younger son of Khalifah Almustansir-billah; his dispute with his brother Nazar for succession; Mustā'aliāns are called after his name, IX, pt. ii, 30 note 1.
- Almustansir-Billah**: (1036-1094) Khalifah of Egypt, dispute for the succession to the Khilafat between his two sons Nazar and Almusta'ali, IX, pt. ii, 30 note 1.
- Al Mutawakkil**: I, pt. i, 505 note 3.
- Aināvar**: village with railway station in Dhārwar District, XXII, 650.
- Alae**: *Indica*, XXV, 206; *litoralis*, *id.* 206; *perfoliata*, *id.* 206.
- Alompra**: dynasty of, in Burma, I, pt. ii, 346 note 4.
- Alor**: town in the Punjab or Sind, I, pt. i, 538.
- Alpam**: plant in Bombay and Konkan, used as antidote to snake-bite, XXV, 275.
- Alpinia cardamomum**: food plant found in Kānara, XXV, 176.
- Alp Khān**, Governor of Gujarāt (1310), I, pt. i, 229 note 6; Alā-ud-din Khilji's General, (1300-1318), conquers Sanjān, XIII, 438; sacks Sanjān, XIV, 302. See Alaf Khan.
- Alseodaphne semecarpifolia**: timber tree found all along the Western Ghāts, XXV, 113.
- Alsi**: oil-yielding and fibrous plant found in several districts, XXV, 215, 231.
- Alstonia scholaris**: timber and medicinal plant common in Bombay forests, XXV, 100, 259.
- Alta**: town in Kolhāpur, survey details of, XXIV, 256; town details, market, school, temples, mosque, *id.* 291-292.
- Alternanthes sessilis**: plant used as pot herb, XXV, 203.
- Altinash**: Shamsh-ud-din, conquers Sind (1211-1236), V, 132.
- Alu**: timber and food plant found in several districts, XXV, 87, 182.
- Aluka**: King of, conquered by Kirtivarman I, I, pt. ii, 281, 345.
- Alukas**: division of the Nāgas, I, pt. ii, 309. See Alupas.
- Alum**, manufacture of, in Cutch, V, 19-20.
- Alundah**: village near Sātāra City on the Tivānganga, tributary of the Nira, I, pt. ii, 357.
- Alupa**: see Alupai.
- Alupai**: town on the Malabār coast I, pt. ii, 309 note 8.
- Alupas**: possibly Nāgas, I, pt. ii, 281 note 3; ruling race of Malabār, *id.* 183; conquered by Kirtivarman I (367-597), *id.* 309 and note 8; their loyalty secured by Pulakesi II, *id.* 189, 282, 309, 350; hereditary servants of the Western Chalukya Kings, *id.* 300; King of the, renders obeisance to Vikramāditya VI, *id.* 216, 444; defeated by Jayakesin I (1052-53), *id.* 309, 567; Parthian chiefs (630), XXIII, 380 and note 4.
- Alur**: village in Dhārwar District, I, pt. ii, 8; inscriptions at, *id.* 282 note 3, 379 note 1, 419, 434, 458 note 2, 527, 564 note 5.
- Alura**: village in Gujarat, I, pt. ii, 370 note 3.
- Aluva**: Alupa prince, I, pt. ii, 370.
- Aluvas**: I, pt. ii, 300, 309; defeated by Viṇayāditya, son of Vikramāditya I, *id.* 368. See Alupas.
- Alva**: State in Rewa Kantha, VI, 143.

- Alysicarpus*: *rugosus* *A. styracifolius*, famine plants found in Poona and other districts, XXV, 198.
- Amb: very common timber and fruit tree, XXV, 53. See Amb.
- Ama: Vaisya chief (A.D. 743), Oswalds said to have been descended from, IX, p. i, 496.
- Amal: food plant cultivated in India and other countries, XXV, 144.
- Amāla: Bhil State in Khandesh District, XII, 604.
- Amalananda: author of the Vedānta Kalpa Taru, I, pt. ii, 246.
- Amalner: sub-division of Khandesh District, its boundaries, area, aspect, climate, water, soil, holdings, survey details, survey results, stocks, crops, people, XII, 2, *id.* 342-348; fort, history, town, *id.* 431.
- Amaltas: timber tree common in the Konkan and the Ghāts, XXV, 63.
- Amāna: Yādava King, succeeds his father Mahādev (1271), but is dethroned by his cousin Rāmādeva, I, pt. ii, 247, 519, 528.
- Amānat Khan: military Governor of Surat (1690), I, pt. i, 288. See Itimād Khān.
- Amara: Place of interest in Cutch, a fair at, V, 210.
- Amarabhata: Sanskrit form of Ambada, I, pt. i, 185 note 3.
- Amaranga: son and successor of the Devagiri Yādava King Mallugi I, pt. ii, 517, 519.
- Amarāngeya: I, pt. ii, 235; ancestor of Mallugi, *id.* 516 and note 4.
- Amaragol: village in Hubli Taluka, Dhārwar District, inscription at, I, pt. ii, 568 note 5, also XXII, 650.
- Amarah: timber tree, common all over India, XXV, 56.
- Amarakosa: Sanskrit lexicon, I, pt. ii, 248.
- Amara Mallugi: Yādava King, son of Mallugi and successor of Govindarāja, I, pt. ii, 235, 516.
- Amaranthaceae: species of food and famine plant, XXV, 169, 203.
- Amaranthus: *campestris*, *frumentaceus*, *giganteus*, *paniculatus*, *polygonoideus*, *spinousus*, *tristis*, *viridis*, food plants, XXV, 169; *oleraceus*, sacred plant, *id.* 293.
- Amarasimha: lexicographer, I, pt. ii, 142; writer of Nāmalinganusasana, *id.* 530.
- Amardād: Amhaspand, seventh day of Pārsi month; fifth month of the Pārsi year, IX, pt. ii, 217.
- Amardād Jasan: high festival day, IX, pt. ii, 217. See Jasans.
- Amardāka: branch of Saivism, I, pt. i, 138.
- Amargol: see Amaragol.
- Amarji: dewan of Junāgadh (1759-1784), I, pt. i, 70.
- Amaryllidaceae: species of famine and fibrous plants, XXV, 204, 235.
- Amas: no-moon day, IX, p. i, 397.
- Amb (amba): mango fruit tree found in all districts, XXV, 53, 150, 250, 279, 284, 289, 291, XVIII, pt. i, 4; worship of, by women, leaves and buds of, held to be the arrows of god Madan, IX, pt. i, 382.
- Ambā: village in Nizām's dominions, record at, I, pt. ii, 523; in charge of Singhana's minister Rāmādeva, *id.* 524.
- Ambā: see Vijayambā.
- Ambā: hill pass in Ratnāgiri, X, 166 and note 2; I, pt. ii, 78; XXIV, 5; blockaded (1700-1701), I, pt. ii, 80, 661.
- Ambā: river in Kolābā, XI, 7-8.
- Ambā: see Amb.
- Amba, Ambābāi, Amba Bhavani, Ambaji: Hindu goddess, IX, pt. i, 20, *id.* 64, 177, 196, 213; inscription in the temple of, at Kolhāpur, I, pt. ii, 223-224; description of temple of; pilgrims to temple of, holidays in honour of, XXIV, 309-311; an ancient shrine and a place of pilgrimage in Mahi Kantha, V, 432-433, IX, pt. i, 187; performance of bhavais at, *id.* 223 note 1, 225; visited by Kanbis, *id.* 157; by Gujarāt depressed classes, *id.* 333, 341; a favourite deity, the ideal mother, IX, pt. i, pp. xxxv, xxxvi; consort of Shiv, *id.* 220; Durga worshipped at Amasur as, *id.* 301 note 2; shrine of, on Mount Abu, *id.* XI, 549, invocation of, *id.* xxxv.
- Ambada: son of Udayana, rises to eminence in the reign of Kumārāpāla, I, pt. i, 170; fights with Mallikārjuna and in a second fight kills him for which he is honoured with the title of Rājāpitāmaha, *id.* 185-186, 186, 194; refuses submission to Ajayapāla in religious matters and is killed in a fight, *id.* 195; general of Kumārāpāla Solanki, I, pt. ii, 19; defeats Mallikārjuna, *id.* 24; defeats Mallikārjuna, the Konkan King, near Bulsār (1150), XIII, 426, *id.* 436.
- Ambadah: timber tree found in Konkan and Malabār, XXV, 56.
- Ambadāri Ghāt: pass in Konkan, I, pt. ii, 77.
- Ambādi: brown hemp, its cultivation in Khandesh, XII, 153, *id.* 162; crop of, in Sātara, XIX, 165. See also XXV, 147, 226.
- Amba Ghāt: see Amba (pass).
- Ambaji: see Ambābāi.
- Ambaka: Sanskrit form of Ambada, I, pt. i, 185 note 3.
- Ambakagrāma: village in the Dakhan, I, pt. ii, 398.
- Ambāli: village in Baroda with a sacred temple, VII, 553.
- Ambālika: Buddhist monastery, its probable site, XIV, 7 note 1; mentioned in inscriptions, *id.* 119, 168, 179.
- Ambāpātaka: village, grant of, to a Jain temple at Navasāri, I, pt. i, 125.
- Ambar: Sidi governor of Janjira (1621), XI, 435.
- Ambarah: timber and food tree yields gum, common in India, XXV, 56, 151, 250.
- Ambardi: stream in Kolhāpur, XXIV, 9.
- Ambari: see Ambādi.
- Ambari-Chuka: very common food plant, XXV, 170.
- Ambarisha: mythological king, I, pt. ii, 149.
- Ambarkhāna: in Poona City, house built for Shivaji, XVIII, pt. iii, 331.
- Ambarnāth: village and temple in Thāna district, XIV, 2; remains at, I, pt. ii, 22, temple of, near Kalyān, record at, *id.* 543 and note 1; see also IX, pt. i, 480 note 4, XIII, 66 and XIV, 2-8, 385; Silāhār remains

- at, XIII, 428; archaeological remains at, XIV, 10; resemblance of the temple with Jogeshvari cave, *id.* 112; and Lonád temple, *id.* 213.
- Ambat: timber tree in Konkan and Malabár, XXV, 56.
- Ambavli: hill pass in Ratnágiri district, X, 166; a road through, *id.* 178.
- Ambegaon: a village in Násik district, Hemadpanti temple at, XVI, 416; village in Poona district, XVIII, pt. iii, 102; survey of, *id.* pt. ii, 455-457.
- Ambem: village, inscription at, I, pt. ii, 240, 242.
- Ambenal: pass in Ratnágiri district, XI, 114.
- Ambenala: see Fitz-gerald pass.
- Ambera: Chálukya princess of, grants the village of Periyála to Bráhmans, I, pt. ii, 358 note 1.
- Amberee: food plant found on the Gháta, XXV, 56, 151.
- Ambéri: see Amberee.
- Ambarnáth: see Ambarnáth.
- Ambgul: food plant, XXV, 171.
- Ambhoi: kidney disease, its cure, IX, pt. i, 365.
- Ambi, Ambig: a caste of fishermen in Kánara district, their occupations, ceremonies, XV, pt. i, 1301-304; in Dhárwár district, XXII, 183-4; in Kolhápúr, XXIV, 104.
- Ambiká: goddess, temple of, at Kodinár, I, pt. i, 182 and note; image of, at Sopána, XIV, 341.
- Ambika: River in the Surat district, IX, pt. ii, 66; in Baroda, VII, 581-582.
- Ambira: stream in Kolhápúr, XXIV, 9.
- Ambivli: village and cave in Thána district, XIV, 9, 10.
- Ambli: see Ambli.
- Amblogyna: food plant, XXV, 169.
- Ambo: Saint of the Bharvad peasants, IX, pt. i, 269.
- Ambo: see Amb.
- Ambolgad: fort in Ratnágiri district, X, 317.
- Amboli: village in Sávantwádi, future sanitarium, X, 463; hill pass, XXI, 305; XXIV, 5, 6; pass between Trimbak and Mokháda, XIII, 5, 319.
- Ambor: timber and food plant found in gardens, XXV, 126, 172.
- Ambran: village in Káthiáwár, VIII, 356.
- Ambuli: pass in Poona district, XVIII, pt. ii, 151.
- Ambuti: food plant, XXV, 148, 196.
- Amerdád Sá: chief high dáy of Pársis, IX, pt. ii, 219. See festivals (season).
- America: Bombay trade with (1800-1810), XIII, 519, *id.* 520.
- A'mhal: I, pt. i, 511. See Anahilaváda.
- Amil: sub-divisional officer, I, pt. i, 210, 212; exorcist; services of, used by women to cast out the spirit of barrenness, IX, pt. ii, 147-149; his experiences during the performance of Chillaáh or forty days term, *id.* 144.
- Amildárs: revenue and judicial officer under Bijápúr Kings (1489-1686), XIX, 229-230.
- Amin: chief treasurer, I, pt. i, 212, 214; principal Sadar, high judicial appointment, IX, pt. ii, 198 note 5.
- Aminbhávi: village in the Dhárwár district, I, pt. ii, 358 note 1; XXII, 440; inscription at, *id.* 650.
- Amir-al-Umra Malik Aiaz Sultani: unites his squadron with the Turkish fleet (1508), I, pt. ii, 44.
- Amiráni Sadah: insurrection of (1346), I, pt. i, 230.
- Amir Husan: admiral of the Turkish fleet, I, pt. ii, 44.
- Amirkhán: Rághuba's general, I, pt. i, 405.
- Amir Khuerau: author of Tarikh-i-Alai, I, pt. i, 515; writer (thirteenth century), IX, pt. ii, 10 note 3; *id.* 65-187 note 3, 188 note 2.
- Amir Timur: (1400), introduces Taáziahs, IX, pt. ii, 139 note 1.
- Amir-ud-din Nuzahat: Sayad, author of Nuzhat-ul-Akhbár, IX, pt. ii, 50 note 2.
- Amjera: village in Gujarát, rising at, I, pt. i, 439.
- Amla: timber tree common in the Presidency, XXV, 115, 259.
- Amlee: food plant, XXV, 154.
- Amlí: tamarind tree, XXV, 65, 153, 171, 198; held to be wife of Brahma, much haunted by spirits, and worshipped accordingly, IX, pt. i, 382; food plant, XXV, 119.
- Amma I: Eastern Chálukya king (918-925), I, pt. ii, 316 note 5, 417.
- Amma II: Eastern Chálukya king, coronation of (945), I, pt. ii, 399 note 7, 419 note 2.
- Ammaiyyanabhávi: village, I, pt. ii, 358 note 1.
- Amma-kudaga: a tribe near the Kaveri river, raised to be Bráhmans, IX, pt. i, 436.
- Ammanadeva: grandson of Kokkala I, king of Chedi, I, pt. ii, 415.
- Ammanayya: Kalachurya Somesvara's officer (1176), I, pt. ii, 486.
- Ammania baccifera: a poisonous herb, XXV, 265.
- Ammianus Marcellinus: Soldier-historian, IX, pt. i, 437 note 2.
- Ammugi: son of the Kalachurya king Sandaraja, I, pt. ii, 468.
- Amod: sub-division of Broach district, boundary; area; aspect; climate; water-supply; soil; assessment; resources; occupancy; value of land produce; population and public health, II, 537, 538; town, *id.* 549; Mole-salam, Thákor of, IX, pt. ii, 68.
- Amoghavarsha: *biruda* of Vaddiga, I, pt. ii, 418; of Kakka II, *id.* 423.
- Amoghavarsha I: Dakhan Ráshtrakuta King, I, pt. i, 123, 124; invades Gujarát, *id.* 125, 126, 128, 525; I, pt. ii, 11, 17, 210; succeeds his father Govind III, *id.* 199, 395, 401; attempts to prevent his accession, *id.* 408 note 4, 409; his *birudas* (honorific titles), *id.* 401; his epithets, crest, hereditary title, and musical instrument, *id.* 402; his conquests, *id.* 199, 402, 403; his Siláhara feudatories, *id.* 404, 405, 541, 542; records of his reign, *id.* 387, 400, 403-408; founds, *id.* 199, and completes the fortification of Mánya-kheta and makes it his capital, *id.* 403; abdicates in favour of his son Krishna II, *id.* 403; his Jain preceptor, *id.* 200, 407

- and notes 4 and 5; his conversion to the Jain faith, *id.* 208; author of the *Prásnotara Ratnamālikā*, *id.* 200, 403; his successor, *id.* 410 note 2; XIII, 424; mention of, in Kanheri caves, XIV, 148, 173, 177; XV, pt. ii, 84, 85 note 2.
- Amoghavarsha II: Rāshtrakuta King, I, pt. ii, 210; succeeds his father Indra III; dies soon after, *id.* 204 and note 1, 414 note 5, 416 notes 4, 5 and 6.
- Amoghavarsha III: Rāshtrakuta King, I, pt. ii, 210; succeeds his nephew Govinda IV, *id.* 205-207. See Baddiga and Vaddiga.
- Amoghavarsha IV: I, pt. ii, 210. See Karka II.
- Amoghavarshya: mistaken form of Amoghavarsha, I, pt. ii, 416 note 4.
- Amoghodaya: Amoghavarsha I, I, pt. ii, 201.
- Amoora: *cucullata*, timber tree found on Pār Ghāt in Bombay, XXV, 43; *lawii*, found at Khandāla and Pār Ghāt in Bombay, *id.* 44; *rohita*, found at Khandāla and on the Western Ghāts, *id.* 43.
- Amorphophallus: *bulbiferous* food plant indigenous to Bengal, XXV, 183; *campanulatus*, (suran), cultivated throughout India for its tuber, *id.* 182, 207; *sylvaticus*, a famine plant, *id.* 208.
- Amphidæ: order of birds in Ratnāgiri district, X, 80.
- Ampelidæ: species of food plant, XXV, 150.
- Amra: food plant, XXV, 151.
- Amrabbata: see Ambada, I, pt. i.
- Amrakā: place in Surat district, I, pt. ii, 294.
- Amrakārdava: Gupta Chief, I, pt. i, 66.
- Amrapur: estate in Rewa Kāntha, VI, 151; tāluka in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 356-357.
- Amratvel: village in Kāthiāwār, its history, VIII, 357.
- Amravātaka [Amravātavaka]: village in Southern Konkan; grant of, I, pt. ii, 186, 356.
- Amravāti: coins at, I, pt. ii, 167; pillar inscription at, I, pt. ii, 331.
- Amravāti: river in Rewa Kāntha, VI, 5.
- Amravāti: see Medad.
- Amr-ibnūl A'as: Muslim conqueror of Egypt, constructs the first pulpit built in Islam, IX, pt. ii, 131 note 1.
- Amriteshvar: temple in Poona city, built by Bajirav I's sister, XVIII, pt. iii, 331.
- Amriteshvara: temple of, at Annigere, in Dhārwar district; inscription at, I, pt. ii, 502 note 7, 518 note 3.
- Amriteshvara: officer of Vira-Ballāla II, Hoy-sala King (1202), I, pt. ii, 506.
- Amritrao: see Amrutrao.
- Amru: very common famine plant, XXV, 196.
- Amru Bin Jamal Taghlabi: Arab Commander of an expedition to Balabha (Porbandar), I, pt. i, 524.
- Amrul: common food plant, XXV, 148.
- Amrut Rāo: Peshwā's adoptive brother, gives shelter to Mahādji Sindhi's wives; is attacked by Shirzi Rāo Ghatge; appointed to the Government of Poona by Holkar (1802); allows his son to be placed on the throne; retires before General Wellesley (1803); comes to terms with the English, serves with them during the war, and is pensioned; I, pt. ii, 607-609; Bajirav's half brother, his hostility to Sindia, XVIII, pt. ii, 275, 276; becomes Peshwa (1802), *id.* 282; leaves Poona for Sangamner, *id.* 283.
- Amsala: King, of Shrivardhana, I, pt. ii, 520.
- Amshaspānds: Immortal Furtherers; Hafta: seven days of the month and seven months of the year named after, IX, pt. ii, 215, 216.
- Amsavarman: inscription of, I, pt. i, 81.
- Amulets: faith of women in; objects of, IX, pt. ii, 220. See Beliefs (Early).
- Amygdaloid: rock in Poona district XVIII, pt. i, 9-13; beds of, in Bijāpur district, XXIII, 43.
- Amygdalus: *communis* (badam) cultivated in Bombay city, XXV, 154; *Persica* (peach) cultivated in Dakhan and Mahābaleshvar, *id.* 155.
- Anacardiaceæ: a species of timber, fruit and oil-yielding trees, XXV, 53, 150, 216, 250.
- Anacardium occidentale: (cashewnut tree) timber and fruit tree, yields oil and liquor, XXV, 53, 150, 210, 216, 250.
- Anagnitra: people keeping no sacred fire, IX, pt. i, 447.
- Anahilapattana: Chālukya dynasty of, I, pt. ii, 212, 242. See Anahilavāda.
- Anahilapura: see Anahilavāda.
- Anahilavāda: Chāvasas of, I, pt. i, 124; foundation of (746), *id.* 466; removal of the capital of Mularāja Solanki to, *id.* 139; named after a Bhavād who shows its site; founding of Jain temple at, *id.* 151-152; chronicles, *id.* 156; Mularāja's father and uncles stop at, *id.* 156; cavalry parade at, 157; Jain and Mahādev temples at, *id.* 160, 161; lake built by Durlabha at, *id.* 163; invasion by Kulachandra of, *id.* 163-164; Bhima I, king of, at Mahmud's advance abandons it and flies away, *id.* 166; proposed capital of Mahmud of Ghazni, *id.* 168 note 1; Karnameru temple at, *id.* 170; Vikramasimha imprisoned at, *id.* 185; Ambada returns victorious to, *id.* 186; louse-temple at, *id.* 193; sack of (1194), *id.* 229, its different names, *id.* 511; Hindu capital of Gujarāt, IX, pt. ii, 26; mosques at, frequented by great number of Muslim traders, *id.* 2 note 1; Muslim faith introduced from, to Broach by Alif Khān (1297), *id.* 3-5; kings of, encourage settlement of traders mostly from the Persian Gulf, *id.* 2; give kind treatment to traders, *id.* 2 and note 3; to early Shīh preachers (1067), *id.* 25; Vaghela Kings of, employ Khorāsāni soldiers, *id.* 2 note 3; are said to have been converted to Islam, *id.* 5 note 1; *id.* 26 note 2; *id.* 38; settlers from Gujarāt into Thāna, XIII, 60; historical references, *id.* 436, 437.
- Anahilavāda Patan: See Anahilavāda.
- Anahilavāta: Sanskrit form of Anahilavāda, I, pt. i, 151.
- Anahilapātaka: I, pt. i, 204. See Anahilavāda.
- Anāka: see Arnorāja.
- Analde: name of Arnorāja, father of Lavana-prasāda, as given in an inscription, I, pt. i, 200.

- Analladeva: name of Anarāja as given in the *Hamīramahākāvya*, I, pt. i, 182. See *Amorāja*.
- Anamale: modern Anamali, I, pt. ii, 298, 299, 499.
- Anamdera: place of interest in Rewa Kāntha, VI, 157.
- Anamirta cocculus: liquor yielding, and poisonous plant, XXV, 210, 264, 272.
- Anamkand: in Madras Presidency, inscription at, I, pt. ii, 239; laid siege to, by Jagaddeva, *id.* 458 note 2, 462.
- Ananassa sativa: (pine-apple) fruit and fibrous plant, XXV, 180, 236.
- A'nand: sub-division of Kaira District, its area, aspect, climate, soil, holdings, stock, people and health, III, 159-161; town in Kaira District, III, 166.
- A'nanda: Saint, ancestor of Allivarma of Gantur, I, pt. ii, 334, 386.
- A'nanda: Sakyamuni's disciple, XIV, 170.
- A'nandapura: ancient name of Vadanagara, I, pt. i, 6 and note 2.
- A'nandibāi: Angria's mother, her struggle for power, death (1793), XI, 155-156, 265; defeated Joysing outside Hirakot (1793), *id.* 260.
- A'nandibāi: Raghunāthrao's wife, her share in Narāyanrao's murder, XVIII, pt. ii, 255-256.
- A'nand Mahāl: palace in Bijāpur City, XXIII, 619-620.
- A'nand Mogri: battle of, between Damāji Gaikwār and Bānde (1736), VII, 174.
- A'nandodbhav: theatre in Poona City, XVIII, pt. iii, 332.
- Anandpur: village and a petty State in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 367-368.
- Anandrāv Dhulap: Peshwa's admiral, captures the ship *Ranger* (1783), I, pt. ii, 107.
- Anandrāv Gaikwād: heir of Govindrao, I, pt. i, 412; (1800-1819), VII, 202-232; his disputed succession to the throne (1798), *id.* 384.
- Anandrāv Pavār: settles at Dhār (A.D. 1734), I, pt. i, 382; His Highness Sir, K.O.S.I., C.I.E., Maharāja of Dhār, *id.* 383.
- Anandvel: village in Nasik, place of residence of Raghunāth Rao's family after 1792, I, pt. ii, 628, XVI, 9; Raghunāthrao retired to (1764), *id.* 193; Anandibai dies at (1793), called after Anandibāi, *id.* 416, *id.* 536.
- Ananta: the hooded serpent, I, pt. ii, 577.
- Anantadeva: Silāhara king (1095), I, pt. ii, 18, 539; ruler of the Konkan and feudatory of Vikramāditya VI, *id.* 450; drives back the Kādambas, *id.* 543-544, 567. See Anantapāla Bhāskarāchārya's grand-nephew, builds a temple of Bhavāni, *id.* 244; XIII, 422 note 1; copper plate grant by, *id.* 425, 426; record of his gift in a Vibhār stone (1081), XIV, 379, 403.
- Anantamul: medicinal plant, XXV, 260.
- Anantapāla: Silāhara King. See Anantadeva.
- Anantapālayya: minister of Vikramāditya VI, I, pt. ii, 341 note 2, 451.
- Anantapura: fort of, I, pt. i, 180 note 2.
- Anantapura: district in Madras Presidency, I, pt. ii, 524.
- Anantavarman: son of Rājendravarman, the Western Ganga king, I, pt. ii, 297.
- Anantdeva: see Anantadeva.
- Anantpal: see Anantadev.
- Anār: fruit tree, yields dyes, XXV, 80, 156, 246.
- Anarāja: King of Śākambhari, I, pt. i, 181 and note 3, 182. See *Amorāja*.
- A'nartta: ancient division of Gujarāt, I, pt. i, 6; *id.* 35, 36; legendary Gujarāt king, *id.* 8.
- A'narttapura: see A'nandapura.
- Anasandra: yields spirit, XXV, 211.
- Anaskura: his pass in Ratnāgiri District, X, 166; pack bullock traffic through, *id.* 177; XXIV, 5.
- Anatidae: family of birds, in Ratnāgiri District, X, 97.
- Anatinae: family of birds, in Ratnāgiri District, X, 97.
- Anaval: village near Surat District, hot springs near, IX, pt. i, 4.
- Anāvla: a Brahman sub-division, in Rewa Kāntha, VI, 23; consecrated as Brāhmins by Rām, *id.* 253. See Bhāthela. In Baroda, money lenders, VII, 111, 577; traditional account of their origin, *id.* 582-583. Brāhmins in Gujarāt, IX, pt. i, 1, *id.* 4; landholders and cultivators of south Gujarāt, *id.* 1, 4, *id.* 152; strength and distribution, *id.* 3; origin of name; are known as Mastans and Bhatthelas, explanation of the terms, *id.* 4 and notes 1 and 2; traditional origin, created by Rām, other accounts, *id.* 4-5; their religion, character, occupation, *id.* 5; social divisions into Desai and Bhāthela; position, wealth, and power enjoyed by the Desais, *id.* 5-6; their hālis or ploughmen; condition; polygamy allowed and practised by, *id.* 6; are all grāhastha or laymen, *id.* 2, 5.
- Anavalobhanā: or longing-soothing, Vedic rite, IX, pt. i, 31 note 3. See *Garbha Rakshana*.
- Anavati: village, in Mysore, Haidarali retreats to (1764), I, pt. ii, 658; inscription at, *id.* 306 note 5; record at, *id.* 516 and note 5, 523.
- Anawatti: see Anavati.
- Andarā: tribe, mentioned by Pliny, Andhras, I, pt. i, 532, 533.
- Anderson: Mr. David, English plenipotentiary at the time of Salbai Treaty (1782), XVIII, pt. ii, 267.
- Anderson: Colonel G. S. A., Political Agent, the survey of Kolhapur commenced by (1867), XXIV, 254.
- Andersonia macrophylla: timber tree found at Khandāla and on the Western Ghāts, XXV, 43.
- Andheri: Railway station in Thāna District; XIV, 21; Kondivti Caves near, 203.
- Andhiārus: priests, derivation of the word IX, pt. ii, 222.
- Andhra: dynasty, I, pt. ii, 167; forced to obey Krishna II, the Rāshtrakuta king, *id.* 201; king subdued by Somesvara III, *id.* 221; overthrown by Singhana, *id.* 525; Kingdom, *id.* 403 note 3; country, *id.* 507.
- Andhra: or Tailang Brāhmins in Gujarāt, sub-division of the Dravid group of Brāhmins, IX, pt. i, 1 note 1; in Kānara District, XV, pt. i, 135.

- Andhra : river in Poona District, XVIII, pt. i, 8.
- Andhrabhritya : Shátakarni, I, pt. ii, 10 ; Sáliváhana, *id.* 279 note 3 ; Sátaváhana, *id.* 279 note 3 ; of the Puráṇas, identified with Sátaváhanas of the inscriptions, I, pt. ii, 155-156 ; their chronology, *id.* 157, 168 ; their dynasty, *id.* 158, 162, 279 ; their dates, *id.* 161-162 ; their duration, *id.* 163, 164, 165 ; their rise, *id.* 165 ; political and literary traditions about them, *id.* 169, 172 ; religious, social and economic condition of Maháráshtra under them, *id.* 173-176 ; their extinction, *id.* 177-179, 522 ; appearance of the Sákas in their country, *id.* 317 note 3 ; Dakhan Hindu dynasty probably ruled over Sholápur (B. C. 90-A. D. 300), XX, 275. Their rule in Dhárwár (200 B. C.-200 A. D.), XXII, 390 and note 3. Shátakarni kings probably overlords of Kolába (A. D. 160), XI, 137 and note 4 ; old kings of Khandesh, XII, 238 and note 8, 484 ; Dakhan overlords, of Konkan, XIII, 60 ; Telegu, kings possessed Konkan (B. C. 100), *id.* 409 and note 3 ; driven by the Parthians (A. D. 78) ; Konkan trade with the Red Sea under their rule, *id.* 414 ; XVI, 181, 182 and note 1, 183 ; their history derived from Nasik inscriptions, 611, 614, 620-624.
- A'ndhras : the (A. D. 138), I, pt. i, 32, 52 ; king of, at the bridegroom-choosing of Durlabhádevi, *id.* 163, 533 ; Telegu people, monkey soldiers sent to the country of the I, pt. ii, 137 ; said to be the progeny of the cursed sons of Visvámitra, *id.* 138 ; are subdued by Sahadeva, *id.* 142 ; mentioned in the edicts of Asoka, *id.* 143 ; their war with Jaitrapála or Jaitugi, *id.* 239 ; place a woman on the throne of Tailángana, *id.* 246 ; territories of the, conquered by Rajarájadeva the Chola king, *id.* 308 ; see Tailángas.
- Andirika : river, in Nizam's dominions, I, pt. ii, 364.
- Andrapava : identified with Darban, I, pt. i, 538.
- Andrews, Mr. : acting Resident at Baroda (1846), VII, 267.
- Andrews : Major, took Rájder fort (1818), XVI, 196 ; wounded before Málegaon, *id.* 197.
- Andrographis paniculata : medicinal herb, XXV, 262.
- Androi : Pliny's, probably Andra capital Dhar-nikot near Gantur, XIII, 409 note 3.
- Andropogon : (Holeus) *cernuus*, *glaber*, *scandens*, fodder plants, XXV, 276 ; *Ivarancusa*, *muricatus*, *nardoides*, *schananthus*, oil yielding plants, *id.* 225.
- Andu : Mosque at Bijápur City, XXIII, 630.
- Andubar : the Indian, said to have taught religion and the arts to Babylonians, XIII, 404 note 3.
- Ane : village in Poona District, XVIII, pt. iii, 104.
- Anegadeva : father of Vira Bijjarsa, I, pt. ii, 523.
- Anegundi : wood bridge in Kánara District at, XV, pt. ii, 43.
- Anegundi : site of Vijayanagar capital, the revenue system of its kings, (1333-1573), XXII, 439-441.
- Anekáithanámamálá : Collection of words of more than one meaning, compiled by Hemachandra, I, pt. i, 192.
- A'nekeere : (Elephant tank), at Hángal in Dhárwár District ; Hoysala king Vira Ballála II, encamps at, I, pt. ii, 505, 563.
- A'nesejjeya-Basadi : Jain temple at Lakshmeshwar, I, pt. ii, 371, 483 and note 2.
- Anethum sawa : food plant, XXV, 161.
- Anga : King of, at the bridegroom-choosing of Durlabhadevi, I, pt. i, 163 ; Western Bengal, king of, conquered by Kirtivarman I, I, pt. ii, 281, 345 ; subjugated by-Amoghavaraha I, *id.* 402 ; humbled by Singhana, *id.* 525.
- Anganadeva : grandson of Kakkala, king of Chedi, I, pt. ii, 203.
- Angar : village, destruction of, by Mr. Ashburner, I, pt. i, 443.
- Angarias : treasure-carriers in Káthiawár, VIII, 203.
- Angdeva : a Portuguese body or poll cess on fishermen, XIII, 553.
- Angediva : island, see Anjidiv.
- Anghad : State in Rewá Kántha, VI, 150 ; a village, its tenure, VII, 360-361.
- Angiras : I, pt. ii, 287 note 4 ; ancestor of the Pallavás, *id.* 317.
- Angiras-a-Háritas : royal family of, I, pt. ii, 277 note 5 ; descendants of Ikshváku from Manu, son of the Sun, *id.* 287 note 4.
- Angkor : capital of Cambodia, I, pt. i, 499, 500, 502.
- A'ngriás : Tukáji, distinguishes himself in the fleet of Shiváji ; Kánhoji becomes master of all the coast from Bombay to Vijaydurg, makes Vijaydurg his capital and is recognised as independent (1713) ; he is attacked by the English, the Portuguese, and the Dutch between 1717 and 1724 ; his death (1728) ; Sakhoji succeeds Kánhoji and is followed by his brother Sambháji ; Sambháji puts his illegitimate brothers Mánáji and Yesáji in charge of Kolába ; the two illegitimate brothers quarrel and Mánáji with the help of the Peshwa defeats Sambháji ; he is also defeated by the English (1738) ; his death (1748) ; his brother Tuláji succeeds him ; a joint expedition sent by the English and the Maráthás against Tuláji (1755), I, pt. ii, 87-88 ; Orme's account of the expedition, *id.* 89-95 ; Tuláji taken prisoner and confined till his death, *id.* 95 ; Mánáji retains possession of Kolába and remains in alliance with the Peshwa till his death (1759), his son Rághoji succeeds him and dies in 1793 ; Rághoji's rule ; Rághoji's son Mánáji is acknowledged by the Peshwa but is deposed by Daulatráv Sindia (1799) ; a grandson of the last Mánáji succeeds ; the last of the Angriás of the direct and legitimate line dies in 1840 and the State lapses to the British Government, *id.* 96. Sharer in the Sálshi province, I, pt. ii, 79 ; defeats the Portuguese fleet (1740), *id.* 85 ; their origin, XI, 145 ; Kánhoji I (1698-1731), supremacy of fleet, piracies, death, and character, *id.* 146-149 ; Sakoji and Mánáji I, *id.* 150-151 ; siege of Gheria, *id.* 152-154 ; quarrels in the family, *id.* 155-156 ; Bivalkars' influence and

- the extinction of the family, *id.* 157-158; territorial exchanges (1818-1840), *id.* 159 and note 2; lapse of his territory (1840), *id.* 159 and note 2, *id.* 190; revenue system in the eighteenth century, *id.* 171-172; revenue (1818-1839), *id.* 175 note 4; inconvenience caused in early years by the division of jurisdiction among the British, the Pānt-sachiv of Bhor, and the Angriās of Alibāg, *id.* 177 and note 2; British lands of north Pen mixed with Angriā's villages (1818-1840), *id.* 179 note 1; revenue system and assessment in his lands before their lapse in 1840, and British changes *id.* 190-196; (1690-1840), *id.* 145-158, *id.* 215, *id.* 217; (1698-1756), X, 195; taxes levied by the, *id.* 216; Tulāji, *id.* 318, 338, 380, 383 note 1; their sea fights with Phond Sāvāt (1709, 1737), *id.* 440, XIII, 474; Indian pirates, *id.* (1700), 488, 489; Sambhāji captures ships and crews in Bombay, 496, 497, 502; Kanhoji Angria, proposed action against; war with (1720), XXVI, pt. i, 150-152; negotiations with (1724), *id.* 158-159; Mānāji Angria, negotiations with, broken off, rupture with, captures Elephanta (1739), *id.* 225-227; helped by, Bombay (1740), *id.* 232. Karanj surrendered to (1739), *id.* 204-205; misunderstanding between Mānāji and Sambhāji, Mānāji helped by the English (1734), *id.* 171. Sambhāji Angria captures the 'Derby' with 100 prisoners; sues for peace (1735), *id.* 171-174; encounter with his fleet (1739), *id.* 197; takes Alibāg (1740), *id.* 231; Tulāji Angria, Gheria taken from; his fleet destroyed (1756), *id.* 304, 305; all his fleet burnt (1756), *id.* pt. iii, 221; Kolāba Chief defeated and reconciled by Bālāji Vishvanāth (1713), XVIII, pt. ii, 242.
- Angur: fruit plant in the Dakhan, XXV, 150.
- Anhilvad, Anhilvar, Anhilwad: *see* Anahilavāda.
- Animal Feast: IX, pt. ii, 217. *See* Bahman Jasan.
- Animals: domestic and wild, all district volumes, *see* under district name; kept by Musalmāns, domestic, IX, pt. ii, 97-98; pet, *id.* 98-99; birds, *id.* 99; worship of, *see* worship.
- Aniruddha: figure and story of, XV, pt. ii, 292 and note 3.
- Anishtakarman Hāleya: Andhrabhritya king mentioned in Bhāgavatpurāna, I, pt. ii, 164.
- Anisochilus carnosus: food plant, XXV, 168.
- Anisomeles Malabarica: food plant found on the ghāts, yields medicinal oil, XXV, 169, 224.
- Anivāritāchārya: food plant found on the ghāts, yields medicinal oil, *see* Gunda.
- Anjan Arjun: tree, timber and fruit tree in Khāndesh and other districts, XII, 24, XXV, 64, 74, 156, 245.
- Anjana: division of Kanbis, *see* Kanbis.
- Anjaneri: village in Nāsik District, stone inscription at, I, pt. ii, 235, 236; record at, *id.* 457 note 1, 515.
- Anjaneri: range of hills in Nāsik District, XVI, 6; capital of Abhir Kings (A. D. 416), *id.* 183; hill, fort, village, summer residence of Raghoba Peshwa, remains, *id.* 416-419, 441, 447.
- Anjangaon: village in Khāndesh District, temple at, XII, 432.
- Anjansalaka: ceremony of installing a new idol, performance of, IX pt. i, 111 note 1.
- Anjanvel: port and fort, in Ratnāgiri District, I, pt. ii, 39; fort, rebuilt by Shivāji, *id.* 68; district taken by the Sidis, *id.* 79; fort, taken by the Peshwa (1756), *id.* 92; *see* also X, 318; customs division, imports and exports of, *id.* 184.
- Anjār: town in Cutch, historical reference to, V, 2, 137, 140, 147, 148, 151, 157, 158, 159, 165; description, history, *id.* 210-213.
- Anjaria: small port in Ratnāgiri District, X, 319.
- Anjengo: (Anjanvel? in Ratnāgiri District) fort built at by the British (1696), XXVI, pt. i, 111.
- Anjidiv: island in Kānara District, XV, pt. i, 2; description fort and history, Vasco de Gama at (1498), *id.* pt. ii, 278, 308; Varthema's description of (1503), *id.* 104; naval attack on, by Bijāpur's ships (1506), *id.* 105; held by the English troops under Sir Abraham Shipman (1662-1664), *id.* 125; *see* also XIII, 472, and XXVI, pt. i, 10; Fryer's description of (1673), *id.* 127; Sambhāji's attack on (1682), *id.* 131; Du Perron's mention of (1758), *id.* 138.
- Anjir: fig tree in Poona and other districts, XVIII, pt. i, 41; XXV, 130, 172.
- Anjor: Portuguese sub-division in Thāna District, XIII, 456.
- Anjumans: local councils of Navsāri, constitution, functions and powers of, IX, pt. ii, 244; of Imperial Gujarāt, constitution, position, and duties of, *id.* 245. *See* community.
- Anka: Ratta feudatory of the Western Chālukya King Somesvara I, I, pt. ii, 439, 551, 553.
- Ankadi bandi: a form of tenure in Baroda, VII, 359-360.
- Ankai Tankai: pass in Nāsik District, XVI, 131, 195; fort, history, caves, *id.* 419-424; historic reference, *id.* 430; description, *id.* 441, 444, 447.
- Ankalesvara: *see* Anklesvara.
- Ankalgi: village in Belgaum District, survey of (1853-1854), XXI, 443-445; temple of Lakshmi at, *id.* 511.
- Ankdia: timber tree found in Konkan, XXV, 101.
- Ankdo: swallow wort tree, is sacred to the sun; its flowers are favourite offerings to Hanuman and Ganpati; a man's marriage with the bush of, called arkvivaha, IX, pt. i, 383.
- Ankevālia: village and petty state in Kāthiawār, VIII, 368.
- Ankideva: Ratta Chieftain, I, pt. ii, 555.
- Anklesvara: Akālavārsha Krishnā's Bagumra grant from, I, pt. i, 128; Marāthās defeated at (A. D. 1711), *id.* 297; Town, trade centre, *id.* 549; Pārsis found in (1258); copy of the Visperād made at, IX, pt. ii, 186 and note 7; sub-division of Broach, boundary, area, aspect, climate, water-supply, soil, assessment, resources, occu-

- pancy, value of land, produce, population, and public health, II, 545-548; temple of, at Saundatti, stone inscriptions at I, pt. ii, 553 and note 5, 554.
- Ankola : town in Kánara District, creek of, XV, pt. i, 3; river of, *id.* 7; forests, *id.* 46-48; a travellers' bungalow at, XV, pt. ii, 44; a trade centre (1580-1800), *id.* 55; customs division, *id.* 65, 66, 67, 68; historical references to, *id.* 111, 135, 143, 145, 260; Portuguese trade at, *id.* 115; traveller Frederick at, *id.* 117; marked in a Portuguese map (1570), *id.* 118; taken by Shiváji (1675), *id.* 127; burnt by Shiváji, *id.* 129; Du Perron's mention of, *id.* 138; taken by Haidar (1763), *id.* 140; deserted (1799), *id.* 147, condition (1801), *id.* 149; schools at, *id.* 215; sub-division, village, aspect, climate, water, soil, stock, people, *id.* 226-227; town, people, trade, fort, history, *id.* 257-259; timber tree in Dakhan and Konkan, XXV, 82, 161.
- Ankottáka : modern A'kota, in Baroda territory, I, pt. i, 125; circle of villages, identified with Ankút, I, pt. ii, 399.
- Ankulesvara : modern Ankleswar, in Broach District, I, pt. ii, 412.
- Ankút : village near Baroda City, I, pt. ii, 399.
- Anna : defeated by Bhíllama, I, pt. ii, 238.
- Annachhatra : bread-house, at Khopvli in Thána District, XIV, 201 note 3; at Nirmal in the same district, *id.* 293.
- Annáji Dattu : goes to Delhi with Shiváji, I, pt. ii, 593; given charge of the Dábhól Subha, *id.* 69; kept in charge of Konkan from Kalyán to Phonda till 1678, *id.* 71; put to death (1680), *id.* 76.
- Annajipant : takes Sátára by strategy (1705), XIX, 253.
- Annana : food plant very common, XXV, 180.
- Annesley : President of Bombay, put in irons (1696), released, XXVI, pt. i, 111-112.
- Annigere : town in Navalgund taluka of the Dhárwár District, I, pt. ii, 304; its temples and history, XXII, 650-651; chief town of Belvala three hundred, I, pt. ii, 305 note 1, 405, 432; royal city in charge of Ballaya, *id.* 506; Someśvara IV, Western Chálukya King, establishes himself at, *id.* 465 and note 5; inscription at, *id.* 441, 443 note 2, 464 note 3, 466, 473, 474, 502 and note 7, 504, 505, 518 and note 3, 520; see also XV, pt. ii, 89, 92; capital of the Chálukya Kingdom under Tailapa II, I, pt. ii, 222, 223.
- Annigeri : see Annigere.
- Anni-nar : timber tree found in several districts, XXV, 19.
- Annius Plocamus : visited Ceylon (A.D. 41-54), I, pt. i, 536.
- Ano [Anarája, Arnorája] : Prákrit local name of Anarája, a Chálukya princess, I, pt. i, 181 note 3.
- Anogeissus : *latifolius*, timber and dye plant found in Konkan forests, XXV, 76, 244; *pendula*, a shrub found in Ratjputána, *id.* 76.
- Anomospermum excelsum : timber tree found in Konkan, XXV, 115.
- Anona : *reticulata* and *squamosa*, fruit trees, XXV, 143.
- Anonaceæ : a species of timber, food, oil-yielding and fibrous plant, XXV, 2, 143, 222, 226.
- Anopsingh Bhandári : deputy of the Viceroy Ajitsingh of Gujarát, I, pt. i, 301.
- Anquetil Du Perron : French traveller, IX, pt. ii, 183 notes 2, 4, 187 note 2, 189 note 2; his description of West Thána (1757), XIII, 498-499; his description of Agashi, XIV, 2; of Bassien, *id.* 34 note 2; his notice of Dhárávi Church, *id.* 55; describes Elephanta Caves, *id.* 87, 92 note 1, 93; his notice of a remarkable Jogi, *id.* 135 note 10; description of Kanheri caves, *id.* 157-162; his notice of Malanggad, *id.* 220 note 9; his mention of Sipala, *id.* 360; visits Kánara (1758), XV, pt. ii, 138; his description of Anjdiv, *id.* 256; mention of Ankola, *id.* 258; of Bhatkal, *id.* 274; of Onor, *id.* 312; of Kárwár river, *id.* 325; mention of Komenta (Kumta), *id.* 327; of Manjguni, *id.* 330; Pir fort (Sadashiv-agad), *id.* 340.
- Anrája : statue of, at Girnár, I, pt. i, 153.
- Ansale : fibrous and food plant, common in Konkan, XXV, 147, 230.
- Anseridæ : family of birds, in Ratnágiri, X, 97.
- Anshi : village and pass in Kánara District, XV, pt. ii, 39, 40; description of, built in (1860), *id.* 259.
- Ansodar : village in Káthiawár, its history, VIII, 368-369.
- Ant : fictitious currency; a kind of paper currency, IV, 73; an old credit system in Káthiawár, VIII, 212.
- Ant : is held sacred, IX, pt. i, 380; white, damage to sugar by, IV, 61.
- Antáji Bhásker : Marátha leader in Gujarát, I, pt. i, 391.
- Antáji Ráje Shirke : Native head of the Sátára police (1857), his disloyalty, XIX, 317.
- Antala : King Shrivardhan captured from, I, pt. ii, 238.
- Antália : village in Káthiawár, with a sacred temple, VIII, 369, 370.
- Antargal : hydrocele, cure of, IX, pt. i, 365.
- Antelope : wild, found in Gujarát, the Dakhan and Karnátak, XII, 32; four horned in Kánara, XV, pt. i, 102; the Indian, *id.* 103.
- Anthamul : medicinal plant, XXV, 256.
- Anthiga : Pallava King, I, pt. ii, 420.
- Anthistiria : cymbaria, fodder plants, polystachia, XXV, 276.
- Anthocephalus cadamba : timber, food, fodder and sacred plant, found in Konkan, XXV, 83, 161, 278, 290, 291.
- Antiaris : timber and fibrous plants, found in Konkan forests, *innoxia*, XXV, 128; *saccidora*, *id.* 128, 234; *toxicaria*, *id.* 128.
- Antidesma : timber and food plants found in Konkan, *dianthrum*, XXV, 119, 171; *Ghasemvilla*, *id.* 119; *paniculata*, *id.* 119; *pubescens*, *id.* 119.
- Antiochus : Greek Prince, I, pt. ii, 146.
- Antoninus Pius : Roman Emperor (154-181), Indian envoys sent to, I, pt. i, 542.
- Antonio de Porto : Franciscan friar (1534), built a cathedral at Chaul, XI, 292 and note 1; his missionary efforts, pulling down of

- temples and building of churches (1534-1552), XIII, 460, 461 and note 1; built an orphanage at Agáshi (1535), XIV, 1, built churches in Bassein and Sálsette, *id.* 42; defeats the Buddhist champion of Kanheri, *id.* 135 note 8; his unsuccessful exploration of Kanheri Caves, *id.* 150; built two churches in Karanj, *id.* 192; founded a monastery at Mandapeshvar, *id.* 226; built a cathedral at Thána (1540), *id.* 358.
- Antonio De Sylveria: Portuguese Commander in India, I, pt. i, 349.
- Atura: port in Ratnágiri district, trade of, XI, 265.
- Antroli-Chárolí: in Surat district, Kakka, the Ráshtrakuta prince's grant at, I, pt. i, 121.
- Antukkúra: village, I, pt. ii, 334.
- Antur: fort in the Sátmálás, taken by Ahmad Nizám Sháh (1500), I, pt. ii, 622.
- Anturli: place of interest in Khándesh district, XII, 432.
- Anupa: name of country in the vicinity of the Vindhyas, I, pt. i, 36 note 2; ruled by Gotamiputra, I, pt. ii, 149; conquered by Rudradáman, *id.* 160, 161.
- Anupama: wife of Tejapála, I, pt. i, 202.
- A'nvad: gorge in Satara district, XIX, 202.
- Anval: village in Bijápúr district, temples at, XXIII, 550.
- Anvaprashana: food-tasting, vedic rite, IX, pt. i, 31 note 3; also called Botan, *id.* 35. See Botan.
- Anwala: timber tree cultivated throughout India, XXV, 30.
- Aod-i-ballessam: timber tree cultivated throughout India, XXV, 39.
- Aola: timber tree found in several districts, yields a dye, XXV, 115, 249.
- Aonli: timber tree found in several districts, XXV, 115.
- Ap: see water.
- A'pa Ganesh: Peshwa's viceroy of Gujarát (1761), I, pt. i, 345.
- Aparáditya: successor of Mallikárajna, I, pt. i, 186.
- Aparáditya I: Siláhára king (1138), I, pt. ii, 15; sends a representative to Kashmir, *id.* 22; inscription of a grant by, XIV, 195; his stone land-grant, *id.* 321; (A. D. 1187) grant of a garden by, *id.* 112; mentioned in an inscription at Bassein, 387; mentioned in a stone (1160), XIII, 426; patron of learning, *id.* 429; the second (1185), 18th Siláhára king, *id.* 422 note 1; land grant stones of (1203, 1238), *id.* 427; was an author, *id.* 429.
- Aparáditya II: Siláhára king (1184), I, pt. ii, 15, 539; commentator on Hindu law, *id.* 20 note 3, 22; declares his independence, *id.* 544.
- Aparájita: Siláhára king, becomes independent (997), I, pt. ii, 15, 18, 539; his grant at Bhádána, *id.* 414 note 1, 416, 426, 430, 542 and note 6; mentioned in a copper plate, XIII, 424, 425; a copper plate of, XIV, 50, 355 note 5.
- Aparájita: that is Unbeaten, the shami tree, IX, pt. i, 386. See Shami.
- Aparanta: the western seaboard, I, pt. i, 36 and note 8; Northern Konkan, I, pt. ii, 134; Aśoka sends religious ministers to, *id.* 143 and note 1, 146; ruled over by Gotamiputra, *id.* 149; conquered by Rudradáman, *id.* 160, 161; Trikuta, its important town, *id.* 294; Gautamiputra's rule over, XVI, 183 and note 2, 631; Aśoka sent Dharmarakshita to, XIII, 405, 407 note 1; Sopára the capital of, XIV, 319.
- Aparántaka: Buddhist saint Moggaliputto sends missionaries to, I, pt. ii, 144; IX, pt. i, 447 note 7. See Aparanta.
- Aparantakas: I, pt. i, 534.
- Aparantika: see Aparántaka.
- Aparárka: North Konkan Siláhára prince and commentator on Yájñavalkya, I, pt. ii, 229; Silhára ruler (A. D. 1187), XIV, 212. See Aparáditya II.
- Apasaras: Jain monasteries, IX, pt. i, 110; description of, *id.* 113. See Buildings.
- Apasta: see Avesta.
- Apastamba Bráhmans: school of Bráhmans found in Thána district, XIII, 74.
- Apir: Ophir (?), XIII 404 note 3.
- Apium: *graveolens*, food plant found in Punjab, XXV, 160; *involueratum*, food plant cultivated in Gujarát, *id.* 161; *petroselinum*, food plant cultivated throughout India, *id.* 161.
- Apocynaceæ: dye and poisonous plant, XXV, 247, 266.
- Apocynæ: timber and food plant naturalised in Poona and Bombay, XXV, 99, 165.
- Apokopa: the Arávalis, I, pt. i, 539.
- Apollodotus: Baktrian-Greek king, I, pt. i, 17, 18; his inscriptions, *id.* 535, 544, 545.
- Apollo Gate: in Bombay city, clearance made outside of (1758-59), XXVI, pt. ii, 459-462.
- Apologos: modern Obolláh (?), I, pt. i, 545; in the Persian Gulf, Indian trade with (A. D. 250), XIII, 418.
- Aponogeton monostachyum: food plant in Belgaum and Dhárwár districts, XXV, 183.
- Apophyllite: mineral found at Matharán, XIV, 241; in Poona, XVIII, pt. i, 30.
- Aporosa Lindleyana: timber tree found in Southern Konkan, XXV, 119.
- Appa Desái Nipánikar: Marátha jáhgirdár (1811), I, pt. ii, 610. See Nipáni.
- Appaji Suru: founder of the Ramdurg State (1680), XXIV, 397.
- Appás: laymen of the Banjig division of the Lingayat caste, found in the Karnátak, XV, pt. i, 175.
- Appa Sáheb: ex-rája of Nágpur, intrigues (1837) with Pratapsinh, XIX, 311.
- Appáyika: Ráshtrakuta prince, put to flight by Pulakeśi II, I, pt. ii, 183, 350.
- Appearance: of A'hira, IX, pt. i, 265; Bajánás, *id.* 503; Bhangías, *id.* 334; Bhárváds, *id.* 267; Bhátías, *id.* 117 and note 7; Bháts, *id.* 208; Bhaváyás, *id.* 222; Bhils, *id.* 295-296; Brahma-Kshatrias, *id.* 56; Brahmans, *id.* 21; Chárans, *id.* 216; Chodhrás, *id.* 312; craftsmen, Bhávsárs, *id.* 177-178; Chhipás, Darjis, *id.* 179; Ghánchis, *id.* 182; Golás, *id.* 183; Kansárs, *id.* 186; Khatrias, *id.* 189; Luhárs, *id.* 190; Mochis, *id.* 192; Saláts, *id.* 196; Sonis, *id.* 198; Suthárs, *id.* 202; depressed classes: *id.* 331; Dhedás, *id.* 339; early tribes: *id.* 291; Gámits, *id.* 318;

- Kāchhiās, *id.* 153; Kanbis, *id.* 155, 163, 164, 168; Kāthiās, *id.* 257; Kāthodiās, *id.* 319; Kāyasthis, *id.* 60; Khālpās, *id.* 345; Kolis, *id.* 245; Lohānās, *id.* 122; Māngs, *id.* 323; Mārwaris, *id.* 103; Mers, *id.* 286; Nāikdās, *id.* 325; Patchiās, *id.* 172; Rabāris, *id.* 287; Rajputs, *id.* 130; Rāvaliās, *id.* 508; Shrāvaks, *id.* 98; Vāghris, *id.* 513; Vāniās, *id.* 74-75; Musalmāns of regular classes, IX, pt. ii, 7; Daudi Bohoras, *id.* 28; Khojāhs, *id.* 42; Memāns, *id.* 52.
- Aprameya: minister of the Chola king Rāja Rājadeva (1006), I, pt. ii, 308; defeats the Hoysalas, *id.* 491.
- Apta: *Bauhinia racemosa*, timber, fibrous and sacred plant found in the Dakhan, XII, 23; XVIII, pt. i, 42; XXV, 65, 232, 279, 280, 281.
- A'ptamimāmsā: Jain work by Samantabhadra, I, pt. ii, 406, 407.
- Aptamimāmsālamkāra: commentary on A'ptamimāmsā, I, pt. ii, 407.
- A'ptoryāma: sacrifice, I, pt. ii, 247.
- Aqueducts: in Poona city, XVIII, pt. iii, 327-328.
- Aquilinae: family of birds in Ratnāgiri, X, 56-57.
- Aquillaria agallocha: tree found in Bengal, XXV, 288.
- A'r: snake found in Ratnāgiri district, X, 48.
- Arabastra, Arabastre: tribe in Konkan, mentioned by Pliny, I, pt. i, 533, 534.
- Arab Guard: at Baroda, disbanded (1803), I, pt. i, 413.
- Arabbhatta: *see* Abada.
- Arabi: breed of cattle in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 56.
- Arabia: I, pt. i, 543; trade relations with, and settlements from (A. D. 700-1200), XIII, 403; prehistoric trade of, with Thāna, *id.* 404 and note 3; trade in Indian articles through (A. D. 78), *id.* 411 note 1, 412; trade centres in (810-1260), *id.* 429; export of leather to, and import of horses from, *id.* 430, 431; Indian merchants settled in, *id.* 432; export of spices to, development of trade in rice, wheat, etc., with (1300-1500), *id.* 444-445; export of rice, pulse, pearls, etc., to, and imports of dates, raisins, etc., from (1500-1670), *id.* 466-467; trade centres in (1600-1710), *id.* 486; Bombay trade with (1800-1810), *id.* 520; Ophir probably situated in XIV, 318.
- Arabian Sea: I, pt. ii, 282 note 5.
- Arabic Chronicle: records the communication between Pulikeśin II and Khosru II of Persia, I, pt. ii, 352.
- Arabi erundie: oil yielding hedge plant, XXV, 221.
- Arable land: all district volumes. *See* under District Name.
- Arabs: pre-historic trade relations of, with Thāna coast (B. C. 1700), XIII, 404 note 3; their early trade and colonies on Thāna coast (B. C. 180-A. D. 500), *id.* 61 and note 1, 417, 420; their early settlements at Cheul, Kalyāna and Sopāra and on the Malābār coast (B. C. 170-A. D. 100), their early religion, their first expedition to India (636), their conquest of Jaipur and Udepur (705-715), their conquest of Ujjain and attack on Chitor (724), attack Broach (730), their fleets sent against Kāthiāwār coast (758-778), take Sindan (830), settle in Gujārāt as sailors, soldiers and traders (600-900), IX, pt. ii, 1 note 1, 2; advance of, by sea (636), and through Persia (650-660), I, pt. i, 497; *see* also XIII, 421; plunder Thāna (660), XIV, 355; victory of, over the Persians (638, 641), IX, pt. ii, 183; *see* also XIII, 421; treatment of the fire-worshippers of Persia by, IX, pt. ii, 188 note 3; their invasion of and defeat at Navasārika (Navasāri) (704-734), I, pt. i, 117; I, pt. ii, 310; their arrival in India (713), IX, pt. i, 455; strong in Canton (758), IX, pt. ii, 183 note 4 continued on page 185; their trade with the Thāna coast, the Balhārās friendly to (810-1260) XIII, 431, 432, 434; settlement of at Jeran (1303), in the Persian Gulf, IX, pt. ii, 183 note 3; their piracy on the Konkan coast (1570), sailors in Portuguese ship, I, pt. ii, 61, 62; XIII, 471; plunder rival villages and churches about Bassein (1675), I, pt. ii, 70; XIII, 476, XIV, 32; make a descent from Maskat on Salsette, burn villages, plunder Bandra, and carry the inhabitants into slavery (1694), I, pt. ii, 80; XIII, 481; XIV, 380; massacre Versova inhabitants (1694), XIV, 380; take Vesāva from the Portuguese (1700), XXVI, pt. i, 128; their piracy (1700), XIII, 488; in Baroda State as mercenaries (1793-1805), VII, 199, 201, 203, 207, 209; their usury in Nāsik district (1802-1818), XVI, 194; their treachery at Mālegaon (1818), XVI, 197-198, 450-451; XII, 255, 256, 313; their defeat at Kusur pass (1818), XIII, 523; travellers and geographers, I, pt. ii, 378, 388 note 1; their references to Gujārāt (A. D. 851-1350), I, pt. i, 505-531; inhabitants of Gujārāt, their two divisions, appearance, dress, character, belong to Shafaii and Hamboli Sunni schools, their personal names, and customs, IX, pt. ii, 16-17; their usury (1802-1818), *id.* 194; their treachery at Mālegaon (1818), *id.* 197-198; suppressed, *id.* 314; at Mālegaon, *id.* 450-451; historic reference, 456 note 1.
- Arāchis hypogea: food and oil plant, XXV, 151, 217.
- Arādhi: caste of beggars, in Poona District, how recruited, initiation ceremony, XVIII, pt. i, 444-446.
- Aradore: river, in the Pānnīngal country, I, pt. ii, 378.
- Arag: village in Kolhāpur, temples, monastery, fair, XXIV, 292-293.
- Arāk: timber tree found in Gujārāt and Konkan, XXV, 98.
- Arakere: in Mysore, inscription at, I, pt. ii, 508.
- Arakhosioi: people of eastern Afghānistān, I, pt. i, 545.
- Arālaya: progenitor of the Chāmbhārs, XXIV, 109.
- Arāleshwar: village in Hangal tāluka of Dhār-wār district, inscription at, I, pt. ii, 278 note 2, 284 note 4, 446 note 5, 561 note 8, 564 note 4.

- A'ram : river in Násik district, XVI, 10.
 Arambha : *see* Dwarka, VIII.
 Aran : timber tree found in Sâtára, XXV, 49.
 Arang : timber tree found in Konkan forests, XXV, 24.
 Arangaon : village in Ahmadnagar district, temple at, XVII, 712.
 Arar : timber tree, XXV, 85.
 Arás : battles of (1723-1775), I, pt. i, 305; III, 166; battle between Pilaji and Rustam Ali Khan and Bandet Hamid Khan (1725), VII, 170; battle at, between the Gáikwár and Raghubáthráo helped by Colonel Keating (1775), *id.* 192-193; battle between Haripant Phadke and Fatehsing Gáikwár and Raghubáthráo (1775), XVIII, pt. ii, 259.
 Aras : or Haras, piles, cure of, IX, pt. i, 365.
 Arasárya : Jain grantor, I, pt. ii, 413.
 Arasididi : in Hungand taluka of the Bijápur district, inscription at, I, pt. ii, 435 and notes 3 and 5, 439; minor capital of Vikramáditya VI, *id.* 450 and note 5; *see* Vikramapura; a ruined village, was Chalukya capital, XXIII, 550.
 Aratrioi : Arattas of the Mahábhárata, I, pt. i, 545.
 Arattas : I, pt. i, 545.
 A'raunda : lake in Sávantwádi, X, 389.
 Aravali : hills, passes in, IX, pt. i, p. xi.
 Arávi : town in Janjira, XI, 460.
 Arball : pass in Kánara district, XV, pt. ii, 39, and note 1, 40; traveller's bungalow, *id.* 44; road, cotton traffic, *id.* 259.
 Arbhavi : village in Belgaum district, XXI, 511.
 Arbi errand : poisonous plant, XXV, 269.
 Arbitembi : in Kánara district, Arab stronghold at, XV, pt. ii, 260.
 Arbitration : settlement of debts by, in Navsári, VII, 120.
 Arbitration Court : in Poona city, XVIII, pt. iii, 29-30.
 Arbuda : *see* A'bu, I, pt. i, 305.
 Arbuthnot : Sir R., resident at Baroda (1845-1847), VII, 267.
 Archaeological Survey : Introduction to the Early History of the Dakhan, I, pt. ii, p. iii.
 Archbishop : of Goa, publicly pounds Buddha's tooth, I, pt. ii, 56.
 Archbishopric : creation of, at Goa (1560), I, pt. ii, 56.
 Archipelago : Malay, Indian settlers in, I, pt. i, 492.
 Ardabae : tribe on the east of Indus, I, pt. i, 534.
 Ardeidae : family of birds in Ratnágiri, X, 94-96.
 Ardesbir : second son of Dhanjisha of Surat, descendant of Nek Satkhán, IX, pt. ii, 197 note 2; as head of the Surat Police; his receiving in reward grants of villages from the British Government (1829), *id.* 198 note 5 continued on page 199.
 Ardesbir : son of Bahman, makes a copy of the Vandidád in Seistán (1184), is said to have come to Gujarát; is said to have given the copy of the Vandidád to the Pársis, IX, pt. ii, 189 note 2.
 Ardesbir : leader of the Sanján Pársis, his death in fighting against Musalmáns (1315), IX, pt. ii, 187.
 Ardesbir Nosherván : Kirmán priest, is sent to Delhi to explain the Zoroastrian faith to Akbar (1578), IX, pt. ii, 190 and note 3.
 Ardesbir Papakán : Sind chief, I, pt. i, 544, 545.
 Ardhanárishvar : sculpture of Shiva and Uma at Elephanta Caves, XIV, 67-69.
 Ardhashtama : an old district in Gujarát, I, pt. i, 191.
 Ardhel : system of sharing profits from land in Thána district, XIII, 530; a form of assessment, *id.* 565.
 Ardhehi : land tenure in Kánara District. *See* Nagadi.
 Ardhehis : under-tenants in Ratnágiri (1818), X, 228, *id.* 232, 234.
 Ardibehesht : Amshaspánd, third day of Pársi month, second month of the Pársi year, IX, pt. ii, 217; 218; leading high day, observances on, *id.* 219. *See* Festivals (Season).
 Ardibehesht Jasan : high festival day, observances on, IX, pt. ii, 217. *See* Jasans.
 Ardivijaya : grandson of Bruvijaya (660), I, pt. i, 489.
 Ardoi : village in Káthiawár, VII, 370.
 Area of districts : all district volumes, *see* under District Name.
 Are Banjigs : *see* Adibanjig.
 Areca catechu : timber, food and fibrous plant, found in Konkan, XXV, 135, 181, 237.
 Areiasanga : Buddhist teacher, established the superiority of contemplation in Buddhist doctrine XIV, 131.
 A're Maráthá : a caste of husbandmen found in Kánara district, their religion, ceremonies, customs, daily life, XV, pt. i, 244-245.
 A'rer : a caste of husbandmen found in Kánara district, their origin, surnames, religion, condition, ceremonies, customs, XV, pt. i, 213-216; *id.* pt. ii, 3; Kanarese name for Maráthas, XIII, 415.
 Argante : city on the Gujarát coast (?) mentioned by Stephanos (450 A. D.), I, pt. i, 546.
 Argon : battle of (1803), I, pt. ii, 609.
 Argemone Mexicana : oil yielding and medicinal plant, XXV, 214, 254.
 Arghunos : dynasty of (1519-1543), V, 135.
 Arghya : offering of handful of water to the sun, IX, pt. i, 393.
 Arhá-Dinká Jhopdá : mosque in Ajmir, originally Sanskrit school, I, pt. i, 180.
 Arhat A'chára : great monastery built by, I, pt. i, 79.
 Arhats : Buddhist saints, I, pt. ii, 288; IX, pt. i, 106.
 Ariaka : name for North Konkan, I, pt. i, 540, 544, 546; I, pt. ii, p. 538 note 8; Ptolemy's Maráthas country, XIII, 414-415.
 Ariake : *see* Ariaka.
 Ariana : is Herát, IX, pt. i, 455.
 Arikesari : *see* Arikesarin I.
 Arikesarin : or Kesideva, Northern Konkan Siláhára king (1017), I, pt. ii, 538, 539, 542, 543; tenth Siláhára king (1017), XIII, 422 note 1; mentioned in a copper plate grant

- (1095), *id.* 425 and note 3; Silāhāra chief (A. D. 1017), a copper plate of, XIV, 401; a copper plate grant by, *id.* 418.
- Arikesarin I: son of Yuddhamalla I, Chālukya king of Sapādalakha, I, pt. ii, 212, 380; defeats Mahipāla Gurjara king (941), I, pt. i, 466.
- Arikesarin II: Chālukya prince, I, pt. ii, 212; son of Yuddhamalla II, and patron of Pampa (941), rules over the Jola country and protects Vijayāditya against Gojjiga, *id.* 380.
- Arikesari: *see* Arikesarin.
- Arisema curvatum: famine plant found in Matheran and other Konkan hills, XXV, 207.
- Arishtakarman: Andhrabhritya king, I, pt. ii, 164.
- Arishtanemi: Jain temple of, I, pt. i, 184; modern Ahmadābād.
- Aristolochia: *Indica*, antidote to snake bite found in Konkan hills, XXV, 275; *rotunda*, *Pinellia tuberifera*, passed for, *id.* 183.
- Aristolochia bracteata: medicinal plant common all over India, XXV, 258.
- Arivārana: elephant of Paramēśvaravarman I, I, pt. ii, 322 note 8.
- Arivarman: Harivarman, spurious grant of, I, pt. ii, 292 note 10.
- Arjansukh: village in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 370.
- Arjun: *see* Anjan.
- Arjuna: visit of, to Kāthiāwār, I, pt. i, 9; one of the Pāndavas, I, pt. ii, 142, 149, 234; king of Mālwa destroyed by Singhana, *id.* 239; Yādava king, *id.* 234, 514; Chālukya king of Anahilavāda, *id.* 525 and note 4. *See* Arjunadeva, son of the Chodī king Kokkala I, *id.* 203, 415; XIII, 404.
- Arjunadeva: Vāghela chief (1262-1274), I, pt. i, 176; succeeds Viśaladeva; extension of his kingdom and his inscriptions, *id.* 203-204, 206; Chālukya king of Anahilavāda (1261-1275), overthrown by Singhana, I, pt. ii, 525 note 4.
- Arjuna sadra: *see* Anjan.
- Arjunāyana: Kshatriya tribe, I, pt. i, 64 note 3; frontier kings, early coin of, I, pt. ii, 293 and note 6.
- Arka: fibrous plant, yields fermented drink, found in Konkan, XXV, 211, 232.
- Arkakirti: Jain teacher, I, pt. ii, 400.
- Arkavarman: son of the Pallava king Simhavarman I, I, pt. ii, 33.
- A'rk-Killāh: Bijāpur citadel, its history, description, XXIII, 573-576; built out of Hindu temple materials, *id.* 635-636.
- Arkmūt: food plant, XXV, 152.
- Arkvivaha: sun marriage, object of, IX, pt. i, 383. *See* A'ukdo. Performed before marrying a third wife, XVIII, pt. i, 560-561.
- Arlekatti: village in Dhārwar district, inscriptions at, XXII, 652.
- Arleshvar: village in Dhārwar district, temples and inscriptions at, XXII, 652.
- Armagara: probably Cape Ramas, I, pt. i, 542.
- Armār: a sailing vessel, XIII, 719.
- Armativala: of Kurur, minister of Vira Ballāla II, I, pt. ii, 428 note 4; rules at Sātardr (1195), *id.* 505.
- Armenians: in Ahmadābad, IV, 255 note 5; their tombs, *id.* 285; first appearance in Bombay of, XXVI, pt. i, 56-59.
- Arnesia: silk fabric, manufacture of, in Thāna (1585), XIV, 358 and note 6.
- Arnāi: a hot spring at, in Dharampur state, VI, 257.
- Arnāla: fort in Thāna district, remains of, I, pt. ii, 42; taken by the English (1781), *id.* 105; taken by the Marāthās (1737), XIII, pt. ii, 493; Goddard before (1781), *id.* 507; its state (1818), *id.* 523; its description, history, temples, XIV, 10; seized by the Marāthās (1738), *id.* 34; references to, *id.* 200.
- Arnej: village in Ahmadābad district, IV, 332.
- Arni: cluster of three stars, forecast of rain at the disappearance of, IX, pt. i, 351.
- Arnorāja: son of Dhavala, king of Bhimapalli, helps Bhima II in resisting the power of his nobles (1170-1200), I, pt. i, 196, 197, 198, 206. *See* A'nāka.
- Arnorāja: king of Sāmbhar, I, pt. i, 179, 182, 184; fights with Kumārāpāla and is defeated, 184, 188. *See* Anarāja.
- Arnotto: fibrous plant, XXV, 226.
- Aroilem: species of food and famine plants, XXV, 182, 207.
- Aromata: Cape Guardafui, I, pt. i, 543.
- Aror Dominions: spread of, I, pt. i, 495.
- Arrack: free allowance of, to soldiers stopped (1757), XXVI, pt. iii, 130; farmed (1720), *id.* 344; (1737) *id.* 344, 346; (1740) *id.* 347; (1741) *id.* 347-355; (1743) *id.* 358-359; (1746) *id.* 359-363; farmed for Rs. 45,000 (1770), *id.* 493-494; farmed for Rs. 41,000 (1775), *id.* 495-496; farmed (1751-54), *id.* 475-476; farmed to the Bhandaris (1757), *id.* 477-480; (1760) *id.* 482-83; (1765) *id.* 485-489.
- Arrās: *see* Aras.
- Arrian: (150 A. D.) I, pt. i, 532, 533, 534, 542, 545.
- Arrianos: I, pt. i, 546.
- Arsacidae: Parthian dynasty, XIII, 410.
- Arsaks: same as Arsacidae, XIII, 411 note 2.
- Arsalān ṭhāh: Sultān of Ghazni and Hindustan (1115-1118), IX, pt. ii, 58. *See* Behluno.
- Arsappa Naik: first Sonda chief, family tree of, (1555-1598), XV, pt. ii, 120 and note 3, 121; possessed Banavāsi, *id.* 266; built temples at Sonda, and endowed a monastery, *id.* 346, 347.
- Arsenal: in Poona cantonment, XVIII, pt. iii, 360; in Bombay situated to the east end of the Bandar Warehouse, the present (1894) Custom House (1767), XXVI, pt. iii, 572.
- Arsul: timber tree found on the ghāts, XXV, 87.
- Artal: village in Dhārwar district, temples, inscriptions at, XXII, 652.
- Artamine: family of birds in Ratnāgiri, X, 71.
- Arthrocnemum indicum: food plant, XXV, 169.
- Arthur, Sir George: Governor of Bombay (1842-1846), opened Mahim causeway (1845), XIII, 323.
- Arthur's Seat: a point at Mahābaleshvar, XIX, 503-504.

- Artichoke: food plant, XXV, 163.
- Articles: chief, of Musalmán faith, IX, pt. ii, 126. *See* Beliefs.
- Artillery: Portuguese, at Bassein and Chaul, I, pt. ii, 54, and at Korlai, *id.* 55; insufficiency of non-commissioned officers in (1779), XXVI, pt. iii, 182-183; regulations (1748), *id.* 102-108; modifications in (1753), *id.* 118.
- Artisans: all district volumes. *See* under district name.
- Artist: point at Mátherán, XIV, 233.
- Artoarta: unidentified town of Ptolemy, perhaps in Sind, I, pt. i, 538.
- Artocarpus: timber tree found in Konkan forests, *hirsuta*, XXV, 128; *integrifolia*, timber, fruit and dye plant, cultivated all over India, *id.* 127, 172, 249.
- Artocarpus lakoocha: timber, fruit and dye plant, found at Bassein and Karamj, XXV, 127, 172, 249.
- Aru: fruit tree cultivated in cooler parts of the Dakhan, XXV, 155.
- A'rudra: heavenly mansion, IX, pt. i, 352.
- Arum: *bulbifera*, food plant found in Konkan and Malabár, XXV, 183; *divaricatum*, famine plant common in Bombay, *id.* 207.
- Arundinaria Wightiana: timber, food, famine, and fibrous plant, grows on the gháts, XXV, 136, 188, 209, 238.
- Aryabhusan: theatre in Poona city, XVIII, pt. iii, 333.
- Aryaka: *see* Ariaka.
- Aryan: settlement in the Dakhan, date of, I, pt. ii, 138-141; origin of the Ráshtrakútas, *id.* 384.
- A'ryans: I, pt. ii, 383; Ujlivaran or bright coloured race, chief classes of; object of worship; early beliefs, IX, pt. I p. x; early settlements, land routes by which they entered Gujarát, *id.* p. xi; sacred spots from which the stem castes take their names, *id.* p. xi note 1; chief new settlements, *id.* p. xi and note 2; later immigrants, *id.* p. xi and note 3; social rank, *id.* p. xiv; their settlement in the Dakhan, I, pt. ii, 135-37; their acquaintance with Northern India in the time of the Aitareya Bráhmans and Pálini, *id.* 138; their entrance into the Dakhan in the seventh century, B. C. 141; their colony in the Ráshtrakuta dominions, *id.* 207.
- A'ryapura: I, pt. ii, 282. *See* Aihole.
- A'rya Somvanshi Kshatri: *see* Jigar.
- A'rya Tarádevi: Vihára of, at Dambal, I, pt. ii, 452.
- Aryávarta: region of the Aryas, I, pt. ii, 135.
- Arzan: XXV, 185.
- Asa: Bhil Chief of Asawal, the site of Ahmadábád, defeated by Ahmad Sháh (1413-14), I, pt. i, 235; gave protection to Ráputas against Gujarát Kings (1403-13), father of Teja whom Ahmadshah loved, IX, pt. i, 243 note 3.
- A'sa: Shepherd king builds the fort of Asirgad (1370), I, pt. ii, 619; *see* also XII, 243; IX, pt. i, 264; treacherously killed by Malik Nasir Fáruki (1399-1437), XII, 244.
- Asá: ancestor of Navsari priests, IX, pt. ii, 221.
- Asá: wooden staff in a mosque, IX, pt. ii, 131.
- Asaána: timber tree found in Konkan and on the gháts, XXV, 120.
- Asádaru: a depressed class, division of the Máng caste in Dhárwár District, XXII, 219.
- Asad Beg: Musalmán historian, Akbar's envoy to Bijápur (1604), XXIII, 422; his description of Bijápur (1605), *id.* 585.
- A'sad Khán: Vazir of Aurangzeb, IX, pt. ii, 196 note 3.
- A'sad Khán: Bijápur General Minister (1512-49), title of Khasrao Turk of Belgaum, I, pt. ii, 641; commands the troops of Bijápur and defeats the confederate Kings of Ahmadnagar, Berár, Golkonda, and the regent of Bedar at Sholápur (1524), takes Amir Barid prisoner; captures Bidar, marches against the Vijayanagar Raja and captures the fort of Ráichur and Mudgal, is appointed guardian of Mallu, son of Ismáil A'dil Sháh (1534), marches to attack Adoni and concludes peace with Vijayanagar, *id.* 642; Bijápur Governor of the Konkan (1540), *id.* 39 note 3; his overtures to the Portuguese for help, *id.* 40; is suspected by Ibráhim A'dil Sháh of being implicated in Abdulla's rebellion, retires to Belgaum, his death (1540), *id.* 643. *See* also XXI, 367-71, 545-46; and XXIII, 411-15.
- A'sad Khán: Governor of Junnar (1468-74), XVIII, pt. ii, 218-19.
- A'saf: Jinn or spirit, minister of the Prophet Soleimán, his magical exploits, IX, pt. ii, 143. *See* Magic.
- Asámi: a grant, VII, 354, an inquiry into, by the Inám Commission, amount of such grants (1877-81), 421.
- Asan: timber tree found in Konkan, XXV, 62.
- A'sandi: district, I, pt. ii, 492.
- A'sapála: prince, I, pt. i, 172 and note 1.
- A'sápalli: modern Ahmadábád, I, pt. i, 205.
- A'saph Jah Nizam-ul-Mulk: Governor of Málwa (1717-21), I, pt. i, 382.
- A'sapurná or A'shapuri: hope-filler or wish-filler, goddess, guardian mother of Choháns, IX, pt. i, 484 and note 7.
- Asar: Evening prayers, IX, pt. ii, 126 note 3.
- Asarás: female ghosts, XVIII, pt. i, 553.
- Asardánni: Lady possessed by a jinn, IX, pt. ii, 130. *See* Vows.
- A'sar Mahál: relic palace at Bijápur, XXIII, 620-23.
- A'sar-ul-Bilád: work by Al-Kazwini, I, pt. i, 510 and note 1.
- Asárva: village, site of Ahmadábád, I, pt. i, 329. *id.* 513; *see* Asával.
- A'satimayurapura: town, I, pt. ii, 506.
- A'sattigráma: village identified with Ashtagam or Atgam, a few miles to the south-east of Navsári, in Baroda territory, I, pt. ii, 364 note 6.
- Asáva: fort in Thána near Mahim, its description, XIV, 11.
- Asával: modern Ahmadábád, I, pt. i, 231, 234-35, 508, 509, 510, 512, 513, 518, IV, 250 note 1; in the hand of a Bhil Chief, IX, pt. i, 243 note 3, 294 note 5; temples at, I, pt. i, 170.
- Asawal: *see* Asaval.
- Ascetics: Shaiv, seven principal orders of—Dandis, or Sanyasis, IX, pt. i, 542, Paramahansas, Aghoris, Yogis, *id.* 543; Jangams

- or Lingáyats; Urdhva Báhus, A'kásamukhis, *id.* 544. *Shravak*, three classes of — *Sádhus*, *Sádhvis* and *Gorgis*, *id.* 106 09; *Sádhus*: recruited from pious *Shravaks*, I, pt. i, 106; initiating ceremony, *id.* 106 07; dress, *id.* 107; daily life, *id.* 107 08; movements in the fair season; duties, *id.* 108; *Sádhvis*: or nuns, recruitment of initiation; dress, IX, pt. i, 108; *Gorgis*: recruitment of, initiatory ceremony, IX, pt. i, 108; dress; observances by a strict *Gorji*, *id.* 109.
- Asclepiadaceæ*: a species of poisonous plants, XXV, 267.
- Asclepiadææ*: a species of food, famine and fibrous plants, XXV, 165, 201, 232.
- Asclepias curassavica*, medicinal plant, XXV, 256; *tuberosa*, food plant, *id.* 165.
- Asgard*: poisonous plant, XXV, 268.
- A'sha: Bhil Chief, slain by Karna, the Chálukya King, 1064-94, I, pt. i, 170.
- Ashab: Prophets' companions, IX, pt. ii, 34.
- Ashámat: river in Ratnagiri District, X, 13.
- A'shapalli: modern Asával, seat of Bhil Chief, A'sha, I, pt. i, 170. See Asával.
- A'shápuri: Hindu goddess, IX, pt. i, p. xxxvi; Northern, chief shrine of in Kachh, worshipped by Jádejas, *id.* 136; of Ashnái near Petlad, family deity of Lád Vániás, *id.* 72. See Ashápurná.
- Ashával: See Asával.
- Ashburner: Mr., Assistant Magistrate, Kaira, raises a fort for the protection of the district, I, pt. i, 439; suppresses a rising of Thakors at Partábpur, 443-44.
- Ashburner: Mr. Luke, alderman of Bombay, and editor of *Bombay Courier*, XIV, 44.
- Asheri: caves and fort, in Thána District, I, pt. ii, 12; acquisition of the fort of, by the Portuguese (1556), *id.* 48; hill, retaken by the Portuguese (1684), *id.* 78, and XIII, 7, 452; Portuguese sub-division, *id.* 455, under the Portuguese, *id.* 456, 457, retaken from the Maráthas, *id.* 480, undefended state of, *id.* 491; the Maráthas defeated at (1738), *id.* 493, the Pindháris pass through (1817), *id.* 522, history of its capture by the Maráthas (1738), XIV, 11, 13, 98; *id.* 228, 360, history, references to archaeological remains at, *id.* 386.
- Ashes: holiness of, among Lingáyats, XXIV, 125 note.
- A'shiápal: village in Káthiáwár, VIII, 370.
- Ashkal-ul-Bilád: work by Ibní Haukal, I, pt. i, 511.
- Ashmaka: Hindu rulers mentioned in Ajanta caves, overlords of Konkan ruling near Vidarbha (600 A. D.), XII, 485, *id.* 593 and note 2.
- Ashok, Asok: (Jonesia Asoka) Vipashyi's tree of knowledge, XIV, 331; timber and sacred tree planted in gardens, XXV, 2-3, 64, 279, 285.
- Ashoka, Asoka: Mauryan emperor (B. C. 263-229), I, pt. i, 13, 14; raises monuments in Buddha's places of rest, 79; his rock inscriptions, I, pt. ii, 142; his moral edicts, *id.* 143, 285 note 5; language used in his time, *id.* 177; third Buddhist convocation held in his reign, *id.* 144, 278 note 2; extent of his dominions, *id.* 146, 277; Ratthas found in the time of, *id.* 194; his name modified into Asokavarnan, *id.* 324; Guttas claim descent from his grandfather, *id.* 579; his edicts at Girnár, and at other places (B. C. 42), VIII, 272; belief about, IX, pt. i, 441; builds two shrines to his name, *id.* 480 note 4; *id.* 447 note 7; his edict on Sopára hill (B. C. 225), XIII, 404, sent Darmákshita to Konkan, *id.* 405-06 and note 1, 407 note 1, see trade with Egypt, *id.* 409, at the time of; Buddhism at the time of, XIV, 129; his round huts near Gaya, *id.* 206; antiquity of his edicts, *id.* 289; his edicts at Sopára, *id.* 319, 339-40; took away Buddha's relics, *id.* 405, 406, built the Purnamaitrayani stupa at Mathura, *id.* 410; sent a missionary to Banvási, XV, pt. ii, 77, 264; edicts of, mentioning Petnikas of Paithan, XVII, 351; edicts of (B. C. 250), XVIII, pt. ii, 212.
- Ashrafi: coins, I, pt. i, 342.
- Ashrophi: ulcer, a Cambay disease, VI, 183.
- Ashta: town in Sátára District, XIX, 448-449.
- Ashta: lake in Sholápur District, XX, 223-225; battle of (1818), *id.* 294 296 and XVII, pt. ii, 302; village in Sholápur, XX, 407-408.
- Ashta: timber tree common in the Presidency, XXV, 65.
- Ashta-Mahá-Siddhi: eight great supernatural faculties, I, pt. ii, 579.
- Ashtami: village in Kolába District mentioned by Oxenden, XI, 265.
- Ashtasahasri: I, pt. ii, 407; see A'ptamimám-sálamkára.
- Ashtaśati: commentary on A'ptamimámśá, I, pt. ii, 407.
- Ashtgám: I, pt. ii, 310.
- Ashti: skirmish at (1818), I, pt. ii, 611, 620.
- Ashtpradhán: or eight chief ministers of Shiváji (1674), I, pt. ii, 594; Shiváji's eight chief officers, their duties, XIX, 243-244.
- A'shurá: Tenth day of Muharram, held sacred by Sunnis, IX, pt. ii, 139.
- Ashvattháma: worship of, at Asirgád, XII, 238.
- Ashvin: river in Rewa Kántha, VI, 5.
- A'sika: ruled over by Gotámputra, I, pt. ii, 149.
- Asinda: identification of, I, pt. i, 539.
- Asindro: tree, is worshipped by women, by early tribes, IX, pt. i, 383.
- Asini: tribe, on the east of the Indus, mentioned by Megasthenes, I, pt. i, 534.
- Asir: goddess, IX, pt. i, 200.
- Asirgád: fort; built by A'sa the shepherd king about 1370, I, pt. ii, 619; taken by treachery by Malik Názir the first Khándesh king, *id.* 620; surrendered to the Mughals (1600), *id.* 624; taken by Nizam-ul-mulk (1720), *id.* 626; surrendered to the Peshwa (1760), *id.* 627; taken by Colonel Stephenson from Sindia (1803), *id.* 629; captured by the English (1819), *id.* 631; XII, 38; further account of its capture by Malik Nasir, *id.* 238, 241, 242, 244, 248, 252, 253; description, history, 574-586.
- A'skarn: a Cutch minister (1801-1815), V, 151, 152, 157.
- Asmá: Names of God, the two classes of, terrible and merciful, IX, pt. ii, 144.
- Asmagi: the Ásmakás, I, pt. i, 532, 533.
- Ásmaka: ruled over by Gotámputra, I, pt. ii, 149.

- Āsmaka**: tribe between the Indus and the Jamna, mentioned by Pliny, I, pt. i, 533.
- Asna**: timber tree found in several districts, XXV, 75.
- Asok**: *see* Ashok.
- Asoka**: *see* Ashoka.
- Asokavarman**: probably a modification of the name of the Buddhist king Āśoka, I, pt. ii, 324.
- Āśokesvar**: shrine built by Āśoka, IX, pt. i, 480 note 4.
- Āśopālav**: tree worshipped by Śita; is worshipped by women and newly married girls, IX, pt. i, 383.
- Aspandād**: fifth day of the Pārsi month; twelfth month of the Pārsi year, IX, pt. ii, 217, 218.
- Aspandād Jasan**: high festival day, observances on; also known as Earth Feast, IX, pt. ii, 217; *see* Jāsana.
- Aspandarmad**: the earth-spirit or angel, IX, pt. ii, 206.
- Aspandīrji Kāmdinji**: Dastur, high priest of Branch, gives A. D. 716 as the year of the Pārsi settlement at Sanjān, IX, pt. ii, 185 note 3.
- Asparagopsis sarmentosa**: food plant, used in medicine, XXV, 180.
- Asparagus officinalis**: food plant, XXV, 180.
- Aspect**: physical, of district; all district volumes; *see* under district name.
- Ā'śrāma**: hermitage, I, pt. ii, 135.
- Ā'śrāmadeva**: temple of, in the Bharukachchha District, I, pt. ii, 315.
- Ā'śrāmas**: Brahman stages of life, I, pt. i, 116.
- Asrelei**: timber tree, XXV, 9.
- Assale**: timber tree found in Goa, XXV, 28.
- Assana**: food, dye and sacred plant, XXV, 171, 249, 291.
- Assar**: timber tree found in Konkan and Khāndesh, XXV, 104.
- Assar Tomb**: light-house near Māndvi in the Gulf of Cutch, VIII, 19.
- Assassins**: the order of the Fidawis, known in Europe as, IX, pt. ii, 37 and note 1.
- Assaye**: battle of (1802), I, pt. ii, 112, 609; XII, 253, *id.* 586-589.
- Asses**: in Poona; XVIII, pt. i, 65; in Sholapur, XX, 18.
- Assessment**: revenue, all district volumes; *see* under district name.
- Assigned lands**: during Musalmān period, I, pt. i, 209, 210, 211, 213, 214.
- As Sindh**: Indus valley, I, pt. i, 507.
- Associations**: in Surat, II, 259; in Broach, *id.* 530; Law, formation of, IX, pt. ii, 244. *See* Community.
- Assyrian inscriptions**: mention of Kāthis in, VIII, 127.
- Astakapra**: town, identified with Hastakavapra or Hathab, I, pt. i, 539, 544.
- Astgām**: I, pt. ii, 310. *See* Ashtgām.
- Asthada**: son of Udaya, rises to a high position under Kumrapāla, I, pt. i, 170.
- Ā'sthana**: darbar hall, built by Siddharāja, I, pt. i, 179.
- Astika**: Naga chiefs, considered the best of Brāhmans, IX, pt. i, 438.
- Astrologer**: *see* Joshi.
- Astrology**: faith in, IX, pt. ii, 220. *See* Beliefs (Early); Belief in. of Memans, IX, pt. ii, 56; practice of, by Husaini Brāhmans, *id.* 22.
- Asuf-Jah**: Nizām, brings Multani Mochis to the Dakhan, IX, pt. ii, 77.
- Asundi**: Village in Dhārwar district, temples, inscriptions, XXII, 652.
- Asupila**: timber tree cultivated in gardens, XXV, 2.
- Asuras**: mythic warriors, belief in (A. D. 100-400), XIII, 406.
- Ā'valāyana**: I, pt. ii, 141.
- Ā'svalya**: hill in Ahmadnagar District, XVII, 4.
- Ā'svamedha**: great horse sacrifice of Pulakeśi I; I, pt. ii, 181; restoration of, by Samudragupta, *id.* 290 note 3.
- Āsvatthāman**: ancestor of the Pallavas, I, pt. ii, 317.
- Asystacia**: Coromandeliana Gangetica, famine plants, very common, XXV, 202.
- Atābak Abu Bakr**: King (1154-1159), Saādī's patron, I, pt. i, 515 note 4.
- Ā'takūr**: in Mysore, inscription at, I, pt. ii, 304, 305, 322 note 8, 418, 421.
- Atalantia monophylla**: timber and oil-yielding plant common on the ghāts, XXV, 33, 222.
- Atāra, Atāris**: caste of perfumery makers; *see* Attārs.
- Atarsumba**: sub-division in Baroda territory, its boundaries, aspect, climate, soil, etc., VII, 590; town with a fort, *id.* 591.
- Atesh Aderān**: *see* Aderān.
- Atesh Behām**: the fire of Behām, IX, pt. i, 185 note 2, *id.* 213; purification and installation of, *id.* 214-215; temple of, at anjān, *id.* 185, at Bombay, *id.* 193 note 2; Chief temples of, in Gujarāt, *id.* 214; list of, *id.* 215, note 2, 247; *see* Fires (sacred), Temples (Fire).
- Atesh Dādghān**: hearth fire; is also called Proper-place Fire; in the Agīari or Daremehar, IX, pt. ii, 213; *see* Fires (sacred).
- Ateshperest**: Pārsis so called (1660), IX, pt. ii, 191.
- Atgaon**: Village in Thāna District, old temple at, XIII, 429; railway station, XIV, 14; remains at, *id.* 10, 307-312.
- Athanasius Nikitin**: Russian traveller, his description of Poona, Dakhan (1468-1474), XVIII, pt. ii, 218-219.
- Atharwa Veda**: one of the four Vedas of the Hindus, followed by Husaini Brāhmans, IX, pt. ii, 22.
- Āthāvisi**: in Surat, Gaikwāri possession delivered to the English (1780), VII, 196-197; old division of Surat District, IX, pt. i, 60.
- Athni**: town and trade centre in Belgaum district, XXI, 314, 511; sub-division of, remains with Shāhu (1730), I, pt. ii, 656; Survey of (1851-53), XXI, 427-434; sub-divisional details, boundaries, area, aspect, soil, climate, water stock, crops, people, XXI, 494-497.
- Athor**: a village in Baroda territory, with a temple to Ganpati, VII, 618.

- Athornan: priest, a class of the old Persian community, IX, pt. ii, 213, 222.
- A'thravan: IX, pt. ii, 222; see Athornan.
- Aththavisi: see Athivisi.
- Athva: village on the Tapti, I, pt. i, 309; fort, built at, (1730), 310, 331.
- Athveth: Khoti labour tax, X, 206 and note 1, 231, 242.
- Atigre: pond in Kolhápúr State, XXIV, 12.
- Atiranachanda: Pallana king, I, pt. ii, 331.
- Atiranachandesvara: temple of, at Saluvan-kuppam, I, pt. ii, 331.
- Atisaya: horse of Paramesvaravarman I, I, pt. ii, 322 note 8.
- Atisayadhavala: *biruda* of Amoghavarsha I, I, pt. ii, 401.
- Atit: a Hindu religious order in Cutch, V, 83-84; their monastery at Anjar, *id.* 212; their graves at Kauthkot, *id.* 225; in Pálanpur, *id.* 291; caste of beggars in Káthiáwár, VIII, 154-155; belong to Nakulisa order, I, pt. i, 84.
- Atkot: village in Káthiáwár, VIII, 370-372.
- Atmaling: Shiv's emblem at Gokarna in Kánara district, XV, pt. ii, 290; story of, 29 note 1.
- Átmánúśana: work of Gunabhadra, I, pt. ii, 411.
- Atonement: ceremony, XVIII, pt. i, 146-147.
- Atri: sage, I, pt. i, 461; son of god Brahman, I, pt. ii, 339, 511.
- Atták: timber tree found in Konkan and other places, XXV, 7.
- Attak-ke-jar: fruit tree, XXV, 146.
- Atiar: perfume, process of manufacturing, V, 300.
- Attirasa: I, pt. ii, 507. See Attirāja.
- Attirs: caste of perfume makers in Khándesh district, XII, 125; in Thána district, XIII, 108, 236; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 226; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 492; in S. títá district, XIX, 135; in Sholápur district, XX, 198; in Belgaum district, XXI, 205, 206; in Dhárwár district, XXII, 232-233; in Bijápur district, XXIII, 289; in Kolhápúr, XXIV, 86, *id.* 148.
- Atte Vakkals: a caste of husbandmen in Kánara, XV, pt. i, 248-251.
- Attinga: Kánarese queen, XIV, 215 note 1.
- Attirāja: father of Bolalva, I, pt. ii, 507.
- Attivarman: born of the family of the king Kandara, I, pt. ii, 334, 386; grant of, *id.* 384.
- Attok: town in the Punjab, I, pt. i, 538.
- Atu: fruit tree, XXV, 162.
- Atylosia: *Lawii alineate*, food-plants, XXV, 153.
- Atyantakama: *birudas* of Rájásimha, I, pt. ii, 329, and of Narasimha, the Pallava kings, *id.* 331.
- Aubkin: Piram, island in the Gulf of Cambay, I, pt. i, 509, 515.
- Audich (Audichyas): Sub-caste of Bráhmans found in Gujráť, originally northerners, I, pt. i, 161; grant to, *id.* 172; in Cutch, V, 44; in Rewa Kantha, VI, 23; in Baroda, VII, 54; in Káthiáwár, VIII, 145; said to be immigrants from Upper India, IX, pt. i, 2; strength and distribution, *id.* 3; traditional account of their arrival and settlement in Gujráť; subdivisions; means of livelihood, *id.* 6-7; Mirdhas or official spies in the Pálanpur Superintendency, IX, pt. ii, 18; in Thána district, XIII, 74; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 55; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 163; in Sholápur district, XX, 30.
- Audumbari Sálvas: tribe mentioned by Pánini, I, pt. i, 534.
- Augromanyus: IX, pt. ii, 212. See Ahriren.
- Augusta: timber and food plant, XXV, 58, 151.
- Augustine Friars: at Bassein in 1634, XIII, 462; their monasteries in Bassein destroyed by whirlwind (1618), XIV, 31; remains of their church and chapel at Bassein, *id.* 40, 43; built a church at Thána (1574), *id.* 358.
- Augustus: Indian spices in Rome at the time of (B. C. 36, A. D. 17), XIII, 410 note 3.
- Aula: sacred plant, XXV, 279, 284.
- Aumti: famine plant, XXV, 202.
- Aundh: village in Satára district, and action near (1713), XIX, 449-450, 257; State, *id.* 2, 621-622.
- Aundha: hill fort in Ahmadnagar district, Peshwá's out-post blown up by Captain Mackintosh (1819-1820), XVII, 4, 732.
- Aundha: natural fort, in Násik district, its history, XVI, 424-425; 441, 447.
- Aungier, Gerald: Deputy Governor of Bombay, his embassy to Raigad (1674), XI, 365; observes neutrality between the Sids and Shivaji, (1673), *id.* 438; his Governorship (1669-1677), XIII, 474, 475, 476; see also XXVI, pt. i, 38; his proposals for levying taxes in Bombay for strengthening defences and building a dock and public offices, etc., *id.* 39-40; his proposals for encouraging trade by persuading artificers to settle in Bombay, *id.* 41-42; for appointing responsible heads of different communities, *id.* 43; and others for the good of the inhabitants, *id.* 43-46; detained at Surat, XXVI, pt. i, 51-52; goes to Bombay (1672), *id.* 53; Bombay, *id.* 54-55; his death, *id.* 78.
- Auranga: river in Surat district, II, 27.
- Aurangábád: town, in the Nizam's dominions, I, pt. ii, 388, 430, 520, 524; Gazi-ud-din's camp at (1752); his death at; greater part of the province ceded to the Maráthas by the Nizam (1760), *id.* 627; named after Aurangzeb, XVII, 399.
- Aurangzeb: Mughal emperor; appointed viceroy of Gujráť (1644), his vicerealty marked by religious disputes and persecution, recalled (1646), I, pt. i, 280; see also IX, pt. ii, 35 note 1, 63, 5 note 3; appointed Subbedar of Dakhan 1650, I, pt. ii, 625; see also XVII, 399; besieges Bijápur (1656), but raises the siege (1657), I, pt. ii, 651-652; see also XXIII, 429; insulted by Shivaji, XVIII, pt. ii, 227; joins Murad, defeats Jasvantsing and Dara and ascends the throne (1658), I, pt. ii, 68; his interview with the head of the Surat factory and Rustom Manek (1660), IX, pt. ii, 196 note 3; sends Shaiste Khán (1663), and Jaysing and Diler Khán (1665) against Shivaji, XVIII, pt. ii, 229, 231; takes

- Shivaji in the imperial service and invites him to Delhi (1666), XVIII, pt. ii, 234; appoints Sidi Yakut of Janjira, Mughal admiral (1670), I, pt. i, 285; despatches a force under Mohabat Khan against Shivaji (1671), I, pt. ii, 594; reduces Vishalgad and Panhala fort (1673), XXIV, 226-227; his campaigns against Udepur and Márvár, imposes *juzya* tax in Gujarať (1679), I, pt. i, 286; his ships ravage Konkan coast (1681), I, pt. ii, 76; comes in person into the Dakhan (1684), *id.* 595, 654; sends his son Muazzim into the Konkan (1684), *id.* 654; imposes the poll tax in the Dakhan (1684), XVIII, pt. ii, 238; fall of Bijapur (1686), I, pt. ii, 595, 655; see also XXIII, 438; fall of Golkonda (1687), I, pt. ii, 595; see also XXIII, 439; gives a sanad to the Sidi, (1689), I, pt. ii, 79; Sambhaji's execution, (1689), *id.* 596; see also XXII, i, 238; Shahu taken prisoner (1690), I, pt. ii, 596; declares war against the Portuguese (1694) and inflicts cruelties on them, I, pt. ii, 40, 80; fixes his head-quarters at Brahmavari (1694), *id.* 596; his stay at Masur (Kolhapur State) (1698-1700), XXIV, 361-362; his death, (1707), I, pt. ii, 597; see also I, pt. i, 295; XVII, 403; XVIII, pt. ii, 240.
- Aurv : story of, XV, pt. ii, 295 note 1.
- Austrians : in Surat (1707-1733), II, 116.
- Autbandi : tapping knife cess in Thána, XIII, 634, 644.
- Auto-da-fé : I, pt. ii, 56, 58.
- Automata : tribe, I, pt. i, 532; modern Chaul, 533, 534, 540.
- Auxanias : town, mentioned by Ptolemy, identification of, I, pt. i, 539.
- Avagana : Afghans mentioned by Varaha-Mihira (550) under the name of, IX, pt. ii, 10 note 4.
- Avala : see Avla.
- Avalokita : father of Yogesvara, I, pt. i, 126.
- Avalokiteshvar : Bodhisattva, XIV, 132 note 5; image of, in Kanheri Caves, *id.* 165; mention of, by Fah Hian and Hiuen Tsiang, his various names, his representation in sculpture, *id.* 207 and note 1; statue of, told Shri Harsha the story of his former birth, IX, pt. i, 441.
- Avan : tenth day of the Pársi month, eighth month of the Pársi year, IX, pt. ii, 216.
- Aván Arduisur : water spirit or angel, IX, pt. ii, 206, 216.
- Aván Arduisur Jasan : high festival day, observances on, IX, pt. ii, 216-217. See Jasans.
- Avanchapali : village in the Avaretika country, I, pt. ii, 356.
- Avang : a mode of insurance, V, 122.
- Avanjanásraya-Pulikesin : of Gujarať, I, pt. ii, 310, 311, 316, 336 note 3, 375, 376. See Pulakesi.
- Avanisimha : I, pt. ii, 324. See Vishnu, Pallava king.
- Avanita Kongani : Ganga king (454-466), I, pt. ii, 300.
- Avanti : ling of, at the bridegroom-choosing of Durlabhadevi, I, pt. i, 163; country mentioned by Pálini, I, pt. ii, 138; its position in the Puránas, *id.* 139; mentioned in the Rámáyana, *id.* 142; subjugated by Gotamiputra, *id.* 161; Ujjain, *id.* 395; kingdom, *id.* 403, note 3.
- Avápa : footpath near Náná pass in the Thána district, XIII, 316; description of, by Fryer from Khopoli to Avápe, *id.* 317, 321. See also XIV, 286; XVIII, pt. ii, 151.
- Avaretika : country, I, pt. ii, 356.
- Avaro : journal account book, IX, pt. i, 83; contents of, *id.* 84. See Books (Accounts).
- Avars : the, tribe of foreign immigrants, I, pt. i, 75, 44; the Jue-Jue or Juan-Juan horde identified with, a strongly Chinese tribe of the same name, IX, pt. i, 461, 471, 474 note 3. See Juan-Juan.
- Avartiás : or Avarthiya, inferior section of Káthiis, Bahriás form sub-division of, IX, pt. i, 261; *id.* 444 note 2; strong Juan-Juan or Avár element in, *id.* 462 note 2. See Káthiis.
- Avas : port in Kolaba district, XI, 265.
- Avasara I : Southern Konkan Siláhára king, I, pt. ii, 537.
- Avasara II : Southern Konkan Siláhára king, I, pt. ii, 537.
- Avasara III : Southern Konkan Siláhára king, I, pt. ii, 537.
- Avasarpini : age, I, pt. i, 193.
- Avatárs [incarnations] : of Vishnu, doctrine of; literal meaning of; Ram and Krishna most worshipped incarnations of Vishnu, IX, pt. i, 530, 531, 532; see Vishnu; doctrine of, engrafted on the Ismáilián faith to present it in an inviting form to Vishnu and Shakti worshipping followers; Adam, the Prophet and others described as avatárs of the gods of the Hindu Pantheon, IX, pt. ii, 40, 48 and note 2.
- Avchar : Bhil state in Khándesh district, XII, 604.
- Avchitgad : remains of the fort of, in Kolába district, I, pt. ii, 42; XI, 265-277; ceded to the Peshwa (1754), I, pt. ii, 83; XI, 445.
- Avenasativa : food plant grown near Poona, XXV, 187.
- Averrhoa : *bilimbi*, *carambola*, timber and fruit trees, XXV, 30, 148.
- Averse : in Kanara district, shrine at, XV, pt. ii, 260.
- Avesta : language of the holy books, IX, pt. ii, 204 and note 1; sacred texts, *id.* 211; Sassanian name of the ancient texts, *id.* 211 note 1. See Zend Avesta.
- Avicennia officinalis : timber and dye plant found in Konkan and Bombay, XXV, 109, 248.
- Avighnákara : Buddhist of Ganda (Bengal), I, pt. ii, 405.
- Avinita Kongani : Ganga king, I, pt. ii, 292 note 10, 300.
- Avla [Avala] : *Phyllanthus emblica*, a Poona tree, found in Dakhan and Khándesh, XII, 23, XXIII, pt. i, 42; also XXV, 171.
- Avlingva : Lingayat monastery at Shirhatti in Kolhapur state, XXIV, 369, 371.
- Avliya : Muslim saint, XXIV, 318.
- Avnu : a mode of Alibág salt rice tillage, XI, 191.
- Avolokiteshvar : see Padmapáni.

Avra : fort in Ratnágiri district, X, 463.
 Avsari Budruk : town in Poona district, temple, XVIII, pt. iii, 104-105.
 Avvalladevi : I, pt. ii, 435, 514. *See* Hamwa.
 Avvešvara : temple of Siva in Konkau (?), I, pt. ii, 538.
 Awah : fibrous plant found in the Himalayas, XXV, 234.
 Ayah : maid servant, IX, pt. ii, 96.
 Ayama : minister of Nahapána, I, pt. ii, 149; his inscription, *id.* 158.
 Ayodhya : capital of Assam, I, pt. i, 491; modern Oudh, I, pt. ii, 281 note 3; original seat of the Chálukyas, *id.* 339, 340 note 1, 345 note 4; place of pilgrimage, IX, pt. i, 549.
 Ayra : a Brahman sub-division in Cutch, V, 47.
 Ayurvedarasayana : commentary on a medical treatise by Vágbhata, I, pt. ii, 249.
 Ayra : Lingayat priest, I, pt. ii, 549; in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 175, 177.
 Ayyana I : Western Chálukya king (935), I, pt. ii, 378; marries the daughter of Krishna, Ráshtrakuta king, *id.* 379 notes 1 and 2, 427.
 Ayyana II : Western Chálukya king, I, pt. ii, 435.
 Ayyanasinga : 'lion of his father,' Karád Silá-hára title, I, pt. ii, 547, 548.
 Ayyansing I : *see* Gaundaráditya.
 Ayyansing II : *see* Vijayáditya.
 Ayyapadeva : Pallava king of the Begur inscription, I, pt. ii, 379 and note 2.
 Ayyárole : I, pt. ii, 282. *See* Aihole.
 Azadirachta Indica : XXV, 40, 196, 215.
 Azam Khán : viceroy of Gujarát (1635-1642), I, pt. i, 278; subdues Kolis and Káthis, robbers in Jhálaváda, Káthiáwár, Navángar and Cutch (1639), *id.* 278, and marches against Navánagar (1640); is recalled (1642), *id.* 279.
 Azam Khán : Mughal general, at operations against Ahmadnagar, I, pt. ii, 649; laid siege to Bijápur (1631), XXIII, 425.
 Azamnagar : origin of the name, XXI, 376 note 8. *See* Belgaum.
 Azam Sháh [Azim Sháh] : son of Aurangzeb, withdraws from the Dakhan and releases Sháhu (1707), I, pt. ii, 597, 598; defeated and slain, I, pt. i, 296; at the siege of Satára (1700), XIX, 250-251; advances against Bijápur, I, pt. ii, 654.
 Azam Tára : name given (1700) to Satára fort after Aurangzeb's son, XIX, 251, 575.
 Azán : call to prayer, IX, pt. ii, 154.
 Azim : prince, Aurangzeb's son. *See* Azam Sháh.
 Azud-ud-Din : sayad, ancestor of the Kasbátis, IX, pt. ii, 64. *See* Kasbátis.

B

BA'BA' DEV : clay image of a horse and rider, worshipped by Bhils, IX, pt. i, 292.
 Bába Fadke : a Baroda officer (1844), his intrigue, VII, 267, 270.
 Bába Fírúz : IX, pt. ii, 136. *See* Abú Lúlú.

Bábághor : agates in Rewa Kántha, VI, 162 note 1; in Cambay, *id.* 207.
 Bába Ghor : Abyssinian saint, object of worship of the Sidís; tomb of, at Ratanpur in Káthiáwár, IX, pt. ii, 12.
 Bábáji Apáji : brother of the Baroda minister Ravji Apáji, VII, 200-202, 204-205, 319-322, 324; military minister of the Gaikwár (1805), leaves the command of forces in Káthiáwár and takes part in civil administration at Baroda, I, pt. i, 416.
 Bábal : Babylon, I, pt. i, 506.
 Bába Náphade : a Baroda courtier, his intrigues, VII, 250, 253, 260-261, 266, 268.
 Bába Píráh : ford in the Nerbada, defeat of the Musalmáns at (1705), I, pt. i, 294; *see* also VII, 167; advance of the Maráthás to (1711), *id.* 297; *see* also VII, 169, 193.
 Babar : a caste of cultivators in Khándesh district, XII, 69.
 Bábariavád : a sub-division in Káthiáwár, VIII, 5; *see* also I, pt. i, 175, 187.
 Bábaro : demon, helps Siddhárāja in his magical feats, I, pt. i, 174.
 Bába Shujá-ud-din : IX, pt. ii, 142. *See* Abú Lúlú.
 Babbblers : class of birds in Ratnágiri district, X, 73.
 Báber : Mughal Emperor (1526-1530), entertains the Mirzás at his court, IX, pt. ii, 10.
 Babbul : timber tree common in most districts of the Presidency, XXV, 66, 199, 244; *see* also XII, 24, XVIII, pt. i, 42; favourite spirit-haunt, worship of, IX, pt. i, 383.
 Bábhulna : pass in Násik district, XVI, 127.
 Babington : Stephen, his tomb in the English church at Thána, XIV, 352 and note 2.
 Babington Point : Mahábaleshwar, XIX, 506.
 Bábis : a Gujarát Musalman dynasty, VII, 170-171; their power weakened by Damaji, *id.* 183-184, 594, 604-605; *see* also I, pt. i, 286, 300, 301; Sherkhán, VII, 173-174, 176, 183; Jawán Mard Khán, *id.* 176, 177, 179, 183; of Rádhapur in Gujarát, IX, pt. ii, 12.
 Bábra : town in Káthiáwár, the supposed capital of Babburván, VIII, 372.
 Bábranagar : fort in Káthiáwár (?) invested by Cháhada, I, pt. i, 187.
 Bábriá or Babar : a tribe intermediate between Káthis and Áhirs, VIII, 130, 131; their settlement in Káthiáwár, history, *id.* 132-134; their marriage connections with both tribes, IX, pt. i, 261; herdsmen, closely allied to the Áhirs, *id.* 266; origin of the name, a sub-division of the Avártiá section of the Káthis, *id.* 444 note 2; Musalmán prisoners of war enrolled among, *id.* 444.
 Bábsur : lake in Mahi Kántha, V, 358.
 Babul : *see* Babbul.
 Bab-ul-Abwál : city in the Caucasus, IX, pt. i, 475 note 1, 476 note 1; the sea of, a name for the Caspian, *id.* 477 note 4.
 Babur : *see* Babbul.
 Báburáv : guardian of Yashvantráv, infant son of Umálái Dábháde, I, pt. i, 396; Sindia's general, seizes Hirákot (1796), the fort at Alibág in Kolába district (1793-1813), XI, 155-156, 260, 265.

- Bāburāv Keshav Thākūr**: builds the Kāṭṭiyāni conduit (1792), an old Kolhapur water-work, XXIV, 305.
- Babylon**: Musalmān beliefs about the great well in, IX, pt. ii, 143; Thāna trade with (B. C. 2500-B. C. 500), XIII, 403.
- Babylonians**: their connection with India, XIII, 404 note 3.
- Bāchaladevi**: wife of the Western Chālukya king Someśvara I, I, pt. ii, 438.
- Bāchaladevi**: of the Pāndya family, wife of Tailapa II the Hāngal Kādamba, I, pt. ii, 559, 562.
- Bāchana**: officer of Bhillāns and governor of Belvola district (now Dhārwar district?), I, pt. ii, 520.
- Bāchideva**: see Bāchana.
- Bāchirāja**: Singhana's officer in charge of the Kārnāṭak in 1247, I, pt. ii, 524.
- Bactrian Greeks**: foreign invaders settled in the Dakhan, I, pt. ii, 173.
- Bacul mulsari**: oil yielding tree, common to the whole of India, XXV, 223.
- Bādagi**: son of Rāja the Yādava king, his various names, I, pt. ii, 513.
- Badam**: almond tree, in Bombay and Poona, XXV, 154, XVIII, pt. i, 43.
- Bādāmi**: tāluka in the Bijāpur district, I, pt. ii, 572; town, *id.* 538 note 8; see also I, pt. i, 125; acquisition of the country round, by Pulikeśin I, the Western Chālukya king (550). *id.* 335, 382; taken from the Kādambas of Banavāsī and made his capital by Pulikeśin I, *id.* 181, 344 note 5; XV, pt. ii, 81; Pulikeśin II establishes himself at, *id.* 351, 356; his capital, IX, pt. ii, 183 note 4; Western Chālukyas of, *id.* 278 note 1, 299 note 4, 315, 335 note 1, 336, 378; laid waste by Narasiṃha Varman I, the Pallava king, *id.* 322, 358, 360; destroyed by the Pallava king Paramesvaravarman, *id.* 362; Kirtivarman I finishes a Vaiṣṇava cave temple at, *id.* 346; Vijayāditya installs the images of the gods Brahmā, Viṣṇu and Mahēśvara at, *id.* 189, 371; inscription at, *id.* 169, 189, 328 and note 5, 329, 330, 336 note 3, 337 notes 1 and 2, 346 and note 1, 348, 457; besieged and taken by the Marāṭhas from Tipu (1786), *id.* 661; ceded to the Marāṭhas by Tipu (1787), *id.* 661; capture of, by Colonel T. Munro in 1817, *id.* 664. See Vātāpi and Vātāpipura. Another account of, survey, XXIII, 469-471; subdivision details, boundaries, area, aspect, soil, climate, water, stock, crops, people, *id.* 529-531; town details, position, caves, inscriptions, fortifications, history, sieges (1786 and 1818), *id.* 550-565, 362, 378, 380, 443, 450.
- Badanālu**: inscription at, I, pt. ii, 507.
- Badarasidhi**: apparently Borsad in Baroda state, I, pt. i, 126.
- Bādāvi**: Bādāmi (?) in Bijāpur district, Prākṛit equivalent of Sanskrit Vātāpi, I, pt. ii, 371.
- Baddiga**: Rāshtrakūṭa king. See Amoghavarsha III and Vaddiga.
- Baddiga**: fifth Western Chālukya prince, I, pt. ii, 212, 380.
- Badgani**: river in Kānara district, XV, pt. i, 7, 8.
- Badgi**: see Badige.
- Badgir**: wood workers in Bijāpur. See Badige.
- Bad-Gujars or Bir-Gujars**: special class of Gujars, meaning of the name; held to be Rājputa, claim descent from Lav the son of Rām; the divine Krishna born in the class of, IX, pt. i, 476, 482 and notes 9 and 10; high Gujjars, I, pt. i, 464.
- Badhāi**: carpenters in Poona, their food, dress, tools, ceremonies, caste, XVIII, pt. i, 314-316.
- Bādhekaris**: waste tillers in Ratnāgiri district, X, 142, 210.
- Bādi**: miniature garden carried before the bridegroom's steed, IX, pt. ii, 165 note 3.
- Badige**: carpenters in Kānara district, XV, pt. i, 261, 262; in Belgaum district, XXI, 132-134; in Dhārwar district, XXII, 145-146; in Bijāpur district, see Panchāls.
- Badi-Jamāt**: see Jaāfari Bohorās.
- Bādipoddi**: harlot, makes grants to the temple of Lokeśvara, I, pt. ii, 394.
- Badi-ud-din Madār Shah**: saint of Syria, IX, pt. ii, 22.
- Badlee**: common fodder plant, XXV, 276.
- Bādmer**: town, I, pt. i, 470.
- Bādner**: Mher settlement at, I, pt. i, 136.
- Badrikedār**: place of pilgrimage on the Ganges, IX, pt. i, 157, 549.
- Badr-ud-din**: head mulla of the Dāūdī Bohorās (1837), IX, pt. ii, 31 note 4.
- Badr-ul-Zamān**: Maisur general, held Dhārwar for Tipu (1790), XXII, 417.
- Badvās**: Bhil *bhagats*, devotees and exorcists, held in special reverence by Bhils; incantations; duties; part played by them in exorcism and witchcraft; in *jatārs* or sacrifices; Kajaliya or black Badvās specially skilful in finding out witches, IX, pt. i, 302-303; 307 and note 1. See Bhils.
- Badvās**: Pandharpur priests, trustees of Vithobā's temple, XX, 427, 468.
- Baer**: timber tree, found all over India, XXV, 49.
- Bāgadage**: country round Bāgalkot in Bijāpur district, forms a part of Rāshtrakūṭa Vaddiga's daughter's dowry, I, pt. ii, 304-305, 418; hereditary possession of the Sindas of Yelburga, *id.* 572, 575; ruled over by the Sindas, *id.* 431, 437, 441 note 6, 458, 460, 485, 576, 577.
- Bagada-toling**: timber tree found in Konkan, XXV, 84.
- Bāgadige**: old name for Bāgalkot in Bijāpur district, I, pt. ii, 305.
- Bāgalkot**: tāluka in Bijāpur district, I, pt. ii, 576; survey and sub-divisional details, XXIII, 471-473, 531-533; town, captured by Colonel Munro (1817), *id.* 664; details, history, fort, trade, *id.* 361, 378, 563-564.
- Bagasra**: town in Kāthiawār, funeral monuments at, history, VIII, 372-373.
- Bāgbān**: Musalmān fruiterer in Thāna district, XIII, 236; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 229; in Khāndesh district, XII, 127; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 499; in Sātāra district, XIX, 139; in Sholāpur district,

- XX, 204; in Belgaum district, XXI, 214; in Dhārwar district, XXII, 240; in Bijāpur district, XXIII, 297.
- Bagda: place of interest in Cambay, memorial stones, temples and other remains at, V, 213.
- Bagdānā: place of interest in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 373.
- Bāgdis: beggars in Belgaum district, XXI, 178.
- Bāge: see Bāgadage.
- Bāgedgudd: hill in Belgaum district, XXI, 8.
- Bāgenād: see Bāgadage.
- Bāgevādi: sub-division in Bijāpur district, I, pt. ii, 503; survey and sub-divisional details, XXIII, 488-494, 533-535; Town details and temples at, *id.* 362, 564-565; Basav's place of residence, I, pt. ii, 225; antiquarian references to, *id.* 245; XXI, 513.
- Bāgovādi: see Bāgevādi.
- Bagha: part of *Zend Avesta*, IX, pt. ii, 211 note 2 (4).
- Baghan Yesht: part of *Zend Avesta*, IX, pt. ii, 211 note 2 (15).
- Bāghbān: see Bāghbān.
- Bāghdād: Cambay known at (915), I, pt. i, 514; settlers at Chaul from (914), *id.* 516; fleets from, sent to plunder and conquer Gujarāt coast, IX, pt. ii, 2; shrine of Abdāl Kadir Gilāni at, visited by Memans, *id.* 56.
- Bāghji: founder of Bhagarāvāt Gujars, was born with a tiger's head and a man's body, story of his marriage with girls of different castes, IX, pt. i, 487.
- Baghla: an Arab lateen rigged vessel, its description, XIII, 352-353, 718.
- Bāghrah: probably Balhāra, his rule at Chitakul (913), XV, pt. ii, 278 and note 2.
- Bāghvati: tiger town, in Cambay, VI, 183.
- Baglān: old tract of land between Surat and Nandurbar, XVI, 4, 188; hiding place of Karnadeva, I, pt. i, 205; see also I, pt. ii, 532 and note 2; sub-division in Nāsik district, sub-divisional details and history, survey introduced into, XVI, 399-407, 250-253; see also IX, pt. ii, 67.
- Bāgmāndla: village in Ratnāgiri district, ceded to the British (1756), X, 319.
- Bāgni: village in Sātara district, Musalmān remains at, XIX, 451.
- Bāgoja: Tippoja's son, architect of the temple at Degāmve, I, pt. ii, 569.
- Bagumra: village in Baroda territory, copper plate grant from, I, pt. i, 117; plate of Akālavarsha at, *id.* 125; grant of Dhurva II at, *id.* 126; Akālavarsha Krishna's grant at, *id.* 127; Krishna, the Gujarāt Rāshtrakūta king's grant at, *id.* 129; Dhurva II's plate at, *id.* 130, 468; copper-plate grant from, I, pt. ii, 312 note 7, 360, 363, 365 note 3, 366, 405, 409, 410, 412 and note 4, 414.
- Bāgvāda: fort in Surat district, capture of, by Shivāji (1672), I, pt. i, 387; by Lieutenant Welsh in 1780, *id.* 409.
- Bāgvati: village in Kānara district, XV, pt. ii, 260.
- Bagwel: Commodore, sails against Samblāji A'ngria's fleet (1738), I, pt. ii, 88.
- Bāhāda: son of Udaya, rises to high position under Kumārāpāla, I, pt. i, 170; is made chief counsellor, *id.* 184; establishes Bāhādapura in Baroda territory, *id.* 186.
- Bāhādapura: town in Baroda territory, established by Bāhāda, I, pt. i, 186 note 4. See also VII, 557.
- Bahādūr: see Bahādūr Shāh.
- Bahādūr Benda: fort in the Karnātak, captured by Haripanth the Marātha commander-in-chief; recovered by Mysore troops (1787), I, pt. ii, 661.
- Bahādurgad: fort in Ahmadnagar district, built by the Mughāl governor Khān Jahān (1673), I, pt. ii, 626. See also XVII, 400.
- Bahādūr Gilāni: Bahmani officer, revolts and seizes Goa and Kolhāpur, XXIV, 225; captures Dābhol and burns Māhim (Bombay) (1493), I, pt. ii, 32; X, 327; takes refuge in Pauhāla, killed, and his fleet handed over to the Gujarāt admiral, I, pt. ii, 33; XXIV, 225. See also XXI, 366.
- Bahādūr Khān: son of a slave girl, claims the chiefship of Junāgadh (1811), I, pt. i, 425.
- Bahādūr Khān: Khān Jehān, thirty-fourth viceroy of Gujarāt (1668-1671); sent as viceroy of the Dakhān (1671-1674), I, pt. i, 285.
- Bahādūr Khān Fārūki: (1596-1599), son and successor of Rāja Ali of Khāndesh, I, pt. ii, 624; defeated and taken prisoner by Akbar (1599), XII, 247.
- Bahādūr Khān Gilāni: see Bahādūr Gilāni.
- Bahādūr Khān Ranmast: Mughal general, enters the Konkan (1684), I, pt. ii, 77.
- Bahādūrpur: town near Burhānpur, founded by Bahādūr Khān Fārūki, XII, 247; plundered and burnt by Sambhāji (1685), *id.* 251 note 2.
- Bahādūr Shāh I: (1707-1712) emperor of Delhi, I, pt. i, 296; his death, *id.* 297; his order to introduce the Shiah epithet "Wasi" in public prayers, IX, pt. ii, 125 note 1.
- Bahādūr Shāh: Sultān of Gujarāt (1525-1535), drives Burhān Shāh from Berār, captures Ahmadnagar and compels Burhān to acknowledge his supremacy (1528-1530), I, pt. ii, 622; see also XVII, 363-364; invites Sayād Jamāl, ancestor of the Kādiri family, to Gujarāt (1530), IX, pt. ii, 6 note 1 (2); Turks and Abyssinians in his army (1531), *id.* 3 note 1; accords an asylum to the Mirzās in Ahmadābād and Broach against the vengeance of Humāyun (1532), *id.* 9; captures Māndu and sends Mehmud II of Mālwa prisoner to Gujarāt; incorporates Mālwa with Gujarāt (1526), I, pt. i, 367; takes refuge at Māndu after his defeat at Mandasor, flees from Māndu to Chāmpānir, *id.* 367, 368; cedes the town of Bassein to the Portuguese, *id.* 347; see also XIII, 451, and XIV, 28, 29; his death (1536), I, pt. i, 348-351.
- Bahādūrvādi: village in Sātara district, fort at, XIX, 450-451.
- Bahāl: records at, I, pt. ii, 523.
- Bāhalim: Indian viceroy of the Ghāzvi king, I, pt. i, 174 note 1.

- Bahāmāni**: dynasty founded about A. D. 1347 at Gulbarga, I, pt. ii, 587, 620, 637; extent of its territory (1347), *id.* 620, 637; during the Durgādevi famine (1396-1408) the hill forts fall into the hands of Marāṭha chiefs; Malek-ul-Tujār is sent to subdue the ghāṭe, and the Konkan (1420), *id.* 588; another force is sent by Ala-ud-din into the Konkan (1436), *id.* 31, 588; Malek-ul-Tujār is again sent (1451); Māhmūd Gāwān, the great minister, makes another effort to subdue the hill country and takes Kelna (1472), and makes a new distribution of the dominions, *id.* 588; attacks on the Southern Marāṭha Country (1406-1472); the capture of Belgaum brings the whole country under them (1472), *id.* 638-639; famine (1472); unjust execution of the prime minister precipitates the fall of (1481), *id.* 639; partition of the Dakhan (1491), *id.* 589; institutions of, XIX, 227 note 5; for other accounts see XXI, 362-367; XXIII, 397-403; their rule, in Thāna district, XVII, 353-358, and XIV, 120, 357; XIII, 441-442, 551 note 6; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 353-358; in Sātāra district, XIX, 225-227; in Sholāpur district, XX, 276-278; in Dhārwar, and wars with Vijayānagar, XXII, 403-405; in Kolāba district, XI, 142; in Khāndesh, XII, 243; in Nāsik district, XVI, 535; in Kānara district, XV, pt. ii, 94, 95; in Ratnāgiri district, X, 193; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. ii, 215-219.
- Bahār**: (Bihar) Marāṭhas in (1742), XIX, 285.
- Baharām Gor**: Persian king, his visit to India (420-440), XII, 557.
- Baharimad**: Mervād (?), I, pt. i, 109, 492.
- Baharji**: title of Bāglān chiefs, XVI, 184 and note 8.
- Bahāvratīa**: outlawry practised by Kāthiāwār Rājputs, VIII, 116 and note 1, 117; indulged by the chiefs, *id.* 329; outlaws, in Kaira district, III, 120; in Ahmadābād district, IV, 197.
- Bāhattara-niyog-ādhipati**: official title of Kal-yāni Kalachuryas, I, pt. ii, 485, 486, 489, 521, 524.
- Bahāuddin**: Nakshband, saint, IX, pt. ii, 20.
- Bahāwalpur**: town in Sind, I, pt. i, 538.
- Bāhe**: village in Sātāra district, temples, fairs, XIX, 452.
- Bahedāri**: Baroda guarantee system, in the hands of the Arabs, transferred to the Company (1802), VII, 253-263, 271.
- Bahika**: the West Panjāb, IX, pt. i, 439 note 5.
- Bahikās**: apparently the Sakes of the second or first century before Christ; their priests, admitted to be Brāhmins, IX, pt. i, 439; their traces remain in Valkel Brāhmins, *id.* 439 note 5.
- Bahir**: believed to be the origin of the name Bohora, IX, pt. ii, 24 note 3.
- Bahiravgad**: two forts of the same name in Ratnāgiri district, X, 319.
- Bahirgad**: fort in Kolhāpur, XXIV, 4. See also Bahirugad.
- Bahirji Naik**: Shivāji's spy in Gujarāt in 1664, I, pt. i, 386.
- Bahiropan**: Shāhu's minister (1713), XVIII, pt. ii, 242; defeated by Kānhoji Angria, XI, 146.
- Bahirugad**: chief place of the Shirkes, north of Vishalgad in Kolhāpur state, I, pt. ii, 31, 86.
- Bahirugad**: fort in Thāna district, XIV, 14.
- Bahirupant Pingle Peshwa**: see Bahiropan.
- Bahlol Khān**: founder of the Sivanur family, enters the service of Ahmadnagar and thence passes to Bijāpur (1626-1656), I, pt. ii, 665. See also XXII, 792.
- Bahman**: animal guardian, second day of the Pārsi month; eleventh month of the Pārsi year, IX, pt. ii, 217.
- Bahmani**: see Bahāmāni.
- Bahman Jasan**: high festival day; observances on, IX, pt. ii, 217. See Jasans.
- Bahraj**: believed to be the origin of the name Bohora, IX, pt. ii, 25 note 1.
- Bahrām Shāh**: Ghāzni king (1116-57), I, pt. i, 174 note 1; comes to India (1118); kills Muhammad Behlim in the battle of Multān, IX, pt. ii, 58.
- Bahrain**: island in the Persian Gulf, Arab expeditions from, to Thāna coast and Broach (636), I, pt. i, 505, 513, 523; I, pt. ii, 14; trade of, in horses with Cambay (1100), I, pt. i, 515; emporium of Indian trade, XIII, 404 note 3.
- Bahrats**: see Bhats.
- Bahruch**: see Broach.
- Bahruj**: see Broach.
- Bahrus**: I, pt. i, 520. See Broach.
- Bahuchara, Bahucharaji**: Gujarāt Hindu goddess, legend of, temple of, at Salkhanpur in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 137 note 1; votaries of, IX, pt. ii, 21, 22, 82, favourite deity, IX, pt. i, pp. xxxv, xxxvi, *id.* 20, 29 and note 1, 510; also known as Becharāji or Becharā; originally a Charan woman, becomes a devi by her self-sacrifice; probably an old Koli goddess, *id.* p. xxxvi; 216 note 1, 218, 277 note 1; head-quarters of the worship of, in the Chunvāl, *id.* 216 note 1, 223; home of, shrine of, *id.* pp. ix, xi; 549; cock the carrier of, *id.* 380; healing shrine of, frequented by the sick, *id.* 365, 366; by pilgrims, *id.* 187; special mode of offering an animal to, *id.* 407; performances of *bhavāis* or comedies by *Bhavāyats* at the temple of, *id.* 223 note 1; worshippers of, *id.* 182, 213, 506, 507; place of pilgrimage, *id.* 157, 187, 225, 336; the head lodge or *math* of the Bhārvāds at, *id.* 277.
- Bahula**: fort in Nāsik district, XVI, 425.
- Bahule**: village, in Sātāra district, temple and fairs at, XIX, 452-53.
- Bahuleshvar**: village in Khāndesh, temple at, XII, 432.
- Bāhuloda**: apparently the modern village of Bholāda, in Gujarāt, remission of pilgrim tax at, I, pt. i, 172.
- Bahurāh**: believed to be the origin of the name Bohora, IX, pt. ii, 24 note 3.
- Bahuriband**: town in Central Provinces, inscription at, I, pt. ii, 425.
- Bahurupi**: see Bhorpi.

- Bahusahaya : see Dadda III.
- Bálva : tree in Khándesh and Poona districts, XII, 24 ; XVIII, pt. i, 43.
- Baidaru : see Berad.
- Baidjadak : Arabic for ruby, I, pt. i, 517.
- Bail Hongal : an old town, in Belgaum, trade centre, a temple, fair, and inscriptions at, XXI, 514 ; also I, pt. ii, 555.
- Bailur : village in Kánara district, XV, pt. ii, 147 ; temple and fair at, *id.* 260.
- Bailur : hill in Belgaum district, XXI, 7.
- Baiones : Peram, I, pt. i, 545.
- Baira : pirate boats, I, pt. i, 508 note 4, 521.
- Bairágis : religious beggars, in Kolába district, XI, 415 ; in Thána district, XIII, 195 ; in Násik district, XVI, 73 ; in Dhárwár and Kolhápur, XXII, 200, XXIV, 115.
- Bairámkhán : Bahamani noble, his revolt (1366), XVII, 354.
- Báis : widows of Mahádaji Sindia, ill-treated by Shirzi Ráo Ghátke ; take refuge in Amrut-ráo's camp and afterwards at Kolhápur ; plunder Sindia's villages ; driven with the help of Yashvant Ráo Holkar into Burhánpur and thence to Málwa (1798-1800), I, pt. ii, 607.
- Baishi : timber tree on Konkan gháts and at Mahabaleshvar, XXV, 133.
- Baisura : Vaishyás, fifth class of Hindu population (912), I, pt. i, 530.
- Baithak : sitting room, IX, pt. ii, 92 ; form of gymnastic exercise, *id.* 172.
- Baithan : Paithan in Nizám's territory, capital of Pulumáyi, mentioned by Ptolemy, I, pt. i, 37, 541 ; I, pt. ii, 143, 538 note 8.
- Baitkul : creek near Kárwár, XV, pt. ii, 319 ; capture of the ' Monsoon ' at (1707), *id.* 134 note 3.
- Báiza Báí : daughter of Sirji Ráo Ghátke and widow of Daulatráv Sindia of Gwátior, I, pt. i, 437.
- Bajaná : state in Káthiáwár, VIII, 373. See also IX, pt. ii, 17.
- Bajanías : rope-dancers, in Káthiáwár, VIII, 159 ; musicians in Gujarát, called *dholis* or drummers, appearance, dress, houses, food, means of livelihood, gangs, IX, pt. i, 503 ; customs, *id.* 503-504.
- Bajarbatta : guard against evil-eye, IX, pt. i, 378, 427 and note 1.
- Bájazet II : emperor of Turkey, I, pt. ii, 44.
- Bájera : see Bájri.
- Báji Ghorpade : Bijápur chief of Mudhol, his treachery and arrest of Sháhji, I, pt. ii, 592, sent against Shiváji ; surprised and killed by Shiváji at Mudhol (1661), *id.* 593 ; XIX, 232-33 ; XVIII, pt. ii, 229. See also XXIV, 393-94.
- Báji Mohite : manager (1647) of Supa, XVIII, pt. ii, 226.
- Báji Prabhu : commandant of Purandhar, killed in its gallant defence (1665), XVIII, pt. ii, 231.
- Bájpur : new town of Bassein, I, pt. ii, 99.
- Bájiráv I : second Peshwa (1721-40) ; sets out with an army for Khándesh ; his schemes for the conquest of Málwa ; Holkar and Sindia officers in his army ; his character ; his ambitious scheme of conquest ; is opposed by the Pratinidhi ; his incursions in Málwa ; Nizám-ul-Mulk's fears at the spread of the Marátha power ; war with Trimbakráv Dabháde in Gujarát ; Raghuji Bhonsle ; wars in the Konkan ; Bájiráv's money difficulties ; receives assignment of the revenue of the districts south of the Chambal ; defeats the Mughals near Delhi ; Nádir Sháh sacks Delhi ; Bájiráv receives Khillat from the Delhi emperor ; his critical situation ; his arrangements with Raghuji Bhonsle ; treaty of Mungi-Paithan ; his death, XIX, 267-83. *Briefer accounts of*, I, pt. ii, 599-600 ; XVIII, pt. ii, 243-44 ; empowers Udaji Powár to collect *chauth* in Gujarát (1724), VII, 167 ; sends Udaji Powár to Gujarát to drive away Piláji Gáikwár ; carries on negotiations with the Gujarát viceroy and promises to exclude Piláji, Kántáji and other freebooters from Gujarát, I, pt. i, 308 ; his struggle with Piláji Gáikwár for ascendancy in Gujarát (1729-32), *id.* 171-73 ; discovers the intrigues of Trimbakráv Dabháde ; advances to Baroda and besieges it ; raises the siege and on his way to the Dakhan defeats the forces of Trimbakráv and Piláji and kills Trimbakráv (1731), *id.* 393 ; his negotiations with the Nizám (1731), *id.* 312-13 ; is appointed governor of Málwa with Anandráv Powár as his deputy (1734), *id.* 382 ; retakes Ráygad, Tala, and Ghosála ; Avchitgad and Bivádi ceded to (1735), I, pt. ii, 83 ; receives marriage presents from Bombay Government (1740), XXVI, pt. i, 271.
- Bájiráv II : ninth Peshwa (1796-1817) ; is imprisoned by Nána in the fort of Junnar (1794) ; his condition ; Nána's intrigues for preventing his accession to the Peshwaship on the death of Mádhavráv (1774-1795) ; Bájiráv asks Sindia's help ; deserts Sindia in favour of Nána : his brother Chimnájí is raised to the Peshwaship by Sindia's minister ; Nána's schemes to restore Bájiráv who is sent to North India by Baloba Tátya, Sindia's minister ; Bájiráv is brought back and installed Peshwa ; appoints Nána his prime minister ; the principles which guide his conduct ; is tired of Sindia and Nána ; Nána's house is plundered and Nána sent to Ahmadnagar fort ; his half-brother Amritráv becomes prime minister ; Sindia plunders (1797) Poona ; disorders in Poona ; Nána is set free and is induced to become Bájiráv's prime minister ; Nána's death ; Bájiráv gratifies his revenge by throwing into confinement Nána's former supporters ; Bájiráv entirely in the hands of Sindia ; his cruelties and general discontent ; Yashwantráv Holkar's brother Vithoji is dragged to death and his nephew is imprisoned at Asirgad ; Yashwantráv marches on Poona and defeats Bájiráv and Sindia ; Bájiráv flees to Sinhgad, thence to Ráygad, Suvarndurg, Revdanda and Bassein ; enters into the treaty of Bassein ; General Wellesley's march to Poona ; Bájiráv is restored ; condition of the Dakhan (1803-1808) ; estimate of Bájiráv's character

by Sir James Mackintosh, Lord Valentia, Mr. Elphinstone, and General Wellesley; his disloyalty to the English; raises a brigade of Native Infantry; Bájiráv's adviser, Trimbakji Denglia; strengthens his force; influence of Trimbakji in Bájiráv's Court; is haunted by the ghost of Náráyanráv Peshwa who was murdered by his father; plants several hundred thousand mango trees, apparently to get rid of the ghost; his intrigues against the English; adjustment of his claims on the Gáikvár; Gangádhār Shástri in Poona; murder of Gangádhār Shástri; Mr. Elphinstone demands the surrender of Trimbakji Denglia; Bájiráv's professions of regard to the English; organizes a league against the English; is warned by Mr. Elphinstone who demands the surrender of Trimbakji; treaty of Poona; measures for crushing the Peshváris; Sir John Malcolm meets Bájiráv at Máhuli; Bápu Gokhale, Bájiráv's chief adviser; Bájiráv attempts to murder Mr. Elphinstone; preparations for the rupture; battle of Kirkee (1817); Bájiráv's defeat; Poona surrendered; Bájiráv's flight; is pursued by General Smith; fight at Koregaon; Sátára proclamation; fall of all the Poona forts; battle of Ashta; Bájiráv's flight; surrenders to Sir John Malcolm, XVIII, pt. ii, 270-303; *brief accounts of*, Konkán, during the reign of, I, pt. ii, 110-119; kept in confinement with his father and brother; on the death of the young Peshwa wins over Báloba Tátia, Sindia's chief adviser; to forestall Báloba, is seated on the throne by Nána Phadnavis; his younger brother put on the throne by Sindia; Sindia declares for him; is reconciled to Nána Phadnavis and is formally installed Peshwa (1796); imprisons Nána Phadnavis in Ahmadnagar and allows Sindia's troops to levy money from the rich inhabitants of Poona (1797); releases Parashram Bháu and sends him against the Rája of Sátára; war with Kolhápúr (1799-1800), *id.* 606-607; executes Vitthojí the brother of Yashwantráo Holkar, and imprisons Mahádev Ráo Ráste (1801); is defeated by Yashwantráo Holkar (1802); flies to Bassein and signs treaty (1802), and returns to Poona escorted by the English (1802-1803), *id.* 110-111, 608, 609; his mismanagement; endeavours to centralise his power and imprisons the Pratinidhi at Mhasvad (1806); his crafty policy, *id.* 609; Mahádeo Ráo Ráste and Appa Desái Nipánikar fail to send their contingents and are deprived of their lands; forms a body of disciplined troops commanded by English officers (1813); raises Trimbakji Denglia and gives his consent to murder Gangádhār Shástri; surrenders Trimbakji to the English (1815); Trimbakji escapes; the inhabitants rise against him; surrenders Trimbakji and signs a new treaty with the English (1817), *id.* 610; war with the Peshwa; battle of Kirkee (1817); battle of Koregaon (1818); his surrender (1819), *id.* 611; circumstances attending his accession; treaty of Bassein;

state of the country; orders Bápu Gokhale to chastise Parashurám Shrinivás, the Pratinidhi; his advisers; Trimbakji Denglia's insurrection; Bájiráv's disloyalty; battle of Kirkee; his defeat and pursuit; Sátára surrendered to the British; Mr. Elphinstone's manifesto, XIX, 298-305; appoints his younger brother governor of Gujarát (1796), I, pt. i, 411; state of Thána under (1802), XIII, 512; takes refuge in Suvarndurg (1802), X, 339; builds a palace at Gubágar (1810), *id.* 336; his claims on the Gáikvár (1817), VII, 218-223; appoints Trimbakji Denglia Sar Subhá of Ahmadabad (1814), I, pt. ii, 427; visits Pandharpur (1815-1817), *id.* 292-293; his relations with the Gáikvár (1817), VII, 385; his flight (1817-1818), XX, 293-295; XVII, 414-415; his feud with Násik Bráhmans, XVI, 40 note 4.

Bájiráv Ballál: *see* Bájiráv I.

Bájra: *see* Bájri.

Bájri: food plant in several districts, XXV, 185, 208, 276; in Sátára district, XIX, 160.

Bajvá: a village near Baroda, VII, 534.

Bákad: depressed class in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 360-362.

Bakám: dye-yielding tree in Khándesh, XII, 25, XXV, 243.

Bákar A'li: Pirána saint, his tomb at Pirána worshipped chiefly by Hindus, IX, pt. ii, 76 note 2.

Bákar Fakih: his land reclamation in Bassein, XIII, 282.

Bakarkasáis: Musalmán mutton butchers in Ahmadnagar, Bijápúr, Poona, Sátára and Sholápúr districts, XVII, 229; XXIII, 297; XVIII, pt. i, 500; XIX, 139-140, XX, 204.

Bakayan: timber tree cultivated in villages, XXV, 41.

Bakkam: *see* Bakám.

Bakkar: place mentioned by Ibní Khurdádbha (A. D. 912), I, pt. i, 520.

Bakkas: contribution levied by the Imám among Khojás, IX, pt. ii, 49.

Bakli: timber tree found in Konkán forests, XXV, 76.

Bakr I'd: *see* Id.

Bakshi: military paymaster under the Mughals, I, pt. i, 214.

Bakshindabaksh: name given to Sinhgad by Aurangzeb, XVIII, pt. ii, 240.

Baksi: variety of wheat, XXV, 189.

Baktria: Balkh, IX, pt. i, 455; country of Zoroaster, *id.* pt. ii, 211; independence of, I, pt. i, 543.

Baktrian Greeks: called Yakshas, I, pt. i, 456 note 1; their connection with India, *id.* 535; known as Baktrianoi, a warlike race, *id.* 545; pictures of, in the Ajantá caves, XII, 494 and note 1, 517.

Bakul: timber tree common in the presidency, XXV, 91; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 44.

Bakuládevi: queen of Chálukya king Bhim I, (1169), I, pt. i, 169, 181.

Bákurhole: stream in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 6.

Bála: oldest name of the Ghelots or Sisodias, IX, pt. i, 495.

- Bála: sacred plant, XXV, 289.
 Bála Behlīm Patti: see Behlīm.
 Balabha: Valabhi, modern Porbandar, in Kāthiāwār, I, pt. i, 524, 525.
 Balabhadra: elder brother of Krishna, I, pt. ii, 142.
 Balabhi: Valabhi, modern Porbandar, in Kāthiāwār, I, pt. ii, 284 note 4.
 Bālachandra: author of *Prābhritsāra*, I, pt. ii, 288.
 Bālāchārī: port in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 34, 375.
 Bālādev: object of worship among Bhavāds, name suggests the Bhavād connection with Bālās or Vālās, IX, pt. i, 268.
 Bālādeva: uncle of Basava and prime minister of Bijjala the Kālāchuri king, I, pt. ii, 478; marries his daughter to Basava, *id.* 225, 226.
 Bālādevas: Jain saints, I, pt. i, 451 note 3.
 Baladevayya: officer of the Western Chālukya king Someśvara II, I, pt. ii, 443.
 Balāditya: of Magadha, I, pt. i, 75 notes 2 and 5.
 Bala-en-lena: taking off of sorrow, a ceremony, IX, pt. ii, 160 note 1.
 Bālāgam: place of interest in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 376.
 Balagāmi: see Balagāmve.
 Balagāmve: old town in Mysore, Pāndavas at, I, pt. ii, 278 note 2; forms part of Kuntala, *id.* 431; chief place in the Banāvāsī district, *id.* 437, 439, 489; important seat of Western Chālukya power, *id.* 449; inscriptions at, *id.* 228, 281 note 3, 282 note 5, 306 note 5, 339, 341 note 2, 369 and note 3, 428 note 4, 435 note 10, 436, 442 note 4, 443 note 3, 448 note 1, 450 note 2, 451 notes 1 and 2, 455 and note 6, 457 note 5, 458 note 2, 459 note 3, 460, 461, 465, 466, 473, 474, 475, 476, 487, 503 note 3, 505, 524, 529, 538 note 8, 568 note 3, 581 note 3. See also XV, pt. ii, 86 note 2.
 Bālāghāt: upland, a natural division of Kānara district, XV, pt. i, 2.
 Bālāghāt: flat elevated country in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 5.
 Bālāghāt: hill range in Sholāpur district, XX, 2.
 Balagnur: village in Dhārwar district, inscription at, XXII, 652.
 Balah: Alberuni's era of, I, pt. i, 78 note 1; starting of era, *id.* 81.
 Balai: Ptolemy's name of Gopnāth in Kāthiāwār, I, pt. i, 78 note 1.
 Bālāji: Nāsik temple, XVI, 507-509.
 Bālāji: temple of, at Tirupati, IX, pt. i, 549.
 Bālāji: Peshwas; see Bālāji Bājirāv and Bālāji Vishvanāth.
 Bālāji Auji: Parbhu, chitnis of Shivāji, I, pt. ii, 594; XIX, 249.
 Bālāji Bājirāv: third Peshwa (1740-1761); office contested by Bāpuji Nāik Bārāmātkar; success of Bālāji; his money difficulties; his plans for the government of Mālwa; receives a grant by which the territory conquered from the Portuguese is conferred on him; Bālāji in North India and Mālwa; his rivalry with Raghuji Bhonsle; expedition into the Karnātak; his intrigues about Shāhu's succession; his conduct towards Sakvarbāi, Shāhu's widow; his usurpation of authority; removes the capital to Poona; Rām Rāja is confined in Sātāra; Tārābāi's attempts to divert the power from the Konkani Brahmins; Dāmāji Gāikwār is defeated by Bālāji; Bālāji effects a settlement with Tārābāi; management of the country; battle of Pānipat; Bālāji's death, XIX, 283-295; *brief accounts of*, succeeds his father; improves the civil administration; death of Shāhu; usurps the sole authority; is opposed by Tārābāi; makes Poona the capital of the Marātha empire; quarrels with his cousin Sadāshivārā; their reconciliation; imprisons the Gāikwār and Dābhāde families in Lohogad; his wars with the Mughals supported by the French; the Mughals attack the Marātha camp at Bājāpur, plunder Rānjangaon and destroy Talegaon Dābhāde; Bālāji leads an army into Karnātak; Dāmāji is released on condition of paying a tribute to the Peshwa; expeditions in Gujarāt; comes in contact with the English; enters into a treaty with the English; sends an army to Hindustān which breaks the power of Ahmad Abdalli; leads again an army into the Karnātak; attitude towards the English; his intrigues at the Haidarābād Court; family feuds; war with the Nizām; battle of Udgir; battle of Pānipat, death; character, XVIII, pt. ii, 244-250; *another account*: overcomes opposition and assumes the management of the Marātha empire (1749); confirms Raghuji Bhonsle in Berār, Yeshvantrāo Dābhāde in Gujarāt, Fatehsing Bhonsle in Akalkot, and divides Mālwa among Holkar, Sindia and Pavār; Yamāji Sivdeo's insurrection quelled; takes Dāmāji Gāikwār prisoner to Poona (1751), I, pt. ii, 600-601; war with the Nizām (1751), *id.* 601; greater part of Khāndesh and the Gangthari ceded by the Nizām, *id.* 601-602; Rani Tārābāi rebels and is besieged in the fort of Sātāra; Dāmāji Gāikwār released and Marātha supremacy established in Gujarāt (1754); Marātha defeat at Pānipat and his death (1761), *id.* 602; *another account*: Dr. Trotter sent to treat with (1745), XXVI, pt. iii, 551; sends an army into Gujarāt and frees Rangoji (1748), I, pt. i, 333; confirms Fatehsing at Akalkot, negotiations with Jawān Mard Khān (1750), XX, 290, I, pt. i, 334; his victory over the Gāikwār, imprisons Dāmāji and compels him to surrender half his rights and conquests (1751), VII, 178, I, pt. i, 334; quells the rising at Sāngola (1752), XX, 290-291; his intrigue against Bussy (1756), *id.* 291; Ahmadnagar and Nāsik ceded to (1759-60); death of (1761), VII, 185; gives Ajra to Ichalkaranji chief, XXIV, 290.
 Bālāji Janārdan: see Nānā Fadnavis.
 Bālāji Kunjar: Peshwa's commander, defeated at Gārdhond (1801), I, pt. ii, 608.
 Bālāji Lakshman: sarsubhedār of Khāndesh and Bāglān, his treacherous massacre of

- Bhils in Ahmadnagar and Khândesh, I, pt. ii, 629.
- Bálajipant Nátu: Mr. Elphinstone's friend, XVIII, pt. ii, 299.
- Báláji Vishvanáth: first Peshwa (1714-1720); accountant of Shrivardhan in Jánjira; writer under Dhanáji; is viewed with jealousy by Dhanáji's son Chandrasen; his flight; his concealment in Pandugad; is released; is again imprisoned by Dámáji Thorát; is released by Sháhu; leads an army against Kánhoji Angria; settlement with Angria; is appointed Peshwa (1714); releases the Pant Sachiv, then Thorát's prisoner; receives lands in Poona; his scheme of usurpation; assists the Syed brothers in their scheme of deposing the emperor Feroksher; visits Delhi; receives three imperial grants for Sháhu; settlement of the country; his death, XIX, 254-266; *another account*: kárkún to Dhanáji Jádnav and afterwards the founder of the Peshwa dynasty, negotiates on behalf of Sháhu with Kánhoji Angria (1713) and invades the Sidi territory, I, pt. ii, 598; besieged by Chandrasen Jádnav in Pandugad, *id.* 598; subdues Krishnáráo Khataókar and becomes Peshwa (1714); defeats Dámáji Thorát and takes him prisoner; induces Mughal officers to make Poona over to him (1715); takes part in the quarrels at Delhi as an ally of the Sayad ministers (1718); obtains the grant of *chauth* and *sardeshmukhi* of the Dakhan and the sovereignty of the districts south of the Bhima and north of the Vardha and Tungá-bhadrá from Poona to Kolhápur, a part of the Karnátak and the Konkan (1720), *id.* 598-599; his death (1721), *id.* 599; *another account*: first Peshwa (1714-1720); early life; his rise; rivalry with Chandrasen, Sháhu's Commander-in-Chief; flees to Sásvad; his perilous condition; is dignified by Sháhu with the title of Sena-kurt or army-agent; is imprisoned by Dámáji Thorát; his release; success against Angria; is appointed Peshwa; is presented the fort of Purandhar by the Pant Sachiv; goes to Delhi to assist the Sayads; obtains for Sháhu three imperial grants, *chauth*, *sardeshmukhi* and *svaráj*; receives several districts near Poona in personal jágir; death, XVIII, pt. ii, 241-243; *another account*: advances to Ahmadábád and levies tribute (1707), I, pt. i, 295; conciliates Angria and gives Shrivardhan to him, I, pt. ii, 82; XI, 146, 467; his accession to power (1713), XIII, 489; his negotiations at Delhi respecting Gujarát tribute (1717), I, pt. i, 389; obtains *svarája* from the Emperor (1720), I, pt. ii, 626.
- Balál Devi: goddess, originally a Cháran woman, becomes a devi by self-sacrifice, is worshipped at Bálalkna, IX, pt. i, 216 note 1.
- Balambla: town, VIII, 376.
- Bálabhid: village in Dhárwár, temples and inscriptions at, XXII, 652.
- Bála Muhammad Sháh: Pirána saint, IX, pt. ii, 69; his tomb at Pirána near Ahmadábád, worshipped by the Shaikhs, *id.* 76 note 2.
- Balánadi: river in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 5.
- Balance Sheet: all district volumes, *see* under District name.
- Balanites: *Egyptiaca*, *Rozburghii*, timber trees found in several districts, XXV, 37.
- Balanivav: village in Káthiáwár, VIII, 377.
- Balantyne: British agent at Baroda (1812), VII, 217; makes engagements with Káthiáwár chiefs, *id.* 328; his settlement with Rewa Kántha chiefs, *id.* 331.
- Bálapatna: port on the Konkan coast mentioned by Ptolemy and in the Periplus, I, pt. ii, 1.
- Bálápir: ruined mosque near Dábol in Ratnágiri district, X, 320.
- Bálápur: town in Berárs, the battle of, in 1720; defeat of the imperial army by Nizám-ul-Mulk, I, pt. ii, 627; I, pt. i, 301, 389; VII, 168.
- Balárám: river in Pálanpur state, V, 283.
- Bálás: or Válás, that is, Valabhis, *see* Válás.
- Bálásinor: a Rewa Kántha state, VI, 1, 2; area, boundaries, population, sub-divisions history, family tree, *id.* 137-140; town, *id.* 157; residence of the Bábi family, I, pt. i, 314; captured by Bhagvantrav from Sardár Muhammad Khán Bábi (1760), *id.* 344; VII, 174; recaptured by Sardár Muhammad Khán (1761), I, pt. i, 345, VII, 335.
- Balay or Balyav: fishing boat, its description, cost, XIII, 344, 719.
- Balavarman: Chálukya prince, I, pt. ii, 211, 380, 399.
- Bálavúr: modern Bálúr village in Dhárwár district, I, pt. ii, 377-378.
- Baldæus: Dutch traveller, his description of Bijápur and Kánara and its ports (1660), XIII, 430; XV, pt. ii, 52, 125, 255, 274, 311, 332; his mention of Rájápur in Konkan, I, pt. ii, 72.
- Baldev: Basav's (1100-1168) father-in-law, XXIV, 119.
- Baldhoi: taluka in Káthiáwár, VIII, 374.
- Baldness: disease, its cure, IX, pt. i, 365.
- Bále: stream, in Kolaba District, XI, 9.
- Balegráma: identified with the modern Belgam Tarhálá in the Násik district, I, pt. ii, 185, 357-358.
- Baleh: *see* Valeh.
- Báleballi: village in Dhárwár district, temples and inscriptions at, XXII, 652.
- Baleocuroa: king, mentioned by Ptolemy as Governor of the southern province, identified with Viliváyakura, I, pt. ii, 158, 176. *See* also I, pt. i, 541.
- Balesar: village granted by Ráshtrakúta king Dhruv II, I, pt. i, 127. *See* Baleshvar.
- Báleshvar: a small town in Baroda, VII, 571.
- Báleshvar: range in Ahmadnagar, XVII, 4-5.
- Balev: Cooanaut day, leading Hindu holiday, the sea worshipped on, IX, pt. i, 23 note 5; *id.* 170, 173, 336.
- Baleyapattana: fortress, I, pt. ii, 496.
- Balhara: *see* Balharás.
- Balharás: identified with Ráshtrakútás of Malkhed, I, pt. ii, 209, 387, 388; I, pt. i, 519, 525, 526, 527, 529, 530, 531; IX, pt. ii, 2 note 1; X, 132 note 3; XI, 271; rulers of

- Konkan (850-916), I, pt. i, 505, 468, 469, 506, 509, 512, 514, 516, 518; I, pt. ii, 4; X, 193 note 1; XIII, 434 and note 10; rulers of Lār (Gujarāt) and Cambay, kind to Arabs, I, pt. ii, 22-23; VI, 214; XIII, 432.
- Baiakāka: see Saiadkākā.
- Balibhadra: Bhakta of the fourth yugā or epoch, IX, pt. ii, 48.
- Balidhāns: Hindu sacrifice, IX, pt. ii, 48 note 2.
- Bálunge: village in Kolhāpur state, temple of Kāṭṭyāni at, XXIV, 293.
- Baliospermum: *montanum* and *polyandrum*, medicinal and poisonous plants, XXV, 255, 269.
- Balipātra: town near Chaul, mentioned by Ptolemy, I, pt. ii, 2.
- Bālipoddi: see Bādipoddi.
- Balipur, Balipura: see Balagamve.
- Balisa: village, identified with Wanasa in Baroda territory, gift of, I, pt. i, 111; I, pt. ii, 360.
- Balkh: province of Afghanistan, I, pt. i, 144, 545; sun-worship introduced into India from, IX, pt. i, 476. See Baktria.
- Balla: Cutch chief, helps Bhimdev II (1180), V, 132.
- Ballakunde: province in Karnātak, I, pt. ii, 434.
- Ballāl: Kolhāpur Silāhāra king, inscription of, XXIV, 221; I, pt. ii, 254, 545, 547.
- Ballāla: king of Mālwa, defeated by Kumārāpāla Chālukya (1143-71), I, pt. i, 185.
- allāla: prince of the Sāntālī *mandala*, I, pt. ii, 579, 583.
- Ballāla I: Hoysāla prince, I, pt. ii, 218, 374 note 5; feudatory of the Western Chālukya, king Vikramāditya, VI, *id.* 451, 491, 493; rules at Belāpura, *id.* 494; his date (1103), *id.* 495 note 2.
- Ballāla II, Vira-Ballāla, Vira-Ballāla II: Hoysāla king (1173-1212), I, pt. ii, 493; succeeds his father; his *biruda*, *id.* 501; feudatory of Kalachurya Sankama, *id.* 488, 502; defeats Brahma, the general of Someśvara IV, and puts an end to the Chālukya power, *id.* 223, 466, 502; defeats Bhīllama, the Devgiri Yādav king, and establishes himself as an independent king, *id.* 237-38, 502-03; is described as a ruler of Kuntala, *id.* 284 note 2, 520; his conquests, *id.* 503-05, 519, 563; his feudatories and officials, *id.* 505-06, 521, 582; his latest date on record, *id.* 506 and note 2; is said to have acquired his sovereignty by favour of the god Nārāyan, *id.* 491; his Vaishnava minister, *id.* 491, 507; captures Uchchangi and restores Pāndya his kingdom, *id.* 319 note 1, 333, 501; his inscription, *id.* 218, 240.
- Ballāla III, Vira-Ballāla III: Hoysāla king (1310), I, pt. II, 493; succeeds his father Vira Narasimha III, records of his reign, his titles, is defeated by Malik Kafur and Khwāja Hājī, *id.* 509, 533; XV, pt. ii, 93; retires to Tonnur after the demolition of Dorasamudra (1327), is liberated and reigns at Behir, I, pt. ii, 510.
- Ballāladeva: Singhana's (Davgiri Yādav) feudatory I, pt. ii, 523.
- Ballālgad: fort in Thāna, XIV, 14.
- Ballantine, Captain: VIII, 306.
- Ballare: in Karnātak, conquered by Vishnavardhāna, I, pt. ii, 497.
- Ballāvallī: modern Wallāwal in the Sāvantvādī state, I, pt. ii, 372.
- Ballayya: officer of Vira-Ballāla II, in charge of Annigere (1208) in Dhārwar district, I, pt. ii, 506.
- Ballayyasāhani: Western Chālukya king Someśvara IV's officer, I, pt. ii, 465.
- Balleshwar: in Mysore, inscription at, I, pt. ii, 529.
- Balligāve: see Balagamve.
- Bálmer: in Rājputāna, I, pt. i, 188, 196, 466.
- Bāl Mularāja: see Mularāja II.
- Balmuri: inscription at, I, pt. ii, 308.
- Bāloba Tātya: intrigues to put Chinnāji on the throne; is arrested by Sindia (1796), I, pt. ii, 606; released by Sindia (1798), *id.* 607. See also XVIII, pt. ii, 271-73.
- Bālod-Mers: highest division of Mers, apparently the same as the Bala's or rulers of Valabhi, IX, pt. i, 494 and note 2.
- Balra: timber tree, common in the plains in India, XXV, 73.
- Balsamo-dendron: *berryi*, plant cultivated as a hedge in India, XXV, 39; *mukul Roseburghii*, aromatic plants, found in Khāndesh and other places, *id.* 39; *pubescens*, shrub, found in Sind, *id.* 40.
- Balsāne: place of interest in Khāndesh, old temples and caves at, XII, 432.
- Bālsantoshis: beggars in Sātāra district, XX, 181.
- Balsār: sub-division of Surat: boundary; area, aspect, climate, water-supply; soil; assessment, resources; occupancy; value of land; produce; population and public health, II, 267-70; town, with a municipality, a trade centre, *id.* 297; Ambada defeated Mallikārjuna at, I, pt. ii, 19; XIII, 426; Pārsi houses in (1411), IX, pt. ii, 186 note 6; sacked by the Portuguese (1531), I, pt. i, 347; XIII, 451; Sanjan fire brought to (1741), IX, pt. ii, 193; Vinayāditya Mangalrāja's and other grants as, I, pt. i, 108, 123; I, pt. ii, 360 notes 1 and 3, 374.
- Baltīās: land holders, of part foreign descent, cease to be a separate community, IX, pt. ii, 11, 15.
- Baltipatna: modern Pale, in Kolāba district, I, pt. i, 540.
- Balūchi: special community of part foreign descent, IX, pt. ii, 11; descendants of Balūchi immigrants, claim to have come from Aleppo and North Syria; language; appearance, grants from Gujarāt Sultāns, clans, wives, calling, character, called the Switzers of the East for their fidelity and devotion; Sunnis in name, *id.* 17; Jath origin of; Hindu wives of, appearance, speak Gujarātī; believe in the Sāin Dādā Mahābali; originally Shīāhs, now Sunnis in name, *id.* 17-18.
- Bālu Mia: of Sachin, makes over Janjira to the Peshwa (1791), XI, 448.
- Bālur: village in Dhārwar, temple and inscriptions at, XXII, 653; inscriptions at, I, pt. ii, 278 note 2, 378.
- Balutedārs: village servants, XXIV, 41, 42.

- Balvantgad : fort in Tháná district, XIV, 19.
 Balvantráv : Mudhol chief (1856-62), XXIV, 395.
 Balvantráv Gáikwár ; Sayájráo II Gáikwár's rival, VII, 233.
 Balvant Ráo Phadnávis : the Mutálik of the Pratinidhi, kills Fatehsing Máne (1805), I, pt. ii, 609.
 Bálya Acha : Kasamachitra, ruler of Gujarát, I, pt. i, 489.
 Bambhan : stream in Kathiáwár, VIII, 63.
 Bamboo, bambu : fibrous and food plant, XXV, 188, 238 ; in Khándesh, XII, 24 ; exported to the Persian Gulf, XIII, 431 and note 8.
 Bambot : canoe in Thána district, XIII, 721.
 Bambu : see Bamboo.
 Bambusa : XXV, 278.
 Bambusa : *arundinacea*, XXV, 137, 187, 188, 208, 238, 277 ; *arundo*, *id.* 136, 188, 209 ; *stricta*, *id.* 137, 188, 209 ; *vulgaris*, *id.* 137, 209.
 Bamian : I, pt. i, 497.
 Bamma : Sinda prince of Yelburga, I, pt. ii, 573-74.
 Bamma, Bammāna, Bammārāsa, Bammayya, Bammideva, Bammidevarāsa, Brahma : Kálachurya king Sonidev or Someśvara's feudatory (1175), I, pt. ii, 46 ; general of Western Chálukya king Someśvara IV, restores Chálukya power, *id.* 464, 466, 484, 486 note 1, 489, 502, 504.
 Bammāna : see Bamma.
 Bammānayya : Western Chálukya king Jagadekamalla II's officer (1143), I, pt. ii, 457.
 Bammārāsa : Vikramāditya VI's officer (1108), I, pt. ii, 452.
 Bammārāsa : see Bamma.
 Bammayya : see Bamma.
 Bammideva : see Bamma.
 Bammidevarāsa : see Bamma.
 Bammogoura : town in Mála, I, pt. i, 540.
 Bámoli : village in Sātara district, XIX, 453.
 Bámoli-Gherádegad : Sahyádrī spur in Sātara district, XIX, 6.
 Bána : poet, I, pt. i, 4 ; I, pt. ii, 138 ; refers to Kálidāsa in the Harshacharitra, *id.* 144 ; refers to Saptasatī, *id.* 171, 286 ; race, *id.* 486 ; Siva's attendant, *id.* 482.
 Bana : Al Jdri's name for Thána, I, pt. ii, 4, 24.
 Banagara : identified with Bannu in Sind, I, pt. i, 538.
 Banájis : chief family among early Pársi settlers in Bombay, IX, pt. ii, 195.
 Banalgay : timber tree found in Konkan and Kánara, XXV, 108.
 Banana : a common tropical food plant, XXV, 174.
 Banauasaci : modern Banavási in Kánara district, I, pt. i, 541.
 Banáras : Benares or Káshi, holy city on the Ganges, I, pt. ii, 133, 509 ; temple of Vishveshvar at, IX, pt. i, 549 ; place of pilgrimage, *id.* 119, 157, 164, 168, 175, 213, 220, 225 ; Imámsháh's conversion of Matia kanbis on their way to, IX, pt. ii, 66.
 Banás : river in Pálanpur, V, 283, 315.
 Bánásur : traditional builder of Elephanta caves, story of, XIV, 81 note 2.
 Banavase : see Banavási.
 Banavási, Banavāse, Banavāspura, Vanavási : old town and province in Kánara district, inscriptions, fair and history of, XV, pt. ii, 261-266 ; 45, 48, 75, 77, 79, 80, 81, 82, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 90, 92, 115, 152 ; origin of the name, *id.* 261 note 2 ; perhaps the scene of Pándav's exile, *id.* 264 note 4 ; its different spellings and identification with Vaijayanti, *id.* 278 and note 2, 281, 285, 560 ; chief city of the Kadambas, *id.* 16, 285, 286 note 2, 335, 344, 350, 558 ; see also XIII, 423 ; conquest of, by Kirtivarman I, I, pt. ii, 181, 285 ; reduced by Pulikeśin II, *id.* 183, 350 ; territorial division, governed by the feudatories of the Ráshtrakútas, *id.* 403, 411 and note 3, 420 ; given to Bútuga by Krishna III, *id.* 419, 421 ; province of the Western Chálukya empire, *id.* 431 ; governed by officers of the Western Chálukyas, *id.* 428 note 4, 433, 435, 437, 439, 440, 443, 444 ; Vikramāditya VI, passes some time at, on his march to Malaya, *id.* 216, 444, 447 ; Jayasimba III, appointed viceroy at, *id.* 445, 449, 454 ; governed by Western Chálukya officers, *id.* 450, 451, 452, 561, 580 ; seized and ruled over by the Hoysala Vishnuvardhana, *id.* 497, 499, 501, 505 ; governed by Western Chálukya officers, *id.* 456, 458, 460, 562 ; capital of the Western Chálukyas removed to the town, *id.* 223, 461, 466 ; governed by the officers of the Kalachuryas, *id.* 472, 473, 475, 476, 483, 485, 487, 489 ; governed by officers of the Devagiri Yádavas, *id.* 523 ; held by the Gutta Virat-Vikramāditya II, *id.* 520, 524, 578, 582, 583.
 Banavāspuravarādhishvara : hereditary title of the Kadambas of Goa, I, pt. ii, 253, 566 ; of Hángal, *id.* 566.
 Banda : a lark in Outel, its crop ravages, V, 109.
 Banda : district in Bundelkhand, I, pt. ii, 469.
 Banda : hereditary bondsman, X, 430.
 Bānda : sub-division in Sāvantvādī state, X, 387 ; river, *id.* 388 ; town, history, fort, remains, *id.* 463-465.
 Bandaga, Bandara : timber tree found on the gháts, XXV, 79.
 Bandalike : in Mysore, inscription at, I, pt. ii, 284 note 2.
 Bandanikeya Soyideva : Yádava king Rámachandra's feudatory (1282), I, pt. ii, 529.
 Bandara : see Bandaga.
 Bandar Abás : port of, in the Persian Gulf ; early Persian trade passes from Jeran to, IX, pt. ii, 183 note 3. See Gombran.
 Bandar boat : a Thana boat, XIII, 344.
 Bandarah : timber tree found from Gujarát to Konkan, XXV, 79.
 Bandári : see Bhandári.
 Bandar Pier : Bombay, repairs to (1728), XXVI, pt. ii, 278 ; (1742) *id.* 291 ; (1745) *id.* 292 ; additions to (1754, 1756 and 1760), *id.* 306, 315, 333.

- Bandar Sákhi**: place of interest in Ratnágiri district, X, 320.
- Bánde**: Maráthá chiefs in Gujarát (1720), VII, 168-169; alliance with Piláji against the Peshwa (1726), *id.* 171; defeated by the Gaikvár at Anand Mogri (1737), *id.* 174.
- Bande Ali**: Nawáb of Cambay (1823-1841), VI, 232.
- Bándekar**: trader caste in Dhárwár district, XXII, 125; in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 181-182; in Belgaum district, XXI, 99.
- Bandevi**: house-guardian of Bhatána Gujars, head-quarter of, near Bikánir, IX, pt. i, 483.
- Bándhárá**: a caste of calico-printers, I, pt. i, 450, craftsmen, converts of the Hindu caste of the same name; Sunnis by religion, IX, pt. ii, 71.
- Bándhárás**: weirs, remains of old, in Khándesh, XII, 139.
- Bandhivár**: bondsman's day, Wednesday so called, IX, pt. i, 402.
- Bándh Tivra**: a teak reserve in Ratnágiri district, X, 32.
- Bandhuvarman**: son of Vaisnavarman, vassal of Kumáragupta I (436), governs Dasápur, now modern Mandasor in West Málwa, I, pt. ii, 312. *See also*, I, pt. i, 76.
- Bandi**: bondsman, a caste in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 333-334.
- Band Koli**: early tribe, in Thána district, XIII, 167.
- Bándra**: town in Thána district, its water-supply, population, traffic, XIV, 15-17; industries, slaughter-houses, municipality, *id.* 18-21; churches and orphanage, *id.* 22-25; history, *id.* 26-28; naval fight off (1528), paid tribute to the Portuguese, I, pt. ii, 46, XIII, 451; Portuguese factory at (1532), *id.* 457; Jesuit college at (1675), I, pt. ii, 57; XIII, 476; Portuguese fort at, I, pt. ii, 66; chief place in Sálsette (1695), XIII, 484, 485; demolished (1739), XXVI, pt. i, 201; brick trade at, XIII, 562.
- Band Stands**: at Poona, XVIII, pt. iii, 360.
- Bangad Kásár**: a caste of bangle-makers in Kolaba district, XI, 63, 131.
- Bangalore**: grant from, I, pt. ii, 467, 508.
- Bánganga**: river in Thána district, XIV, 28.
- Bánganga**, river in Násik district, XVI, 8.
- Bóngao**: village in Násik district, old temple at, XVI, 425.
- Bangár**: trader caste in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 282; in Poona city, XVIII, pt. i, 263-265; husbandmen in Ahmadnagar district, their origin, food, dress, condition, religion, customs, XVII, 85-86.
- Bangarhárá**: a caste of Musalmán bangle-sellers in Dhárwár, XXII, 233-234.
- Bángdi**: a caste of blanket-weavers in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 92-93.
- Bangles**: manufacture of glass, in Khándesh, XII, 234; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 350.
- Bangrak**: weed, used as pot herb, XXV, 162.
- Bania**: Bazána or Náráyan, I, pt. i, 511 and note 12.
- Bánia**: Bráhmaṇ, lord of Mankir (Malkhet) ruled in Cambay (915), I, pt. i, 514.
- Bania-Bauri**: food plant, XXV, 166.
- Banian**: tree, is worshipped on Vat-Sávitri day, IX, pt. i, 47; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 54; Káshyapa's tree of knowledge, XIV, 331.
- Banians**: Vániás at Mocha (1612, 1660), XIII, 468 note 10; at Bassara, Bandar Abas (1700), their trade in Arabian Gulf (1800), *id.* 520 and note 3.
- Bánia Ránka**: a Káthiáwár chief (715), I, pt. i, 525.
- Banikop**: village in Dhárwár, temple and inscriptions at, XXII, 653.
- Banjhárá**: a wandering tribe of traders; converts of the Hindu caste of the same name; trade in cattle and wool; supplied grain to Musalmán and English armies; believe in Hindu gods; form a separate community, IX, pt. ii, 85-86.
- Banjig**: a caste of Lingáyat traders in Kánara, XV, pt. i, 175-180; in Dhárwár district, XXII, 122-123; in Bijápur district, XXIII, 221.
- Bankápur**: taluka in Dhárwár district, I, pt. ii, 278 note 1, 562 notes 1 and 8, 564 note 2; town, *id.* 411 and note 3; inscription at, *id.* 299 note 3, 440 note 4, 443, 444; conquered by Vishnuvardhana, *id.* 497; fort captured by Firoz Sháh Bahamáni in 1406, *id.* 638; capital of Vilápa Rai, taken by Ali Adíl Sháh (1575), *id.* 645-646; head-quarters of Abdul Ráuf Khán of Sávanur, *id.* 655; pledged by the Nawáb of Sávanur to meet the pecuniary fine levied by the Peshwa (1756), *id.* 657; taken by Haider Ali (1779), *id.* 659; town, XXII, 389; capture of (1406), *id.* 404; siege of (1575), *id.* 408; survey, *id.* 498-502, 548-551; sub-division, details, boundaries, area, aspect, soil, climate, water, stock, crops, people, *id.* 626-628; town, fort, temples, history, *id.* 653-657; spirit-scarers, *id.* 815.
- Bauker**: Vánia, his private dwelling-house, IX, pt. i, p. xvii; undivided family of, management of the family; place of business or *pakhár*, working of the office, head of the firm, *id.* 79, 81; office establishment, *id.* 79; apprentices or *shikáu chhokrás*, their duties, *id.* 79-80; mental calculation, skill noticed by Ovington; bargain-words used by, *id.* 80; pay and duties of the establishment, *id.* 80-82.
- Bankers**: all district volumes. *See* under District name.
- Bankeyarasa**: feudatory of Amoghavarsha I, I, pt. ii, 403.
- Bank of Bombay**: proposed (1717), established (1720), XXVI, pt. ii, 240-242; state of, in 1744, *id.* 242-244; issue of Bank notes and accepting private deposits by (1770), *id.* 245-249; its branch in the city of Ahmadabad, IV, 65.
- Bánkot**: port in Ratnágiri district, its trade, climate, history, XI, 320-323; exports and imports of, *id.* 183; trade centre, *id.* 166; boat-building town, *id.* 172; south boundary

- of the Nizām Shāhi and north boundary of the Bijāpur Konkan, I, pt. ii, 34; its capture by the English (1756), *id.* 92; XI, 159; XXVI, pt. i, 303; the first territorial possession of the English, its management, I, pt. ii, 122; creek, *id.* 173.
- Banks: state, Baroda (1829-1870), VII, 407-410.
- Bannawāsi: *see* Banavāsi.
- Banners: of different royal families, I, pt. ii, 299 note 4.
- Banni: grass tract in the Ran, V, 14; a raid into (1820), *id.* 164.
- Bannihatti: village in Dhārwar district, inscription at, XXII, 657.
- Bannikop: village in Dhārwar district, stone inscriptions of Vijayāditya at, I, pt. ii, 374 note 3.
- Bannu: town, I, pt. i, 538.
- Bannar: in Mysore, inscription at, I, pt. ii, 500.
- Banpuri: village in Sātara district, temple at, XIX, 453-454.
- Bans: timber, food and famine plant found in Konkan and other parts, XXV, 137, 187, 188, 208, 209.
- Bansa: timber tree found in several districts, XXV, 69.
- Bansarovar: desert sea, near Bhinmal in Rājputāna, I, pt. i, 455.
- Bānsda: Surat state; area, boundaries, aspect, rivers, water-supply, climate, trees, animals, population, soil, crops, tillage, husbandmen, money-lending, currency, wages, roads, port, land trade, fairs, history, land administration, justice, revenue and finance, instruction, health, vaccination; town, VI, 245-253; *see* also IX, pt. i, 129; Pārai settlement in, Sanjān fire brought to, IX, pt. ii, 187.
- Banshi: a variety of wheat in Khāndesh, XII, 150.
- Banti: grain grown in Cutch, V, 106.
- Bāntva: state in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 377-378, Marātha tribute from, VII, 318.
- Banyau: *see* Banian.
- Baobab: timber, food and fibrous plant grown all over India, XXV, 16, 147, 229; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 46.
- Bappa: Shaivite or Vaishnava pontiffs, I, pt. i, 84-85, 85 note 1.
- Bappa: called Vāppa, founder of the Gohils or Sisodiās, is said to have been received into the rank of Kshatriyas, IX, pt. i, 436 note 1, 487 note 3; his migration from Valabhi to Chitor, *id.* 126; captures Chitor, *id.* 494 note 3; founds a kingdom at Chitor, *id.* 495 note 3.
- Bappuka: becomes insolent and is killed by Krishna III, I pt. ii, 207.
- Bappura: family, I, pt. ii, 349. *See* Batpura.
- Bappavarasa: feudatory chief, I, pt. ii, 417 note 5.
- Bāptis and Verās: cash cesses in Ahmadabad, IV, 157, 165, 166.
- Baptism: fire, on Mount 'Abu, IX, pt. i, 433, 434; a popular initiation, *id.* 449 note 4. *See* Fire.
- Baptist Chapel: in Poona Cantonment, XVIII, pt. iii, 360.
- Bāpu Bhāngria: Koli rebel, his rising (1844), XVIII, pt. ii, 307-308.
- Bāpu Gāikwār: half-brother of the Gāikwār, a political refugee at Ahmadabad (1857), I, pt. i, 442.
- Bāpu Gokhale: nephew and successor of the Peshwa's sarsubhedār Dhondopant Gokhale, I, pt. ii, 663; Bājirāv's commander-in-chief, Patvardhan's lands offered to, XXIV, 348; chastisement of Rāmshis by (1806), XVIII, pt. iii, 37; defeats Pratinidhi Shrinivasa near Vasantgad (1806), I, pt. ii, 609; XIX, 299-301; at the battle of Kirkee (1817), XVIII, pt. ii, 300-301; XVIII, pt. iii, 376, 379, 380; XIX, 302, 303; at the action of Pandharpur, XX, 293; his death at Ashtā (1818), I, pt. ii, 611; XVIII, pt. ii, 303; XX, 295.
- Bāpu Mohitey: brother-in-law and Senapati to Malhārāo Gāikwār (1872), VII, 280, 283.
- Bāpuji Naik Bārdmatikar: Bāltaji, the third Peshwa's rival, VII, 176; XIX, 283-287; Peshwa's revenue farmer in Karnātak (1746), I, pt. ii, 656.
- Bāpuji Sindia: Dhārwar commandant, I, pt. ii, 663; XV, pt. ii, 146; holds Haliyal and Sāmbrāni (1799) against the British, *id.* 304, 340.
- Bāpurāv Lāmbia: the Peshwa's sardār I, pt. ii, 116-117; captured Kotāligad fort near Neral (1817), XIII, 522; XIV, 210.
- Bar: timber tree, common throughout India, XXV, 129.
- Bara: island near Sopāra, mentioned by the Arab traveller Al Idrisi (1100), I, pt. i, 529.
- Bara: village in Cutch, Gajanjī's head-quarters at (1365), V, 135; a fort at, *id.* 136.
- Bārābij: or barbig, the moon, a Bhil's oath by, IX, pt. i, 301 and note 3, 396.
- Bārada: Porbandar, I, pt. i, 524.
- Bārādāj: Hindu sage, I, pt. i, 461.
- Baragadam: a famine plant, XXV, 197.
- Bara-Ganga: river in Kānara district, XV, pt. i, 7.
- Bārāgi: Varāha the Boar, temple of, at Bhinmal, I, pt. i, 451; rest-house of, *id.* 471.
- Bārāhmas: Ibnī Khurādbah's name for Brāhmins, I, pt. i, 530 and note 11.
- Bārāji: *see* Bārāgi.
- Bārakanūr: pass in Madras Presidency, medieval Barkalūr, I, pt. ii, 298, 299, 499.
- Bārāke: Dvarka in Kāthiāwār, I, pt. i, 538, 544, 546.
- Bārā Reef: coral reef in the Gulf of Cutch, VIII, 29.
- Bārāmāti: town in Poona district, XVIII, pt. iii, 105; survey of, *id.* pt. ii, 444-445; the Peshwa's camp at, stormed by Fatehsing Māne, I, pt. ii, 608.
- Bārāna: or Nārāyan, great trade centre near Jaipur, a Gurjjara capital, IX, pt. i, 480.
- Bārān Bālians: twelve sacred heaps of rice, worshipped by Vāniās on the twelfth day after birth of a child, IX, pt. i, 89.

- Bárap, Barapa, Barappa, Dvarap**: general of Talappa II, the Dakhan Chálukya (973-997), establishes himself in South Gujarát, is defeated by Mulráj, I, pt. ii, 23; *see also id.* 212-213, 430, 431 note 1, I, pt. i, 157, 158; XIII, 435 and note 4; XIV, 402; his son's daughter married to Vesúka, the Yádava king, I, pt. ii, 514; said to be the general of the king of Kanauj, *id.* 431 note 1.
- Barashnum**: cleansing ceremony among Parsis, IX, pt. ii, 223 and note 1, 226, 239 note 2.
- Barashnum Gah**: place of purification, IX, pt. ii, 223, 226.
- Bárat**: hill in Tháná district, XIV, 304; *see Sanjan Peak.*
- Báraz**: Broach, I, pt. i, 513.
- Barbara, Barbaraka**: demon, defeated by Siddharája (1094-1143), serves Siddharája after his defeat; his followers forced to become Hindus, IX, pt. i, 443, 444 and note 2; *see also* I, pt. i, 173 and note 3; non-Aryan tribe in South Kathiáwár, possible identity of, with the Greek Barbarians, *id.* 174 note 1, 175.
- Barbarei, Barbarikon**: town on the Indus mentioned by Ptolemy, I, pt. i, 174 note 1, 538, 544.
- Barbaria**: caste in Kathiáwár, modern representatives of ancient Barbaraka, I, pt. i, 175.
- Barbarigas**: tribe defeated by Yadava king Singhana, I, pt. ii, 525.
- Barbarikon**: *see* Barbarei.
- Barbers**: in Gujarát, IX, pt. ii, 84, 96-97; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 380-383.
- Barbets**: class of birds in Khándesh, XII, 35; in Ratnágiri district, X, 67; at Mátherán, XIV, 257.
- Barbosa**: Portuguese traveller (1514), his description of Chaul, I, pt. ii, 35 and note 4, XIII, 446, XI, 275; his mention of Dánda in Kolába district, XI, 435 note 5, 461 and note 4; his mention of Khárepátan and Sangameshvar in Ratnágiri district, X, 319, 343, 372; his description of Bassein, XIV, 28; his visit to Gujarát, IX, pt. ii, 3 note 1; his mention of Cambay stones, VI, 206; his mention of Chámpáner, I, pt. i, 219; his mention of Vijayánagar horses, XV, pt. ii, 50, 51; his mention of Goa, *id.* 108; his description of Kánara, *id.* 112-114; his account of *jogis*, XIV, 35 note 10; of female attendants of Vijayánagar king, *id.* 215 note 1.
- Barcelor**: town on the Malabar coast, plundered by Shiváji (1664), I, pt. ii, 68; *see also* XVIII, pt. ii, 231.
- Bardá**: hills in Kathiáwár, I, pt. i, 87, 135, 136; VIII, 9.
- Bardá**: Bhil tribe in Khándesh, XII, 83, 102.
- Bardai**: main division of Mher chiefships, in Kathiáwár (770), I, pt. i, 136.
- Bardaxema**: Forbandar, I, pt. i, 538.
- Bardesanes**: Roman traveller (A. D. 154-181), I, pt. i, 542.
- Bárdeshkar**: a sub-division of the Shenvi Bráhmans in Ratnágiri district, X, 411; in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 171.
- Bárdoli**: sub-division of Surat, boundary, area, aspect, climate, water-supply, soil, assessment, resources, occupancy, value of land, produce, population and public health, II, 278-280; town, *id.* 297; *see also* I, pt. i, 130.
- Bards and Actors**: in Surat and Broach districts, II, 53, 374; in Kaira and Panch Mahals districts, III, 33, 217; in Ahmadábád district, IV, 37; in Cutch, Pálanpur and Mahi Kántha, V, 74-76, 290, 365; in Rewa Kántha, VI, 25; in Gujarát, IX, pt. i, 207; in Ratnágiri district, X, 126; in Sávantvádi state, X, 415; in Khándesh, XII, 76.
- Bardur**: village in Dhárwar district, temple and inscription at, XXII, 657.
- Bárgama**: a sub-division of Rájpipla state in Rewa Kántha, VI, 98.
- Bargat**: banyan tree, XXV, 129.
- Bárgirs**: a name given to the Maráthás, derivation of the word, XX, 285 note 2; employed by Ali Adil Sháh (1575), against Vijayánagar, their treachery and punishment, I, pt. ii, 646; entertained by Ibrahim Adil Sháh, XXIII, 414; at the siege of Bijápur (1582), *id.* 584; their pay in Shiváji's service, XIX, 241.
- Bargose**: Broach, I, pt. i, 536.
- Bargund**: timber, food and dye plant found in several districts, XXV, 102, 166, 248.
- Báraspatya cycle**: a Hindu chronological term, I, pt. ii, 264-267.
- Bári**: city in Northern India, mentioned by Al Masudi (956), I, pt. i, 518.
- Bari**: also called Sachak, the procession carrying presents to brides, IX, pt. ii, 165 and note 1.
- Bari**: pass in Násik district, XVI, 131.
- Bari**: a caste of husbandmen and betel-leaf-sellers, in Thána district, XIII, 117; in Khándesh district, XII, 62, 79; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 280-283.
- Bária**: a sub-division of the Kolis. *See* Koli.
- Bariktil**: food and oil-yielding plant, XXV, 167, 219.
- Báriya**: a Rewa Kántha state, VI, 1, 2; boundaries, aspect, rivers, hills, climate, products, population, sub-divisions, history, development (1865-1876), family tree of its chiefs, *id.* 115-120; chiefship of Chobán Rájput, IX, pt. i, 125; place of interest, description, fort, *id.* 157-159.
- Barkál**: a village in Baroda, with a temple and fair, VII, 554.
- Bárkas**: coasting craft in Thána district, XIII, 717.
- Bárhandia**: pass in Násik district, XVI, 129.
- Barking Deer**: in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 101-102.
- Barley**: food-grain cultivated in Cutch, V, 106; in Ahmadnagar, Poona and Sátára districts, XVII, 267, XVIII, pt. ii, 41, XIX, 163; worship of, in Gujarát, IX, pt. i, 391.
- Barli**: village near Pátan, in Gujarát, IX, pt. ii, 63.
- Barmadeva**: Vikramáditya VI's governor of Banavási and Santalige provinces, I, pt. ii, 450.
- Barmadevarasa**: *see* Bannanayya.

- Barmaṛasa**: Banavāsi chief, founder of a state with Annigeri as its capital (1182), XV, pt. ii, 90.
- Barmek**: clan name of the ministers of Harūn-al-Rashidā (A. D. 792-813), IX, pt. i, 489.
- Bārnāsāyā**: river mentioned in an inscription at Nāsik, I, pt. ii, 148.
- Baroda**: state, boundaries, aspect, sub-division, climate, VII, 1-26; minerals, forests, trees, silk-worms, domestic and wild animals, game birds, fish, *id.* 27-47; census details, Brāhmins, feudal classes, traders, husbandmen, artisans, labouring and wandering classes, aboriginal class, Musalmāns, occupations, village communities, *id.* 48-76; soil, agricultural stock, crops, irrigation, etc., in Navsāri, Baroda and Kādī divisions, *id.* 77-105; bankers, pawn-brokers, village money-lenders, investments, account books, rate of interest, labour-mortgage, grain advances, in Navsāri, Baroda, and Kādī divisions, *id.* 106-135; the mint, rate of exchange, Bābāshāhi currency, Broach rupee, weights and measures, prices, *id.* 135-141; roads, lines of traffic, bridges, railways, exports and imports, sea trade, vessels, railway traffic, manufactures, trade guilds, post and telegraph, *id.* 141-164; early Marāṭha invasions (1705-1721), Pilāji Gāikwār (1721-1732), *id.* 165-173; Dāmāji Gāikwār (1732-1768), *id.* 173-188; Govindrāv Gāikwār (1768-1771), Sayājī I (1771-1778), *id.* 188-195; Fatesing (1778-1789), Mānāji (Regent) (1789-1793), *id.* 195-198; Govindrāv (1793-1800), Anandrāv (1800-1819), *id.* 198-213; Fatesing (Regent) (1806-1818), *id.* 214-229; Sayājīrāv II (1819-1847), *id.* 230-268; Ganpatrāv (1847-1856), *id.* 268-273; Khanderāv (1856-1870), Malhārāv (1870-1875), *id.* 273-284; Sayājīrāv III, present Mahārāja, family tree, list of residents and Diwans, *id.* 285-289; history of Gāikwār's army, *id.* 290-313; history of Gāikwār's tributes, *id.* 314-339; ancient land tenures, alienations, *idm* commission, charitable grants, *id.* 340-354; government land tenures, revenue farming system, His Highness Khanderāv's reforms, Sir T. Mādhavrāv's reforms, *id.* 354-379; history of revenue and finance (1752-1878), *id.* 382-437; old system of justice, farmer of revenue, the judge, nature of punishments, central court at Baroda (1802-1833), Sadar Nyayādhishi Court (1845), Huzur Fauzdāri Court (1860), Codes (1860-1871), Varishta Court (1871), Baroda law, Sir T. Mādhavrāv's reforms (1875-1881), civil courts, magistrates' courts, suits, execution of decrees, working of criminal courts, cost of the department, Sardārs' court, extradition, police, jails, *id.* 438-472; government schools, Baroda High School, College (1881), Vernacular College of Science, vernacular schools, instruction, statistics, Sanskrit schools, indigenous schools, libraries, *id.* 473-493; climate, epidemics, medical organization under the old system, new system, medical department, hospitals and dispensaries, vaccination, cost of the department, *id.* 493-513; sub-divisional details and places of interest, *id.* 514-628; copper-plate grants in, I, pt. ii, 282 note 5, 405, 415; city, description, gardens, suburbs, state hospital, the Pāgās, parade ground, tanks, city palace, Nazar-Bag, public sports, temples, holidays, history, *id.* 514-533; one-fourth revenue of, assigned to Pilāji Gāikwār by Hamid Khān, I, pt. i, 306; capture of, by the Marāṭhas under Mahādājī Gāikwār (1734), *id.* 314-315; invested by Govindrāv Gāikwār (1775), *id.* 401; affairs at, managed by Rāvji and Bābājī Appa, *id.* 412; affairs of (1803), *id.* 413; Marāṭha conspiracy at (1857), *id.* 442-443; Arabs defeated by the English at (1802); defeat of Arab mercenaries by the English at (1802), IX, pt. ii, 3 note 2; chief quarters of Māhdavi Sayads, *id.* 6 note 1 continued on page 7; Gujarāt headquarters of Husaini Brāhmins, *id.* 22, 10, 14; Karka's grant at, I, pt. i, 122, 124, 125; Dhruva's grant at, *id.* 126, 127; Kumārāpālā's visit to, *id.* 183; granted by Kumārāpālā to Katuka, *id.* 184, 235.
- Barol**: enlargement of spleen, its cure, IX, pt. i, 365.
- Baroli**: temple at, IX, pt. i, 485.
- Bārot**: see Bhāt.
- Barr**, Colonel: Resident at Baroda (1866-1871), VII, 276-278.
- Barracks**: in Bombay Island, formed part of the Fort (1676), situated in the vicinity of the Fort (1703), XXVI, pt. iii, 572; built near the Mint (1705-08), *id.* 572-73; repaired (1736-41), additions to (1753-55), new barracks built (1751-1760), *id.* 573-574; on Old Woman's Island for European Troops (1770), *id.* 575; repaired (1773), *id.* 576; repaired (1741), XXVI, pt. iii, 91-93; enlarged (1755); *id.* 123; rebuilt (1759), *id.* 135-136; at Kolāba, repaired (1777), *id.* 196.
- Barra-sof**: food-plant common in the presidency, XXV, 161.
- Barrenness**: in women, causes of, considered a curse, necessity for having a son on religious grounds, IX, pt. i, 366 and note 1; means adopted to get rid of, *id.* 366-367; rites, *id.* 367; name of male child born after performance of rites to get rid of barrenness, *id.* 367-368; horror felt by a Musalmān at, remedies to get rid of, IX, pt. ii, 147-149.
- Barringtonia**: *acutangula*, timber tree found in Konkan, XXV, 78; medicinal plant, *id.* 256; used for poisoning fish, *id.* 272; *racemosa*, timber tree found in Konkan, *id.* 78.
- Bārsākh**: door-post, setting up ceremony of, IX, pt. i, 204.
- Barsi**: sub-division in Sholāpur district, its boundaries, area, aspect, climate, water, soil, stock, holdings, crops, people, XX, 391-93; survey of, *id.* 318-321, 348-352; town, a trade centre, its exports, imports, *id.* 408-410.
- Bārti**: grain in Poona district, XVIII, pt. ii, 36.
- Bartle**: point at Mātherān, XIV, 233.
- Bartlett**: Mr., physician engaged for Bombay (1702), XXVI, pt. iii, 545.
- Bartondi**: *Morinda citrifolia*, a timber tree found in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 44; XXV, 88, 162, 200, 246.

Bartundi: *see* Bartondi.

Barugaza: ancient name of Broach, I, pt. i, 18; its trade with Pathan and Tagara in the time of the Periplus, I, pt. ii, 174.

Báruh: Broach, I, pt. i, 506, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 517, 520.

Baruk: Broach, I, pt. ii, 4.

Barus: identified with Bharuch or Broach, expedition against, I, pt. i, 109, 465, 467, 506, 513.

Bárutgar: a caste of Musalmán firework makers, in the district of Ahmadnagar, XVII, 227; Poona, XVIII, pt. i, 493, and Sholápur, XX, 199; in Kolhápúr territory, XXIV, 148-149.

Baruz: Broach, I, pt. i, 505.

Barvala: town in Ahmadabád district, IV, 332.

Barvala: town in Káthiáwár, VIII, 377.

Barvās: hereditary Bhil sorcerers, XII, 86 note 3.

Báruvi: Verával in Káthiáwár, I, pt. i, 521.

Barya: Poona Arab commandant, supposed builder of old Poona wall (A. D. 1350), XVIII, pt. iii, 272.

Barygaza: Broach, I, pt. i, 535; I, pt. ii, 278 note 2, 538 note 8, 619; gulf of, I, pt. i, 539, 544; exports and imports of, *id.* 545-46.

Bas: timber, food and famine plant found in several districts, XXV, 69, 137, 188, 209.

Basadis: Jain temples, I, pt. ii, 437 note 5.

Basálat Jang: Nizám's general (1774), I, pt. ii, 658.

Basaltic beds: in Bijápur district, XXIII, 41-42.

Basaltic flows: in Belgaum district, XXI, 27-28.

Basalts: columns, balls and dikes in Poona, XVIII, pt. i, 10-12.

Basappa: *see* Basava.

Basarál: inscription at, I, pt. ii, 507.

Basarkod: village in Bijápur district, temples at, XXIII, 565.

Basava, Basavana: founder of the Lingáyat faith (1150), XIII, 110; XII, 57, 61; XV, pt. ii, 90. Brahman of Bagevadi, becomes prime minister of the Kaláchurya king Vijájana; with his nephew founds the Lingáyat sect and spends the king's treasure in supporting the priests of the new sect; plans the king's death; his end, I, pt. ii, 225-227; incarnation of Nandi, *id.* 478 and note 2; declares himself a special Śiva worshipper; is persecuted by Bráhmans and returns to Kappadi; is made his prime minister by the Kaláchurya Bijjála, marries Bijjála's sister Nilalobhana, *id.* 478-479; different versions about his death, *id.* 480-481; his early life and doctrines, XXII, 103-105; XXIV, 97, 119, 120; XXIII, 219, 390-391; XVII, 82-83; lived at Sangameshvar in Ratnágiri district, X, 119 note 1, 372; his temple at Ulvi in Kánara district, XV, pt. ii, 354, and at Haveri in Dhárwár district, I, pt. ii, 459 note 3.

Básavalli: province, I, pt. ii, 449, 454.

Basavana: *see* Basava.

Basava-Purána: sacred book of the Lingáyats, I, pt. ii, 437 note 5, 478, 479, 482 note 2.

Basavi: a caste of Lingáyat prostitutes and temple servants, their occupation, XXII, 191-192.

Pasav Ling Ráy: sixth Sonda chief (1697-1745), XV, pt. ii, 120 note 3; strengthens his power, *id.* 133; his hostility to the English, *id.* 134, 136; built Sadásivgad, *id.* 279; pulled down Kadra fort, *id.* 317; besieged English factory at Kárwár, *id.* 324; his land grants to the Terbidi at Sonda, *id.* 347.

Basavrájdurg: island fort. *See* under Honavar.

Básavura: province, I, pt. ii, 439, 443, 450.

Básdev: Krishna, I, pt. i, 519.

Basella: *alba*, *rubra*, food-plants, XXV, 169.

Básgad: hill in Tháná district, XIII, 4, 5.

Básharaá: class of beggars following the ordinary Muhammadan law, IX, pt. ii, 19, 20.

Basiles: reputed author of the Periplus, I, pt. i, 542.

Basil thread: worn by Vaniás, IX, pt. i, 89.

Básirāja: officer of the Gutta prince Vira Vikramaditya II, I, pt. ii, 582.

Basna: timber tree, cultivated all over India, XXV, 58.

Basra: city of, founded by Khalif Umar, IX, pt. ii, 184 note 1; I, pt. ii, 505 note 5.

Bassa: food and famine plant common throughout India, XXV, 188, 209.

Bassari: timber tree common in the Konkan, XXV, 129.

Bassarika: poem, I, pt. i, 546.

Bassein: sub-division of Tháná district, its boundaries, area, aspect, climate, water, soil, holdings, rental stock, crops and people of, XIII, 2, 678-680; town, its situation and history, XIV, 28-36; management, churches and remains, *id.* 37-43; archaeological remains at, *id.* 386-387; its trade, XIII, 358-359; Mallikarjuna's inscription at, I, pt. i, 186; grants at, I, pt. ii, 512, 513, 514 note 1, 515; record at, *id.* 518; Portuguese remains and churches at, *id.* 65; headquarters of Devagiri Yádava viceroys (1273), *id.* 25; district and port of Gujarát kings (1429), *id.* 30; Portuguese factory at (1526), XIII, 449; trade centre next in importance to Chaul and Dábhól (1529), I, pt. ii, 36; attacked, taken and ceded to the Portuguese (1533-1534), *id.* 46; Akbar's attack on (1538), I, pt. i, 453; besieged by Gujarát force (1539), I, pt. ii, 46; under the Portuguese, their judicial establishment and jail at, its revenue, their fortress, headquarters of the general of the north (1534-1700), *id.* 52, 53, 54; Jesuit seminary established at (1548), *id.* 56; persecution of the Hindus at (1555), *id.* 59; College of Purification established at (1598), *id.* 57; frequented by English and Dutch ships (1620), *id.* 63; decline of its importance (1672), *id.* 72; invested by Sambhaji (1681), *id.* 78; capitulates to the Maráthás (1739), *id.* 84; terms of surrender, XXVI, pt. i, 211-213; place of residence of Marátha Sar Subhedár, I, pt. ii, 99; capture by General Goddard (1780), I, pt. i, 409, XVIII, pt. ii, 266; restored to

- the Maráthás (1782), i, pt. ii, 106; treaty of (1802), *id.* 111, 608, 628, 663; *see also* i, pt. i, 347, 322, 413, 523, 546; X, 198; VI, 232, 250; XII, 253; XIII, 454, 455, 457, 459, 461, 462, 463, 465, 466, 493, 512, 514, 522, 523, 552; XVII, 410; XVIII, pt. ii, 282-283; condition of (1818), I, pt. ii, 125; history of its land revenue (1730-1862), XIII, 552 note 4, 555 note 3, 558, 560, 563 and note 7, 564 and note 7, 569 note 6, 565, 583, 587, 609-611.
- Bassín Road: railway station, inscribed stones at, XIV, 387.
- Bassia: *latifolia*, *longifolia*, timber, food, famine and oil-yielding plants, found in several districts, XXV, 90, 164, 201, 211, 213, 219; *wightiana*, timber tree found in several districts, *id.* 91.
- Bassia elliptica: timber tree common on the *gháts*, XXV, 90.
- Basudeo: god Krishna, his residence at Veral (Barwi) in Káthiáwár, I, pt. i, 521.
- Batan: title, said to be the origin of the name Pathan, IX, pt. ii, 10 note 4.
- Batehru: tribe of Bráhmans in Kangra, Panjáb, IX, pt. i, 4 note 2.
- Batela: sailing vessel in Thána; its description, *cost*, XIII, 346-47.
- Batér: bird kept by Gujarát Musalmáns, IX, pt. ii, 98.
- Bathing: days sacred for, in rivers, IX, pt. i, 29, 349; in sea, *id.* 349.
- Bacia: Bet, island on the coast of Káthiáwár, I, pt. i, 506 and note 1.
- Batpúra: *see* Bappura.
- Batrásí: mountain peak in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 5.
- Bats: at Mátherán, XIV, 258.
- Batteyur: village in Madras presidency, I, pt. ii, 369.
- Batty: outturn of in Bombay island (1780), XXVI, pt. iii, 452.
- Batwa: village in Ahmadábád district, IX, pt. ii, 8 note 1.
- Báu: a stone worshipped by Patane Prabhus, XIII, 105 note 1.
- Banchi: food-plant found in Konkan, XXV, 146.
- Bauhatti: trading village in Kolhápúr state, markets at, XXIV, 388.
- Bauhinia: *malabarica*, *purpurea*, *variegata*, *vahlíi*, food-plants, XXV, 154; *racemosa*, timber and fibrous plant found in several districts, *id.* 65, 232; a sacred plant, *id.* 279, 280.
- Bául: or *khávi* rice soil in Ratnágiri district, X, 144.
- Baunra: timber tree found in Southern Konkan, XXV, 13.
- Báva Ghor: *see* Bává Ghor.
- Baváji: hill in Madras presidency, I, pt. ii, 421.
- Bavaladevi: queen of Sovideva, the Kalachuri king; pleases the king with a song and obtains his permission to make a grant of land, I, pt. ii, 227, 471, 484.
- Bávan Jináli Dehrás: Shrāvák temples, IX, pt. i, 110.
- Bávápír: pass in Rewa Kántha, VI, 159.
- Bávás: priests of Kánará Koknás, XV, pt. i, 223.
- Báva Vála: Káthi freebooter (1820-24), confinement in the Gir of Captain Grant by, IX, pt. i, 254-55 and note 1; song in honor of, *id.* 256 and note 1; *see also* VIII, 124, 125 note 1.
- Bávchás: labourers in Khándesh, XII, 79.
- Bávda: hill fort in Kolhápúr, XXIV, 4, 5; history, *id.* 293; hill pass between Ratnágiri district and Kolhápúr state, *id.* 5; village, British Resident's office, Native Infantry camp, schools, markets, fairs, *id.* 294.
- Bavdhan: village in Sátára district, temples at, XIX, 454.
- Bávi: village in Sholápúr district, temples at XX, 410.
- Bávísí: a sub-division of Mahi Kántha, V, 355.
- Bávukule Váni: a caste of traders in Kánará district, XV, pt. i, 174.
- Bávliári: creek in Ahmadábád district, IV, 15; port, *id.* 333.
- Bawa: timber tree found in Konkan; a sacred plant, XXV, 63, 289.
- Bává Ghor: Cornelian merchant, his tomb near Ratanpur, VI, 168; a famous Abyssinian merchant, *id.* 206 and note 3; beliefs about Ráyan tree close to, IX, pt. i, 361.
- Báva Hom: Musalmán saint, his tomb near Kalyán, XIV, 397-98 and note.
- Bávwarí: Musalmán cook, IX, pt. ii, 96.
- Bawárij: Abu Rihan's name for the people of Cutch and Somnáth, I, pt. i, 508; for Medh pirates (1030), *id.* 517, 521; *see also* V, 96, 131; VI, 188.
- Bayalunád: conquered by Vishnuvardhána, I, pt. ii, 497.
- Bayi: timber tree found in Sind, XXV, 40.
- Báyin: third form of divorce among Gujarát Musalmáns, IX, pt. ii, 168.
- Bazána: Bania or Naráyan, old town in Sind, I, pt. i, 511 note 12, 520.
- Bazár Gate: in Bombay city; clearance made outside of (1758-59), XXVI, pt. ii, 459-62.
- Báz Bahádúr: the last of the independent chiefs of Mándú, I, pt. i, 355; Malik Báya-zid kills his brother Danlatkhán; the defeat of, by the Gonds; his poetic love for Rupmati or Rupmani; expulsion of, by Pir Muhammad, Akbar's general (1560); his restoration and the death of Pir Muhammad (1561); recapture of Mándú by the Mughals under Abdulláh (1562); the retirement of, to Gondwan (1562); accepts service under the Mughals (1570), *id.* 369-71.
- Bázigar: *see* Madári.
- Bdellium: gum exported from Ophir (B. C. 1100-850), XIII, 404 note 3; to Egypt (A. D. 150), *id.* 416; to Arabia and China (810-1260), *id.* 430.
- Bead Necklace: ceremony of fastening on *tulsi* among Agaráls, XVIII, pt. i, 263.
- Beal: author of "*Buddhist Records*" IX, pt. i, 434 notes 3, 4, 5, 6, 437 notes 4, 5.
- Beam-harrow: field tool, XVIII, pt. ii, 9.

- Bear: found in Khândesh, Belgaum and Râtnâgiri districts, XII, 31, XXI, 69, X, 44; superstition about, in Gujarât, IX, pt. i, 378.
- Becare: ancient port on the Malabâr Coast mentioned by Pliny (A. D. 23-79) and in Periplus (A. D. 150), I, pt. i, 537, 546.
- Becharâ, Becharâji: see Bahucharâji.
- Behraji: a large temple of, in Baroda territory, VII, 609-614; a dispensary, *id.*, 508.
- Bed: timber tree found on the *ghâts*, XXV, 133.
- Bed: a depressed class in Kânara district, XV, pt. i, 362-63.
- Bedani: (1504) his reference to Pârsis at Kâbul, IX, pt. ii, 188 note 4.
- Bedar (Berad): wandering tribe in Dhârwar district, Musalmân converts, XXII, 184-85, 233; in Belgaum district, XXI, 163-65, 208-09; in Bijâpur district, XIII, 91-97, 292; in Ratnâgiri, X, 416; in Nâsik, XVI, 67; in Poona, XVIII, pt. i, 406; in Sholâpur, XX, 163-65; in Kolhâpur, XXIV, 104; in Mysore, XV, pt. i, 362 note 1.
- Bedi: port in Kâthiâwâr, VIII, 239, 378.
- Bedina: food-plant found in Konkan, XXV, 162.
- Bedkani: see Bidarkanni.
- Bednur: old city in Mysore, XV, pt. ii, 121 note 8, 124 and note 6; chiefs of (1560-1763), *id.*, 121-22; destroyed by the Portuguese, (1713), *id.*, 133, treaty by the English with its chief (1751), *id.*, 137; plundered by Haidar (1762), *id.*, 139; treaty of (1766), I, pt. ii, 199, 659; destroyed by the Marâthâs (1792), XV, pt. ii, 144.
- Bedrâ: a caste of Musalmân traders in Sholâpur, XX, 199.
- Bedisa: village in Poona district, caves and Buddhist inscriptions at (A. D. 100-200), XVIII, pt. ii, 212-13, *id.*, pt. iii, 105-108; see also I, pt. ii, 143, 144, 176, XIII, 412, 413.
- Bedti: river in Kânara district, XV, pt. i, 6.
- Bee-eater: the common Indian, a species of birds in Ratnâgiri district, X, 63.
- Bees: at Mâtherân, XIV, 255, in Kânara, XV, pt. i, 104-06; in Belgaum, XXI, 72; in Bijâpur district, XXIII, 69.
- Begâda: Muhammad, Ahmadâbâd king, defeated Cutch chief (1472) and converted its people to Islâm, V, 135. See Mahmud Begâda.
- Begam: title among Sayad women, IX, pt. ii, 7.
- Begam: lake and tomb in Bijâpur city, XXIII, 581, 615.
- Begampur: village in Sholâpur district, Aurangzeb's daughter's tomb at, XX, 411.
- Beggars: all district volumes. See Population under district name.
- Begûr: inscription at, I, pt. ii, 304, 379 note 2.
- Behatti: grant from, I, pt. ii, 469, 489, 526, 527.
- Behda, behedo: timber tree found in several districts, XII, 24, XXV, 73.
- Behchra: see Bahuchara.
- Behedin: layman, meaning of, IX, pt. ii, 225 note 1.
- Beheramini: vow, rites relating to, IX, pt. ii, 230-31.
- Beherja or Pinjâl: river in Thâna district, XIII, 9.
- Behesht: Musalmân heaven, belief in, IX, pt. ii, 212.
- Behlim: vow, also called Bâlâ-Behlim patti; vowed by women to be performed in the beginning of marriages, *satwâsas* and *bis-millâhs*; rites relating to, Phadâli or spirit musician chief actor in the performance of, IX, pt. ii, 150-51.
- Behlim: a caste of cultivators, Râjpût converts of the Behlim tribe; originally Turks; cease to form a separate class, IX, pt. ii, 58.
- Behman Kekobâd Sanjâna: of Navsâri, author of the *Kissah-i-Sanjan*, IX, pt. ii, 183 note 2.
- Behrâh: believed to be the origin of the name Bohora, IX, pt. ii, 24 note 3.
- Behrâm: see Atesh Behrâm.
- Behrâm: ancestor of the Broach priests, IX, pt. ii, 221.
- Behram Gor: Varahram V (A. D. 420-40), Sassanian Persian prince, IX, pt. i, 470 note 2, 471, 472, 474; visits India, 436; marries a Hindu princess; establishes the Gardhabin dynasty, IX, pt. ii, 183 note 4 continued on page 184.
- Behrinah: town in Yaman in Lower Arabia, birthplace of missionary Abdullâh; believed to be the origin of the name Bohora, IX, pt. ii, 24 note 4.
- Behrûpia, Bahampia: a caste of actors and players, Hindu converts of a mixed class; Sunnis in faith, IX, pt. ii, 80.
- Beilschmildia: *fugifolia*, *Roxburghiana*, timber trees found on the *ghâts*, XXV, 112, 111.
- Bekri: wood and stream at Mâtherân, XIV, 231, 242, 243.
- Bel: bili tree, home of Pârvati, called Shrivraksha, worship of, IX, pt. i, 383; timber and sacred tree found in several districts, XXV, 35, 148, 279, 285, 288, 291; XII, 24, XVIII, pt. i, 43.
- Bela: a trade centre in Outch, V, 213.
- Bela: oil-yielding plant, XXV, 222.
- Beladori: Arab writer, I, pt. ii, 4.
- Belagâve: see Balagâmve.
- Belapur: fort in Thâna district, XIV, 43-4; Portuguese district under Bassein (1560), XIII, 455; lost by the Portuguese (1680), *id.*, 479; fortified by Sambhâji (1682), I, pt. ii, 77; Portuguese garrison at (1727), XIII, 491; seized by Col. Egerton (1778), ceded by the treaty of Poona (1817), *id.*, 522.
- Belâpur: town in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 712-13.
- Belâpura, Belupura, Velâpura: modern Belûr in Mysore, I, pt. ii, 298, 491, 498; ruled over by Ballâla I, *id.*, 494, taken by Permâdi I, *id.*, 459, 497, 575.
- Belatti: I, pt. ii, 504. See Bellittage.
- Belavdi: village in Belgaum district, with a temple and Châlukya inscription at, XXI, 515.
- Belâwal: port in Konkan under Gujarât kings (1400-1500), I, pt. ii, 30.
- Belbâg: temple in Poona city built by Nânâ Phadnâvis, XVIII, pt. iii, 333-34.
- Beldâr or Od: a caste of stone-cutters and quarrymen in Ratnâgiri district, X, 129; in Kolâba district, XI, 63-64; in Janjira, *id.*

- 415; in Khândesh district, XII, 75; in Thána district, XIII, 135; in Násik district, XVI, 57; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 316-19; in Sátára district, XIX, 80; in Sholápur district, XX, 91-92; in Ahmañagar district, XVII, 93-95; in Belgaum district, XXI, 162; in Kolhápúr state, XXIV, 93.
- Beldárvádi: village in Ratnágiri district, X, 346 and note 2.
- Belehalli: in the Hángal taluka, Dhárvár district, inscription at, I, pt. ii, 561 note 6, 562 note 7.
- Belgal: village in Dhárvár district, inscriptions at, XXII, 657.
- Belgali: territorial division under Malked Ráshtrakútas, I, pt. ii, 403.
- Belgaon-Kurhe: village with a railway station in Násik district, XVI, 425.
- Belgaum: district, boundaries, sub-divisions, aspect, XXI, 1-6; hills, rivers, *id.* 6-13; geology, climate, *id.* 13-51; minerals, forests, trees, domestic animals, wild animals, birds, snakes, fish, *id.* 52-86; census details, Práhmans, writers, traders, husbandmen, craftsmen, personal servants, shepherds, musicians, labourers, beggars, distressed classes, Musalmáns, Christians, *id.* 87-230; houses, furniture, dress, communities, *id.* 230-34; soil, arable area, holdings, field tool, irrigation, manure, crops, famines, *id.* 235-89; currency, savings, investments, money-lending, interest, borrowers, land mortgage and transfer, wages, prices, weights and measures, *id.* 290-301; roads, passes, bridges, rest-houses, ferries, railways, *id.* 302-12; trade centres, markets, carriers, imports, exports, *id.* 312-26; industries, *id.* 326-52; history: Early Kadambas (A. D. 500), Rattas (850-1250), Devéiri Yádavs (1250-1320), Goa Kadambas (1000-1200), Delhi emperors (1294-1350), the Bahmanis (1347-1489), *id.* 352-67; Bijápur kings (1489-1686), the Mughals (1686-1723), Sátára (1707-30), the Peshwás (1746-76), Mysore (1776-90), Third Mysore War (1790-92), Kolhápúr power (1795-99), disorder, Nipáni (1804-16), the British (1818-84), *id.* 367-412; land administration, staff, village officers, survey (1849-61), revision survey (1880-84), season reports (1864-83), alienated villages, *id.* 413-66; civil courts and suits, magistracy, police, offences, jail, *id.* 467-73; revenue, imperial and local, balance sheets *id.* 474-80; schools, pupils, newspapers, libraries, *id.* 481-89; diseases, hospitals, vaccination, cattle diseases, births, and deaths, *id.* 490-94; sub-divisional details, *id.* 495-509; places of interest, *id.* 510-514; sub-division, its aspect, soil, water, climate, crops, people, *id.* 505-07.—*Town*, situation, ponds, streams, climate, divisions, population, houses, trade, markets, municipality, fair, cantonment, gardens, objects, Jain temples, inscriptions, history, *id.* 515-50; grant from, I, pt. ii, 225, 227; district, *id.* 298 note 2, 304, 428, 431, 435, 436 note 1, 439 and note 1, 456, 460, 474, 497, 526, 527, 544, 549, 550, 558, 565, 568; Lingáyats in, *id.* 477; records in, *id.* 523; seat of government of the Rattas, *id.* 550, 556, 557; country round, lost by the Goa Kadambas, *id.* 571; the siege and capture of, by the Bahamani king Muhammad Sháh (1472), *id.* 638; taken by the Nizám (1730), *id.* 656; given to the Peshwah (1756), *id.* 657; siege and capture of, by Colonel T. Munro (1818), *id.* 664.
- Belgaum total: food-plant common on the gháts, XXV, 174.
- Belgaum Tarahilá or Tarálhá: village near Igálpuri, in Násik district, I, pt. ii, 185, 358.
- Belgaum walnut: food-plant, XXV, 171.
- Belhe: village in Poona, Hemadpanti well at, XVIII, pt. iii, 109.
- Belhutte: see Bellittage.
- Beli: see Bel.
- Beliefs: among Gujarát Hindu population, early, IX, pt. i, p. xxxiv; influence of evil eye, *id.* 426, 427, 428; among craftsmen, *id.* 185, 196, 233; husbandmen, *id.* 157, 173. See witches; in exorcism, *id.* 137, 38, 293, 417-25; among bards and actors *id.* 213, 220, 225; craftsmen, *id.* 178, 181, 182, 185, 191, 194, 196; husbandmen, *id.* 154, 172, 173, 174. See spirits; in omens, *id.* 409-10; good, *id.* 138, 410-11; bad, *id.* 138, 411-13; among bards and actors, *id.* 213, 220, 225; craftsmen, *id.* 178, 181, 182, 185, 191, 194, 196, 205; husbandmen, *id.* 154, 157, 164, 172, 173, 174, 175; personal servants, *id.* 230, 233; Rájputs, *id.* 137; in soothsaying, among Rájputs, *id.* 137; in sorcery, among bards and actors, *id.* 213, 220, 225; husbandmen, *id.* 154, 157, 164, 172, 174, 175, 205; personal servants, *id.* 230, 233; in spirits, *id.* 416-17; among Rájputs, *id.* 137; Kolis, *id.* 247; early tribes, *id.* 292, 301; in spirit-possession, *id.* 415-25; among Kolis, *id.* 247. See spirits; in witchcraft, *id.* 302-03, 425-30; among bards and actors, *id.* 220, 225, 230, 233; craftsmen, *id.* 178, 181-82, 185, 191, 194, 196, 205; husbandmen, *id.* 157, 164, 173, 175; Rájputs, *id.* 137. See witches.
- Among Musalmán and Parsi population of Gujarát, in astrology, IX, pt. ii, 22, 56; bhúts (Hindu ghosts), *id.* 142 note 1; charms, *id.* 30, 147, 155; dákans (witches), *id.* 142 note 1; in the evil eye, *id.* 142; exorcism, *id.* 30; magic, *id.* 56, 142-45; omicus, *id.* 22, 30, 145-46; saints, *id.* 17, 22; sorcery, *id.* 56; spirits, *id.* 30, 142; the principal tenets of the Musalmán faith; in the unity of God; in angels; in books; in the scriptures; in prophets; in the resurrection, *id.* 126-27.
- Belikeri: bay and river in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 2, 3, 7; port, its trade, *id.* pt. ii, 65, 66, 67; a health resort, *id.* 266.
- Bellá y: district and town in Madras, I, pt. ii, 298 note 2, 318, 335, 431, 437, 454, 497, 504; copper-plate grant from, *id.* 319.
- Beller: a depressed class in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 363-64.

- Belli-pata : timber tree found in Ratnágiri district, XXV, 15.
 Bellittage : possibly Belatti, near Lakshmeshwar, I, pt. ii, 504.
 Bell-metal : industry in Násik district, XVI, 153.
 Bells : Portuguese, in Násik and Bhímashankar temples, XVI, 519 and note 1.
 Belori : timber tree XXV, 113.
 Bel-phal : *see* Bel.
 Belubbi : village in Bijápur district, temple at, XXIII, 565-66.
 Belupura : *see* Belápura.
 Belur : town in Mysore, I, pt. ii, 491; the Hoysala king Ballála I rules at, *id.* 494; Ballála III, when liberated by the Musalmáns, reigns at, *id.* 510; copper-plate grant from, *id.* 490 note 1, 509; record at, 298, 435 note 10, 498.
 Belur : village in Bijápur district, temples and inscriptions at, XXIII, 566; victorious camp of Bhíllama, I, pt. ii, 519 and note 1.
 Beluvala : *see* Belápura.
 Belvala : *see* Belvola.
 Belvandi Kolhár : village in Ahmadnagar district, temple at, XVII, 713.
 Belvankigudd : hill in Belgaum district, XXI, 8.
 Belvanki or Old Panhála hill : in Belgaum district, XXI, 551.
 Belvantra : village in Dhárwár district, inscriptions at, XXII, 657.
 Belvatgi : village in Dhárwár district, temple at, XXII, 657.
 Belvatti : old village in Dhárwár district, temple and inscriptions at, XXII, 657.
 Belvola : district, I, pt. ii, 219, 298 note 2, 304, 305 note 1, 527; governors of, *id.* 306, 307, 308, 405, 418, 419, 421, 422, 428 note 4, 431, 432, 440, 441, 442, 443, 449, 451, 452, 454, 456, 458, 465, 475, 485, 486; country conquered by Vishnuvardhána, *id.* 497; invaded by the Cholas, *id.* 499; governors of, *id.* 506, 520, 573, 574.
 Benakatti : stream in Belgaum district, XXI, 13.
 Benares : holy city. *See* Banáras.
 Benawa : a caste of beggars also called Alifsháhís, drawn from many classes of Muhammadan Sunnis in name, IX, pt. ii, 20-21.
 Benda : Bhiwandi creek in Thána district, I, pt. i, 540, 542.
 Bendi : fibrous plant, XXV, 226.
 Bendigeri : village in Belgaum district, record at, I, pt. ii, 526.
 Bene-Israel : tribe of Jews in Kolába, Thána, Kánara and Poona districts, XI, 85-86, XIII, 273-74, XV, pt. i, 411; XVIII, pt. i, 506-36; in Janjira state, XI, 421; in Belgaum district, XXI, 229.
 Bengal : I, pt. i, 124; original place of Śrīgandás, *id.* 161, 468, 494; Gurjjara Vatarája's success in, *id.* 527; under Tibet, *id.* 528; king of, son-in-law of Govinda III, *id.* 394, 402; Vikramáditya VI carries his arms as far as, *id.* 442; Maráthás in (1745), XIX, 287.
 Bengali badham : timber, food and dye-yielding plant, XXV, 76, 155, 244.
 Bengal sage : food-plant, XXV, 168.
 Bengau : a very common food-plant, XXV, 167.
 Bengi : the land of Vengi, territory of the Eastern Chálukyas, I, pt. ii, 308.
 Benhadád : king of Damascus, VIII, 128.
 Beni-Israel : *see* Bene-Israel.
 Benkankond : village in Dhárwár district, temple and inscriptions at, XXII, 657. *See* also I, pt. ii, 529.
 Bennihalla : river in Dhárwár district, XXII, 7.
 Beobar : believed to be the origin of the name Bohora, IX, pt. ii, 25 note 1.
 Be-pir : term of scorn among Musalmáns, IX, pt. ii, 127 note 2.
 Berad : *see* Bedar.
 Berar : province, I, pt. ii, 135, 141, 143, 355; surrender of, by the Ahmadnagar king to the Mughals (1595), *id.* 624. *See* Vidarbha.
 Berbera : division of Abhir, Introduction to the History of the Konkan, I, pt. ii, p. x, 282 note 5.
 Berdi : village in Central Provinces mentioned in a copper-plate grant, I, pt. ii, 420.
 Berenice, Berenike : town in Africa on the Red Sea, trade centre in early times (B. C. 25-150 A. D.), XIII, 409 note 2, 410 note 5; *see* also I, pt. i, 535, 536, 543.
 Bergera Koenigii : timber, food and oil-yielding plant, grows on the gháts, XXV, 32, 149, 222.
 Berkley : Mr., Railway Engineer (1860), XIII, 325.
 Berman : or Bráhmaṇ, Persians styled their Maghs or excellencies as, IX, pt. i, 440 note 4.
 Bernier : his travels (1656), I, pt. ii, 625; on the poverty and revenue of Khándesh (1660), XII, 250 note 4, 590; his description of Bijápur (1671), XXIII, 589.
 Bertia : food-plant, XXV, 184.
 Biruni : *see* Al Biruni.
 Besar : caste mentioned by Al Masudi, I, pt. i, 516 and note 5.
 Be-baráa : beggars above the ordinary Muhammadan law, IX, pt. ii, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24.
 Besná : sitting ceremony of a child, IX, pt. ii, 231.
 Bet, Bet Dwarka : island and fort in Káthiáwár, VIII, 9, 31, 67, 242; seized by Vághers, captured and destroyed by the English (1859), I, pt. i, 446-447; place of pilgrimage, IX, pt. i, 10; Chapás established as, *id.* 488 notes 5 and 8.
 Bet : timber tree found in Konkan, XXV, 136.
 Betálas : demons, I, pt. ii, 579.
 Betávad : fort in Khándesh district taken and afterwards evacuated by Dáji Gopál (1817), I, pt. ii, 630; XII, 255; town, *id.* 433.
 Beta vulgaris : food plant cultivated throughout India, XXV, 169.
 Betel leaf, betel vine : cultivation of, in Kolába district, XI, 97; in Khándesh district, XII, 174, 175; in Kánara district, XV, pt. ii, 11-12; in Násik district, XVI, 104-105; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 276; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. ii, 49; in Dhárwár district, XXII, 303; XXV, 173; in Thána district, XIII, 293, 294.

- Betelnut** : article of luxury, IX, pt. i, p. xxiv ; exported to Arab ports and to Ormuz (1300-1500), XIII 445.
- Betel palm** : cultivation of, estimated profit from, in Thána district, XIII, 298-301 ; growth of (1514), in Ratnágiri district, X, 175 note 4 ; in Kánara district, XV, pt. ii, 7-9 ; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 53 ; in Kolába district, XI, 97-98 ; in Janjira, *id.* 425 ; in Dhárwár district, XXII, 303.
- Betel River** : or the Muchkundī in Ratnágiri district, X, 175, 356 note 5.
- Betel vine** : *see* Betel leaf.
- Betgere** : village in Dhárwár district ; inscriptions at, I, pt. ii, 410.
- Betrothal** : rites and observances of, among Brahma-Kshatrias, IX, pt. i, 57 ; Bráhmans, *id.* 40 ; Kanbis, *id.* 158 ; Káya-ths, *id.* 62 ; Naikdás, *id.* 327 ; Rájpúts, *id.* 141-142 ; Vánás, Meshris, *id.* 89-90 ; Shrávaks, *id.* 100 ; Várlis, *id.* 329 ; rites and ceremonies relating to, costs of, IX, pt. ii, 162, 163 note 1 ; gifts in, *id.* 163 and note 2 ; conditions of, presents in, *id.* 232-233.
- Betta** : variety of soil in Kánara district, XV, pt. ii, 4.
- Bettington** : Mr., invested Bádámi (1840), XXIII, 453.
- Betul** : district in the Central Provinces, I, pt. ii, 386.
- Betva** : river in Central India, I, pt. ii, 135, 142.
- Bevur** : village in Bijápúr district, temples and inscription at, XXIII, 566.
- Bhábhar** : state in Pálaupur ; its description, history, V, 281, 338.
- Bhábhaya** : minister of Bhima II, I, pt. i, 200.
- Bhachán** : town in Cutch, V, 213.
- Bhada** : taluka in Káthiáwár, VIII, 379.
- Bhadavayal** : old province, I, pt. ii, 439, 492.
- Bhádálvadi** : reservoir at, in Poona district, XVIII, pt. ii, 27.
- Bhalána** : in Thána district, grant from, I, pt. ii, 414 note 1, 416 note 5, 426, 430, 538, 542 and note 4.
- Bhárar** : river in Káthiáwár, VIII, 61.
- Bhárar Kántha** : tract of country in Káthiáwár, VIII, 4.
- Bhátarva** : a Rewa Kántha state, VI, 152.
- Bhábhunojá** : a caste of grain parchers, Hindu converts, IX, pt. ii, 71 ; in Ratnágiri district, X, 128 ; in Khándesh, XII, 62 ; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 95 ; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 319 322 ; Hindu and Musalmán in Sholápur district, XX, 92, 204-205 ; in Bijápúr district, XXIII, 298.
- Bhadbhut** : a place of pilgrimage in Broach district, II, 550-551 ; *see also* IX, pt. i, 549.
- Bhádela** : a class of Musalmán sailors known as lascars, IX, pt. i, 519, 522.
- Bhadgaon** : place of interest in Khándesh district, XII, 259 ; description, history and experimental farm at, *id.* 433.
- Bhádhar** : river in Ahmadábád district, IV, 7 ; *see also* I, pt. i, 160.
- Bhádiád** : place of fair in Ahmadábád district, IV, 333.
- Bhadla** : town in Káthiáwár, VIII, 379.
- Bhadli** : village in Káthiáwár, VIII, 379.
- Bhadli** : daughter of Ughad, a Marwár astrologer, IX, pt. i, 351.
- Bhadli** : food-plant found in several districts, XXV, 185 ; XVIII, pt. ii, 36.
- Bhadoli** : village in Kolhápúr state, temple and tomb at, XXIV, 294.
- Bhadrak** : plant used as vegetable, XXV, 163.
- Bhadrakali** : Hindu goddess, inscription in the temple of, at Somnáth Pátan in Káthiáwár, I, pt. i, 79 note 3, 81, 190 ; temple of, at Násik, XVI, 520-521 ; at Gokarna in Kánara district, XV, pt. ii, 297.
- Bhadrásiddha** : Hindu ascetic ; Borsad Bráhmans claim descent from, IX, pt. i, 8 note 1.
- Bhadráyani** : Buddhist school, XIV, 168 and note 1.
- Bhadráyaniya** : Buddhist sect, I, pt. ii, 149, 150.
- Bhadresar, Bhadresvara** : village in Cutch, a well, temple and remains of a mosque at, V, 213-215 ; inscription in a temple near, I, pt. i, 172 ; expedition against the chief of, *id.* 201 ; inscription slab at, *id.* 204.
- Bhádrod** : town in Káthiáwár, VIII, 380.
- Bhadron** : town, headquarters of a Baroda subdivision, VII, 540.
- Bhadula** : Siddharáj built a fort at (1094-1143), I, pt. i, 180 note 2.
- Bhadva** : taluka in Káthiáwár, VIII, 381.
- Bhadvana** : taluka in Káthiáwár, VIII, 381.
- Bhagaladevi, Bhágyavati** : wife of the Western Chálukya king Dásavarman (1009), I, pt. ii, 434.
- Bhágadevi, Bhágambika** : wife of Kartivirya II, the Ratta chieftain (1076), I, pt. ii, 551, 554.
- Bhagaravát** : division of Gujars of Ajmer, history of their origin, IX, pt. i, 487.
- Bhagat** : a class of holy men among Bhangías, IX, pt. i, 335 ; Bharváds, *id.* 269 ; Dhedás, *id.* 341 ; depressed classes, *id.* 333 ; early tribes, *id.* 293, 302 ; Golás, *id.* 185 ; Káchhiás, *id.* 154 ; Mochis, *id.* 194 ; Sonis, *id.* 201.
- Bhagavadgitá, Bhagvad Gitá** : philosophic poem sacred to the Hindus, I, pt. ii, 250, 539 ; IX, pt. I, 532.
- Bhagavat** : sacred place on the Narmada, I, pt. ii, 412.
- Bhágavata Purán** : Hindu sacred book, I, pt. ii, 155, 156, 162, 163, 164, 165 ; authoritative text book of Vallabhacháryan and svámínárayen sects, dedicated to the glorification of Bhagavat or Vishnu, IX, pt. i, 532, 536.
- Bhagavati** : wife of Dásavarman and mother of Vikramaditya I, later Chálukya king (1008), I, pt. ii, 213.
- Bhágvatái** : an old Baroda land tenure, VII, 356-357. *See also* Bhágvatái.
- Bhágdári** : tenure in Baroda territory, VII, 359 ; tenure in Kanba villages in Kaira and Panjáb, IX, pt. i, 491.
- Bhagiratha** : Kadamba king, I, pt. ii, 286.
- Bhágirathi** : Kadamba king, Kákusthavarmán, I, pt. ii, 286.
- Bhágirathi** : the Ganges, I, pt. ii, 348.

- Bhāgoji Nāik : leader of the Bhils in Ahmadnagar; attacks the police under Captain Henry and kills him (1857); his band destroyed by Mr. (the late Sir) Frank Souter (1859), I, pt. ii, 632; see also XVI, 199-202, 204 and note 1; XVII, 418-419.
- Bhagva Jhenda : Shivaji's saffron coloured banner, XVIII, pt. ii, 229.
- Bhagvantgad : fort in Ratnāgiri district, X, 323; built by the Pant of Bāvada, I, pt. ii, 79.
- Bhagvantrāv : Peshwa's deputy, marches on Cambay; is surrounded and taken prisoner by Mominkhān; his release, I, pt. i, 338; his engagements with Mominkhān (1754), *id.* 339; conquers Fālsānār and levies Peshwa's share of the revenue, *id.* 344.
- Bhagvantrāv Gāikwār : illegitimate son of Govindrāv Gāikwār (1800), VII, 201; at Poona (1814), *id.* 219-220.
- Bhāgvatāi : share system of levying land revenue in kind, I, pt. i, 279; in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 295, 322.
- Bhagvat Gita : see Bhagavad Gita.
- Bhāgyavati : see Bhāgaladevi.
- Baidhar : mangrove island in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 29.
- Bhai-koi : timber tree found in several districts, XXV, 21.
- Bhaira : timber tree found in the *ghāts*, XXV, 73.
- Bhaira Devi : seven Jain princesses (1450-1608), XV, pt. ii, 121; one married a Gersappa prince, *id.* 283; defeated (600?), *id.* 284.
- Bhairanmatti : village in Bijāpur district; inscription at, XXIII, 566; see also I, pt. ii, 437 note 6, 574, 576.
- Bhairav : shrine of, I, pt. i, 454; Buddhist guardian, *id.* 458 and note 1; image of, at Elephanta Caves, XIV, 73; village god, XVIII, pt. i, 289.
- Bhairavgad : hill and fort in Sātāra district, XIX, 454-455; see also XXIV, 5.
- Bhairwāgi : in the Bāgwādī tāluka in Bijāpur district; inscriptions at, I, pt. ii, 503.
- Bhāja : village in Poona district; caves and inscriptions at, XVIII, pt. iii, 109-114; see also I, pt. ii, 144, XIII, 412.
- Bhākodar : tāluka in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 381.
- Bhaktas : four preachers of the four Hindu *yugas* or epochs, IX, pt. ii, 48.
- Bhāi : a popular sub-division of Ahmadābād district, IV, 2.
- Bhāl : tract of country in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 4.
- Bhāl : village in Thāna district, Marātha and British rental compared (1817 and 1819), XIII, 568 note 2.
- Bhālāl : tāluka in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 381.
- Bhāl and Chavāl : route guarded by Bahuchāra, IX, pt. i, p. xi.
- Bhālāna : state in Mahi Kāntha, V, 426.
- Bhālgaon : see Balhvi.
- Bhālgaon : tāluka in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 382.
- Bālgaon : village in Ahmadnagar district; temple at, XVII, 713.
- Bhallasvāmīn : Brāhman grantee of a Chālukya prince, I, pt. ii, 191.
- Bhāled : a sub-division of Rājpipla, VI, 97.
- Bhāma : river in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 7.
- Bhāmāti : commentary on Samkarāchāryā's *Vedāntasūtrabhāṣya*, I, pt. ii, 245-246.
- Bhambhāgiri : lord of, overthrown by Singhana, I, pt. ii, 525.
- Bhānbhan : village in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 382.
- Bhāmburda : village near Poona, Vithoji Holkar captured at (1801), XVIII, pt. iii, 361.
- Bhamer : fort in Khāndesh district; caves at, XII, 241, 434-435.
- Bhāmaha : father of Jākavva, king of the Rattas, I, pt. ii, 425 note 2, 428.
- Bhāmedra Mohota : place of interest in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 382.
- Bhāmā : a wandering tribe in Nāsik district, XVI, 66-67; in Sholāpur district, XX, 165; also found in Poona; see Uchliā.
- Bhānd : hook-swinging, a festival among Kānara Habbus, XV, pt. i, 247 and foot-note 1.
- Bhand : caste of beggars in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 160; Hindu converts, buffoons, story-tellers, IX, pt. ii, 81, 165.
- Bhandar : central pit in a tower of silence, IX, pt. ii, 240 note 1.
- Bhandāragavittage : identified with Bhandār-kawte in Sholāpur district; camp of Kirtivarmān II at (757), I, pt. ii, 377, 378.
- Bhandargad : fort in Thāna district, XIV, 219.
- Bhandāri : officer in a beggar brotherhood, IX, pt. ii, 19.
- Bhandāri : a caste of cultivators and toddy-drawers, in Ratnāgiri district, X, 124, 151, 152, 155, 171; in Sāvāntvādī, *id.* 414, 426; in Kolāba district, XI, 70; in Jānjira, *id.* 412; in Thāna district, XIII, 149-150; foreign element in, *id.* 61, 62; traces of Lingāyat customs among, *id.* 63; in Kānara district, XV, pt. i, 286-288, XV, pt. ii, 2-3; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 393-394; in Belgaum district, XXI, 162; in Kolhāpur state, XXIV, 105; in Bombay, to supply a militia of 800 men, XXVI, pt. iii, 494; rewarded for this service (1757), *id.* 477-480.
- Bhandaria : tāluka in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 382, 384.
- Bhandāri Vājantri : a caste of musicians in Kānara district, XV, pt. i, 316-317.
- Bhandār-kawte : village in the Sholāpur district, I, pt. ii, 378.
- Bhandir : timber tree found in several districts, XXV, 69.
- Bhāndup : village with railway station in Thāna district, XIV, 44-45, I, pt. ii, 21; grant at, *id.* 436, 538, 542; distilleries at, XIII, 398; Silānāra high road near, *id.* 428; estate, *id.* 545-546.
- Bhanduri : village in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 384.
- Bhang : hemp preparation, used as an article of luxury and stimulant, IX, pt. i, p. xxxii.
- Bhangāvika : old town, I, pt. ii, 525.
- Bhangia (Bhangī) : a caste of sweepers; in Cutch, V, 83; in Palāpur, *id.* 291; in Mahi Kāntha, *id.* 367; in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 157; also called Olgānas, meaning of name, IX, pt. i, 334 note 1; census details, *id.* 331, 334; their origin, appearance, dress, ornaments, food, *id.* 334; occupation; eclipse,

- chief harvest time of, *id.* 335; religion, objects of worship, *bhagats* among, holidays, places of pilgrimage, *chhadi* procession in honour of Zāhir Pir, *id.* 335-336 and note 1; customs, *id.* 336-338; prospects, *id.* 338; in Kolāba district, XI, 73; in Khāndesh district, XII, 128; in Thāna district, XIII, 190-191; in Nāsik district, XVI, 72; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 164-165; in Sātara district, XIX, 110; in Belgaum district, XXI, 189-190; in Dhārwar district, XXII, 214; in Kolhāpur state, XXIV, 109. See Halākhori.
- Bhangra: famine plant common throughout India, XXV, 197.
- Bhanrah: medicinal plant, XXV, 260.
- Bhanibhan: goddess, IX, pt. i, 205.
- Bhānmates: Nāt women taking part in acrobatic feats; origin of the name of, IX, pt. ii, 89.
- Bhānsālī: a caste of tillers and traders, in Cutch V, 56; in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 143; in Gujarāt called Vegus; census details, IX, pt. i, 69; origin, *id.* 116 and note 1; in Kolāba district, XI, 47; in Thāna district, XIII, 108.
- Bhānugupta: Gupta ruler (511), I, pt. i, 72.
- Bhanumati: name of spirit believed to live in Kharsāni plant, IX, pt. i, 385.
- Bhānusakti: Sendraka king, I, pt. ii, 290-292.
- Bhanuvarman: Kādamba king, charter issued by, I, pt. ii, 289 note 3, 291 note 1.
- Bhānvad: town in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 382.
- Bhanvad: pass in Nāsik district, XVI, 128.
- Bhānvār: or Bhānuwāsar, Sunday, IX, pt. i, 393.
- Bhāpshāh: hill in Sātara district, XIX, 12.
- Bharādi: a caste of beggars in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 446-447; in Khāndesh district, XII, 69; in Thāna district, XIII, 196; in Nāsik district, XVI, 73; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 188-191.
- Bhāradvāja: sage, I, pt. ii, 136 (see also IX, pt. i, 436 and note 1, 442); *gotra*, *id.* 248; family stock of the Pallavas, *id.* 316, 317, 328.
- Bhāradvājīyas: school of, I, pt. ii, 140.
- Bharam Dev: an object of worship, IX, pt. i, 292.
- Bharang: food-plant, XXV, 168.
- Bharangi: in Mysore, inscription at, I, pt. ii, 350 note 8.
- Bhavant: in Central India, Pāli inscription at, I, pt. ii, 277 note 5, 538 note 8.
- Bharap: fort on the *ghāts* in the Dakhan reduced by Malik Ahmad (1485), I, pt. ii, 32.
- Bhārata: the great Hindu epic, Kānārese version of, I, pt. ii, 211; the war described in, *id.* 357 note 3.
- Bharatgad: fort in Ratnāgiri district, X, 323; built by Phond Sāvāt (1700), I, pt. ii, 79, 112.
- Bhāravi: Sanskrit poet, I, pt. ii, 357.
- Bhārdori: spirit-laden obstetric cord worn by pregnant women, IX, pt. ii, 148, 149.
- Bharejra: place of interest in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 384.
- Bhargav: a sub-caste of Brāhmins in Thāna district, XIII, 78; their origin, strength, divisions, condition, IX, pt. i, 1, 3, 7-8.
- Bhārgavrām: Bājirāv I's (1721-1740) spiritual adviser, XIX, 466.
- Bharhut: town in Northern India; *stūpa* at, I, pt. ii, 176, XIV, 170.
- Bhari: timber tree found in Konkan, XXV, 81.
- Bhārkhalī: or alienated lands in Baroda, VII, 349.
- Bhārmal I: Rāo of Cutch (1585-1631), arrival of Dādū Pir in Bhuj in the time of, IX, pt. ii, 41.
- Bharoch: Broach, I, pt. ii, 148, 241, 353 note 2, 354.
- Bhārod: see Chāvadas, I, pt. i, 464.
- Bharthari: a caste of beggars in Rewa Kāntha, VI, 25.
- Bhartrihari: Sanskrit grammarian, I, pt. ii, 408.
- Bhartridāman: nineteenth Kshatrapa (278-294), coins of, I, pt. i, 48.
- Bharuch: see Bārus.
- Bharukachehha: old name for Broach, I, pt. ii, 148, 174, 314 note 6, 316, 403.
- Bharukachheva: old name for Broach, I, pt. ii, 354.
- Bhārut: hills eight miles east of Sanjān in Thāna district; Pārsis fly to, IX, pt. ii, 187.
- Bharvād: a caste of shepherds, in Cutch, V, 81; in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 138; in Gujarāt, strength and distribution, IX, pt. i, 264, 267; origin, *id.* 267; surnames, *id.* 267 and note 1; appearance, *id.* 267; dress, *id.* 267-268; food, religion, followers of *mātās*, *id.* 268; festival days, customs, *id.* 269; account of Bharvād Jang or shepherd wedding at Khedsara, *id.* 270-285; in Thāna district, XIII, 144.
- Bhāsha: current language, I, pt. ii, 141.
- Bhaskara: see Bāchana.
- Bhaskarāchārya: astronomer and mathematician, I, pt. ii, 239, 244, 521, 526.
- Bhāskargad: fort in Nāsik district, XVI, 425.
- Bhāskarpant: Berār minister, his expedition into Behar (1742), XIX, 285; his second expedition and murder (1745), *id.* 287.
- Bhāskarrāv: rebel chief of Nargund, account of his rising (1858), XXII, 434-438, 779, 787.
- Bhāskarrāv Vithal: Khāsgivala under Sayājī II Gaikwār, VII, 236, 262.
- Bhat: pass in Nāsik district, XVI, 130.
- Bhat: rice, food plant found in several districts, XXV, 186.
- Bhāt: a caste, genealogists, I, pt. i, 451 and note 1; in Kaira district, III, 34; as revenue agents, *id.* 91; in Cutch, V, 74-75; as escorts, VI, 194; in Baroda (state), VII, 63; in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 135-136; also called *bahrots*, heralds and bards; strength and distribution, IX, pt. i, 207, 208 note 3; origin, accounts of, *id.* 207; traces of Brahman origin, *id.* 207, 438; settlements or *vādās*; clans or *shākhās*; personal names; surnames; twelve divisions, *id.* 207; appearance; dress, *id.* 208; occupation as genea-

- logists, bards, historians of their patron's families, *id.* 208 and note 3; Forbes' account of their yearly tours, *id.* 208-209; other means of earning livelihood, *id.* 209; use as securities, both before and after introduction of British rule, *id.* 209 and note 2, 210 and note 1; *trāga* and *dharna*, meaning of, *id.* 210; instances of *trāga*, in Nadiād in Kaira district (A. D. 1775), narrated by Mr. James Forbes, in Kanna near Viramgām (A. D. 1806), in Kaira (A. D. 1808), *id.* 211; in Ahmadābād (A. D. 1816), in Nadiād on the introduction of income tax (A. D. 1861), *id.* 212; their influence on lower tribes in Central India, *id.* 210 note 3; condition, *id.* 212; religion, poets, *id.* 213; customs, *id.* 213-214; religious beggars in Ratnāgiri district, X, 131, in Sāvāntvādi, *id.* 418; musicians in Kolāba district, XI, 67; in Khāndesh district, XII, 77; in Thāna district, XIII, 141; in Nāsik district, XVI, 55; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 447; in Sātara district, XIX, 115-116; beggars in Sholāpur district, XX, 181; in Belgaum district, XXI, 178; in Kolhāpur state, XXIV, 100.
- Bhata: military officer, I, pt. i, 125.
- Bhatārka: I, pt. i, 80; founder of the Valabhi dynasty of Gurjara descent, coins ascribed to (509-520), *id.* 85, 86, 87, 135, 136; IX, pt. i, 479, 492; was a Maitraka, Mihira, or Mer, *id.* 495.
- Bhatela: pond at Sopāra in Thāna district, XIV, 339.
- Bhātala: a sub-caste of Brāhmans; *see* Anāvala.
- Bhathān: tāluka in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 385.
- Bhāthi: dinners cooked at a house of mourning, IX, pt. ii, 169.
- Bhāti: a caste of Rājputs in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 115.
- Bhati: *see* Kolamb.
- Bhāti or Bhatti: a tribe of Rājputs, probably of Turkish origin, IX, pt. i, 129, 446 note 4, 483; said to be Gujars in West Marwār and Jāts in the Panjāb, *id.* 483; converted by Muhammad of Ghāzni (1001-1030), IX, pt. ii, 81.
- Bhātia: town (in Sind?) reduced by Muhammad of Ghāzni, I, pt. i, 168.
- Bhātia: a caste of traders and husbandmen in Cutch, V, 53; in Pālanpur, *id.* 289; in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 149; in Gujārāt, strength and distribution, IX, pt. i, p. xi, and note 3, 69, 116 and note 7, 117 and notes 3 and 4; derivation of name, *id.* 116 note 2; *Origin*, claim to be Bhāti Rājputs of Yādava stock, *id.* 116 and note 3, 464; claim descent from Shāli-vāhan, *id.* 117 note 1; are probably Turks, *id.* 453, 464; *History*, ruling tribe in Jesalmir, their modern head-quarters, *id.* 116 and note 4; their earliest capital at Gajnipur (B.C. 600), *id.* 116; their movements and settlement in Cutch, Kāthiāwār, Gujārāt, Bombay; *Divisions*, Hālāis and Kachhis, sub-divisions into Visās and Dasās, *id.* 117; *nukhs* in, *id.* 117 and note 6; appearance, *id.* 117 and note 7; character, occupation *id.* 118 note 1; *Religion*, are Vaishnavas, *id.* 118; places of pilgrimage, *marjadia* in; *Customs*, Birth; Chhathi worship; Botan, *id.* 119; Betrothal, *id.* 120; Marriage, *id.* 119, 120, 121; in Ratnāgiri district, X, 120, 171; in Khāndesh district, XII, 62, 194; in Thāna district, XIII, 109; in Kānara district, XV, pt. i, 185; in Sholāpur district, XX, 50-51; in Belgaum district, XXI, 100; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 266.
- Bhatinda: town between Delhi and the Satlaj, IX, pt. ii, 81.
- Bhatkal: river in Kānara district, XV, pt. i, 8; forests, *id.* 57-58.
- Bhatkal: town in Kānara district, schools at XV, pt. ii, 215; port, people, trade, temples, mosques, tombs, old bridge, history (1321-1862), *id.* 266-275.
- Bhatkarka: *see* Bhatārka.
- Bhatli: level upland soil in Ratnāgiri district, X, 145.
- Bhātodi: village in Ahmadnagar, XVII, 713; lake, *id.* 252-254.
- Bhātsa: river in Thāna district, XIII, 10.
- Bhattara, Bhattāraka: title of Chandraditya in the Nerūr grant, I, pt. ii, 352, 358 note 1.
- Bhātāraka: attribute of priests of Digambara Jain sect, I, pt. i, 85.
- Bhatti: *see* Bhāti.
- Bhatti Gate Bridge: in Poona city, XVIII, pt. iii, 285.
- Bhatti Gujar: special class of Gujars, IX, pt. i, 482.
- Bhatvadar: tāluka in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 385.
- Bhatya: *see* Bhatia.
- Bhatyar: a caste of Musalmān cooks in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 230; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 504; in Sholāpur district, XX, 206; in Belgaum district, XXI, 221; in Dhārwar district, XXII, 244; in Bijapur district, XXIII, 302.
- Bhāu-Bij: holiday, IX, pt. i, 54.
- Bhāu Khare: Brāhman rebel (1839), XVIII, pt. ii, 307.
- Bhauhan: timber tree found on the ghāts, XXV, 84.
- Bhauingi: Sālva tribe, I, pt. i, 534, 546.
- Bhāu Punekar: Colonel Phayre's agent at Malhārāv Gāikwār's court, VII, 282.
- Bhāu Purānik: minister of Sayājirāv II Gāikwār, VII, 240, 250.
- Bhāurāv Phanse: Peshwa's general, reduces Konkan to obedience (1776), I, pt. ii, 102.
- Bhāu Sāheb Pavār: Baroda officer, his intrigues (1857), I, pt. i, 442, 445.
- Bhāu Shinde: Khand-rav Gāikwār's minister (1867), VII, 276-277, 280.
- Bhāu Singh: Rān of Maltwār, annexes the Akrāni country in the Sātpada mountains, and builds the fort of Roshmal, I, pt. ii, 633.
- Bhāu Tāmbekar: minister to Ganpatirāv Gāikwār (1852), VII, 270, 272-273.
- Bhava: the god Śiva, I, pt. ii, 514.
- Bhavabhūti: poet, I, pt. ii, 136.
- Bhāva Brihaspati: state officer at Somanātha, I, pt. i, 193.

- Bhāvāla**: comedies or plays of common life, performed by Bhāvayās, description of, IX, pt. i, 224, 225.
- Bhāvājī Nāik**: free-booter (1860), XIV, 312.
- Bhavangad**: fort in Ratnāgiri district, X, 323.
- Bhavangad**: port in Thāna district, XIV, 45.
- Bhavāni**: temple of, built by Anantdev in Khāndesh (1222), I, pt. ii, 244; home goddess of all Gurjjaras, originally a Gurjar woman, became guardian mother by her self-sacrifice, IX, pt. i, 501; image of, *id.* xxxv, p. 272, 292, 363; Sakti worshipped as, *id.* p. xxxv; village goddess, XVIII, pt. i, 298-299; Shivaji's goddess, XVIII, pt. ii, 228; XIX, 546; shrines of, at Sātara and Pratapgad, *id.* 567.
- Bhavāni**: Poona ward, details of, XVIII, pt. iii, 274-276.
- Bhavāni**: Shivaji's sword, XVIII, pt. ii, 240 note 4; XIX, 238, 249.
- Bhavāni's Temple**: in Poona city, XVIII, pt. iii, 334.
- Bhavanrāo**: Pratiniāhi deposed by Raghunāth-rāo (1762), restored to his office (1763), XIX, 296.
- Bhāva Phān**: *dargāh* of, at Islāmpur, in Sātara, XIX, 598.
- Bhāvar**: pass in Nāsik district, XVI, 130.
- Bhāvayā**: a caste of actors in Cutch, V, 102; in Pālanpur, *id.* 290; or Targālās, performers of Bhāvāis or comedies, strength and distribution, IX, pt. i, 207, 222; accounts of origin; appearance, *id.* 222; two divisions as actors, companies or *tolis*; yearly tour, performances at the temple of the goddess Bahucharāji, *id.* 223 and note 1; Bhāvāis, *id.* 224-225; Gujar element traced in, *id.* 481 note 4.
- Bhavihāl**: village in Dhārwar district, temple, inscriptions, XXII, 658; *see also* I, pt. ii, 568 note 6.
- Bhāvin**: a caste of prostitutes in Ratnāgiri district, X, 126.
- Bhavishtya**: early Rāshtrakūta prince, I, pt. i, 120; I, pt. ii, 386.
- Bhavishtya Purāna**: sacred book, I, pt. i, 465; IX, pt. i, 440, 532; *see* Purāns.
- Bhāvka**: a place of interest in Panch Mabāis, III, 393.
- Bhāvūgar**: state in Kāthiāwār, its description, history and administration, VIII, 385, 394; city, *id.* 394-397; founded (1723), *id.* 301-302; pays tribute to the Gāikwār (1803), VII, 321, 323; Gohil Rājput chiefship at, origin of the house, IX, pt. i, 125-126; *see also* I, pt. i, 78; port, its importance, its imports and exports, crops and mill, VIII, 237, 262-265.
- Bhāvāth**: place of interest in Mahi Kāntha, the resting place of Bhṛigu, a leprosy-curing pond at, V, 433.
- Bhāvsār**: a caste of calico-printers in Cutch, V, 73; in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 152; their origin; claim Kshatri or Gurjjar origin; original home, Brij Mathura; movements and settlement in different parts; divisions, IX, pt. i, 177; their calling of calico-printers and dyers; busy times, earnings; religion, *id.* 178; customs, *id.* 179; dyers in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 322-325.
- Bhavsari**: village in Poona district, rude stone enclosures at, XVIII, pt. iii, 114-119.
- Bhāvsingh**: of Virangām, invites the Marāthās to Virangām and expels the Kasbātis from the town (1735), I, pt. i, 317; attacks the fort and expels the Marāthās, *id.* 323.
- Bhavvirāja**: minister of Ashnaka chief, built one Ajanta Cave (600 A. D.?), XII, 485.
- Bhawani**: *see* Bhavāni.
- Bhawyyā**: a caste of strolling players, converts of the Hindu caste of the same name, Sunnis in religion, IX, pt. ii, 81; Hindu players, *id.* 154 note 2.
- Bhāyā**: prince, mentioned in an inscription, I, pt. ii, 147.
- Bhāyali**: small town in Baroda, VII, 534; its *patil* helps the Gāikwār (1724), *id.* 169.
- Bhāyāvadar**: town in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 397.
- Bhāyideva**: officer of the Western Chālukya king Somesvara IV, governor of the Kundi province, I, pt. ii, 465, 556.
- Bhāyandar**: port in Thāna district with railway station, Portuguese church at, XIV, 45.
- Bheekhol**: fibrous plant found in Konkan, XXV, 229.
- Bhedasgāve**: hill in Kānara district, XV, pt. i, 4.
- Bhedasgāvudda**: Sahyādri peak in Kānara district, XV, pt. ii, 275.
- Bhekal**: timber tree found in several districts, XXV, 6.
- Bhekra**: deer, in Ratnāgiri district, X, 46.
- Bhendā**: food-tree very common in the presidency, XXV, 147.
- Bhendi**: timber and food-tree found in several districts, XXV, 15, 147; *see also* XII, 173; fibrous, medicinal and sacred plant, *id.* 227, 226, 289; a Khāndesh green, XII, 173.
- Bhen Kolis**: *see* Rāj Kolis.
- Bhensāsaur**: Buffalo-god, worship of, IX, pt. i, 375.
- Bherai**: port in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 241, 398.
- Bherda**: food-plant, yields dye and gum, XXV, 155, 244, 251.
- Bherdha**: *see* Behda.
- Bheria**: timber tree found in Konkan and Dakhan, XXV, 46.
- Bherikibhāv**: an old commutation rate known as, in Rājputi, XI, 183.
- Bherla**: wild sago palm in Kolhāpur state, XXIV, 24.
- Bhersingl**: timber tree found in several districts, XXV, 105-106.
- Bhes**: timber tree found in Eastern Dakhan, XXV, 69.
- Bhevsān**: town in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 398.
- Bhiba**: food-plant, XXV, 151.
- Bhigvan**: village in Poona district, XVIII, pt. iii, 119.
- Bhikāji**: son of Bhāu Singh of Maltwar, murders Jangar the Bhil Nāik of Chikhli, and is killed by Jangar's son Devaji, I, pt. ii, 633.
- Bhikshu**: Buddhist mendicant, I, pt. ii, 173.
- Bhikshuk**: clerk, section of Brāhmaṇs according to calling, privileges of, IX, pt. I, 2 and note 2.

- Bhil**: early tribe in Gujarát, X; IX, pt. i; strength and distribution, *id.* 290, 294; history of origin of former rule and power, *id.* 294-295; Gujar element in, *id.* 455, 497, 499; divisions, Rájput clan names among, *id.* 295; Captain Melville's account of Modásá Bhils, *id.* 295 note 1; list of their sub-divisions given by different authors, *id.* 295, note 2; appearance, *id.* 295-296; described by Mr. Prescott, Bishop Heber, Major LeGeyt, *id.* 296 note 1; houses, *id.* 296; details given by Major G. Fulljames of Bhil hut, *id.* 296 note 2; Bishop Heber's description of Bhil dwellings, *id.* 296, note 3; furniture, *id.* 297; Major Fulljames' description of Bhil carts, *id.* 297 note 1; Major LeGeyt's list of Bhils' cooking and drinking vessels, *id.* 297 note 2; dress, *id.* 297 and note 4, 298; Bishop Heber's description of their dress, *id.* 297 note 3; ornaments, *id.* 298-299 and note 1; food, *id.* 299-300; occupation as peasants, labourers, watchmen, *id.* 300; Major G. Fulljames' details of their tillage, *id.* 300 note 2; character, *id.* 300; Mr. Prescott's and Mr. Fakirbhái's opinion on Bhil truthfulness, *id.* 300 note 3; their daring aggressions, *id.* 300 and note 4; character of Broach Bhils, of Rájpipla as described by Mr. Pollexfen; their drunkenness, *id.* 301; religion, *id.* 301-305; Devi worship, *id.* 301 and note 2; respect Musalmán shrines, make offerings to Musalmán saints, *id.* 301; reverence the moon called Bárbig and swear by it, *id.* 301 and note 3; spirits and ghosts, the chief objects of their worship, *id.* 301 and notes 4 and 5; classes of men held in special reverence by, Bhagats or Badvás, that is devotees and exorcists; their incantation, *id.* 302-303, 307 and note 1; Bhats or Dholis, minstrels; their duties, *id.* 302, 303-304; Rávals or priests, their duties, *id.* 302, 304-305; animal worship by, *id.* 305; festivals, *id.* 305-307; Holi, *id.* 305; Dasara, Devali, *id.* 306; sacrifices or Játars, description of, *id.* 306-307; customs, naming, shaving, betrothal, *id.* 308; marriage, *id.* 300, 308-309; death, *id.* 309-310; beliefs, witchcraft, evil eye, *id.* 302, 310-311; community, *id.* 311-312; education, *id.* 312; see Early Tribes; for details of, in Panch Mahál district, see III, 218-222; in Cutch and Mahi Kántha, V, 82, 366; in Pálanpur, *id.* 291; in Rewa Kántha, VI, 26-32, 95 note 1; in Thána district, XIII, 156; in Násik district, XVI, 61, 314; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 191-193; in Poona and Sholápur districts, XVIII, pt. i, 406, XX, 165; in Koláha district, XI, 71; in Khándesh, XII, 21, 197-198, 248; raised by Piláji Gáikwár against Bande and Musalmáns (1726), VII, 171, 174; plunder Gangathadi (1803), I, pt. ii, 609; harsh treatment of, by the Maráthás (1806), massacre of, *id.* 629, XII, 254, XVI, 194, XVII, 414, 724; invade Kalyán, hold Bor Ghát (1817), XIII, 522-523, I, pt. ii, 116, 125; agencies of, established (1819), *id.* 631; disturbances in Thána district (1818-1820), XIII, 524; in Khándesh (1818-1825), XII, 257-259; rising of, under Kajarsing (1833-1860) and Tulia Náik (1867-1876), *id.* 309-313; rising of, in Násik district (1858), XVI, 202-204; chiefs in the Dangs, XII, 490, 601.
- Bhilála**: a Bhil tribe in Khándesh district, XII, 103.
- Bhilama**: timber tree found in several districts, XXV, 54.
- Bhilápur**: village in Baroda, VII, 551-552; battle of, between Bájiráo I and the confederate Maráthá chiefs in Gujarát (1731), *id.* 172.
- Bhilavdi**: town in Sátára district, XIX, 455.
- Bhilawa**: see Bhi'ama.
- Bhil corps**: raised (1825-27), XII, 258-259; enlistment, active service, present strength, and duties of, *id.* 317.
- Bhildi Mata**: goddess, worshipped by Sindhrás, IX, pt. i, p. xxxvi, 347.
- Bhilkhand**: pass in Násik district, XVI, 130.
- Bhillam**: Chándor Yádav king (A. D. 915), XIII, 424; married to the daughter of Tháná Siláhára king Jhanjha, I, pt. ii, 17.
- Bhillam**: Devgiri Yádav king (1188-1192); discrepancy in connection with his parentage, I, pt. ii, 516-517; his latest date, titles, *id.* 518 and note 5; wrests portions of Chálukya kingdom from Someśvara IV, *id.* 223, 230, 466, 518; rules over Karnátak; killed in a battle with Hoysálas, *id.* 502, 503, 504, 519; (see also XV, pt. ii, 91, 92 and note 1); his officers, *id.* 520, 521, 549, 582; his inscriptions in Sholápur district, XX, 275.
- Bhillama I**: Yádav king, son of Dhádiyappa, I, pt. ii, 231, 513.
- Bhillama II**: Yádav prince, vassal of the Western Chálukyas, assists Tailapa in his war with Munja; his grant, I, pt. ii, 232, 233, 425, 430, 433; copper-plate grant of, *id.* 511 and note 7, 513; Siva worshipper, *id.* 514.
- Bhillama III**: Yádav king, vassal of the Western Chálukyas, I, pt. ii, 234; marries Hámmá, daughter of Jayasimha II, the Western Chalukya king, *id.* 435, 436, 437, 514, 515.
- Bhillama IV**: Yádav king, I, pt. ii, 234, 515.
- Bhillama V**: Yádav king, first of the later dynasty, extends his power over the country ruled by the Chálukyas, I, pt. ii, 235-236; puts to death the Hoysála Yádav prince at Kalyán; founds the town of Devagiri and gets himself crowned; endeavours to extend his power beyond the Krishna, but is defeated by Virá-Ballála, *id.* 237-238.
- Bhilmál**: see Bhinmál.
- Bhiloda**: village in Mahi Kántha, temple at, V, 433.
- Bhilodia**: state in Rewa Kántha, VI, 145, IX, pt. i, 124.
- Bhilrigad**: place of interest in Pálanpur, marble remains at, V, 339.
- Bhilsá**: town in Central India, ancient Dasárna identified with, I, pt. ii, 142, 147.
- Bhim**: Solauki, called the Gujar in poems, IX, pt. i, 485.
- Bhim**: legendary ruler of Bombay, Máhim, takes Asheri fort and Tárápur from Kolis (1280), XIV, 11, 344. See Bimb.

- Bhima**: Devgiri Yādav prince, I, pt. ii, 519; Silābhāra king, *id.* 537; Siada prince, *id.* 577.
- Bhima**: river in the Dakhan, XVII and XVIII, pt. i, 6, XX, 3-4, XXIII, 9, I, pt. ii, 185, 227, 357, 377 note 4; camp of Kirtivarman II, on the bank of, *id.* 378.
- Bhima**: stream in Kolāba, XI, 7.
- Bhima I**: Chālukya king (1022-1064), succeeds Durlabhā, leads victorious expeditions against the kings of Sind and Chēdi; Kulachaudra attacks his capital Anahilavāda; he escapes at the advance of Māhmud of Ghazni (1024), his plates, I, pt. i, 79 note 2, 163-164, 166-167, 169-170, 181; builds the Somanātha temple, *id.* 190, 522.
- Bhima I**: Western Chālukya king, I, pt. ii, 378.
- Bhima II**: Chālukya king (1179-1242), succeeds Mularāja II; his grants, I, pt. i, 195 and note 3; his nickname Bholo (Simpleton), *id.* 196, 470; Lavānaprasād becomes independent of, I, pt. ii, 242; said to have been converted to Islām by Nūr Satāgur (1240) IX, pt. ii, 26 note 2; *id.* 38.
- Bhima II**: Western Chālukya king of Kalyāni, I, pt. ii, 378-379.
- Bhimadeva I**: I, pt. i, 79 note 2, 181, 190; Karna the king of Chēdi, forms a confederacy with, I, pt. ii, 214. *See* Bhima I.
- Bhimadeva I**: Devagiri Yādav prince, is defeated by Alaf Khān's troops while conveying Devaladevi, I, pt. ii, 532.
- Bhimadeva II**: Chālukya ruler, I, pt. i, 229. *See* Bhima II.
- Bhim Agiāras**: holiday, observed by Vāghers, IX, pt. i, 523.
- Bhimapalli**: ancient town in Gujārāt, I, pt. i, 196.
- Bhimarāja**: Western Chālukya king, Satyāsraya's governor of the Banavāsi, Sāntalige, and Kisukād districts, I, pt. ii, 433.
- Bhimarasa**: feudatory of Tailapa, I, pt. ii, 430.
- Bhimarathi**: river, modern Bhima, I, pt. ii, 356, 377.
- Bhimasen**: king of Bhinmāl (953) I, pt. i, 469.
- Bhimasena**: the Pāndav, I, pt. ii, 149.
- Bhima series**: rocks of the, in Bijāpur, XXIII, 36-38.
- Bhimāshankar**: hill in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 4; pass between Thāna and Poona districts, its holiness, XIII, 321, 508, XVIII, pt. ii, 151, 211 and note 1; holy village in Poona, Mahādev temple and Portuguese bell at, legends, XVIII, pt. iii, 119-121.
- Bhima Simha**: husbandman, concealed Kumārapāla, I, pt. i, 182; is appointed head of the royal bodyguard, *id.* 184.
- Bhimavargya**: of the branch of Bhimavarman, I, pt. ii, 325, note 1. *See* Nandivarman.
- Bhimavarman**: younger brother of Simhavishnu, the Pallava king, I, pt. ii, 324 note 1, 325.
- Bhimb**: food-plant, XXV, 159.
- Bhim Bahādur**: Kolhāpur Sardār (1804-1805), XXIV, 189.
- Bhimdev**: first Konkan king, I, pt. ii, 27.
- Bhimdev I**: Solanki king, his rule in Thāna district (A. D. 1022-1072), XIII, 436; in Cutch, V, 131; assumes the title of Rāja of Rājās, I, pt. ii, 24. *See* also Bhima I.
- Bhimeshvar**: temple of, at Ganeshpuri, near Vajrabai, hot springs, XIV, 374.
- Bhimgad**: hill fort in Belgaum, description, history, XXI, 551-552.
- Bhimkata**: village in Kāthiawār, VIII, 399.
- Bhimkund**: a place of pilgrimage in the Panch Mahāls, III, 303.
- Bhimnāth**: scene of a fair in Ahmadābād, IV, 333.
- Bhimnāth**: shrine of, in Gujārāt, IX, pt. i, p. ix.
- Bhimora**: cave in Kāthiawār, VIII, 399.
- Bhimpor**: place of interest and fair at, in Sachin State, VI, 364; temple of, near Dumas, I, pt. i, 403.
- Bhimrāj**: I, pt. ii, 24; *see* Bhimadeva I.
- Bhimarāja**: son of Rāmdev of Devgir, conquers the Konkan, dispossesses the Nāik princes, makes Mahim his capital, and is claimed by Parbhū, Rājputās and Shudrās, I, pt. ii, 27; *see* Bhimadeva I.
- Bhimrāv Nādgir**: a rebel (1858), XXII, 434-435.
- Bhimry**: modern Bhiwndi under the Gujārāt kings, I, pt. ii, 30.
- Bhimsāgiri**: group of temples near Sāmāngad, in Kolhāpur, XXIV, 294.
- Bhimthadi**: breed of horses, named after the Bhima, XVIII, pt. i, 61-63.
- Bhimthadi**: sub-division of Poona district, its boundaries, area, aspect, water, climate, stock, crops, people, cultivators, and communications, XVIII, pt. iii, 74-78; survey of, in 1829-1830, *id.* pt. ii, 392; in 1838-1839, *id.* 418, 419, 420, 421, 425, 426; in 1871-72, *id.* 477-481.
- Bhimāla**: pond at Uran, XIV, 191.
- Bhingār**: town near Ahmadnagar city, XVII, 713-714.
- Bhinmal**: Shrimāl town, I, pt. i, 3 and note 5; expedition against, *id.* 109 and note 2; Gurjjara of, *id.* 115, 469; Chāvadās connected with Chāpas of, *id.* 139, 155; its king sides with Mularāja, *id.* 160; description of, *id.* 449; people of, *id.* 450; objects in the town, *id.* 451-52; surroundings, *id.* 452-456; of Jaikop, *id.* 456-458; sun temple at, *id.* 459-461; legends, *id.* 461-463; caste legends of, *id.* 463-465; history, *id.* 465-471; origin of the name of, *id.* 466 note 6, 469; inscriptions at, *id.* 471-488; Gurjjar chief of, *id.* 489; affliction of, *id.* 513 note 9, 526; capital of great Gujār dynasty of Mārwar, IX, pt. i, 479, 496, 499; Pilo-mo-to of Huen Tsiang, *id.* 479; also called Shrimāl, *id.* 73; inscriptions, *id.* 59 note 1; powers of Gurjjar rulers of, *id.* 479-480; temple to the sun or Jag Svāmi at, *id.* 499.
- Bhir**: Bir, place in Nizam's dominions, identified with Tagar, I, pt. ii, 538 note 8.
- Bhise**: pass in Kolāba district, XI, 115.
- Bhisti**: a caste of water-drawers in Kāthiawār, VIII, 157; in Gujārāt, also called Pakhali,

- Hindu converts, IX, pt. ii, 89, 96; officiating priests in boat offerings, *id.* 152-153, 159; in Ratnagiri district, X, 127; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 227.
- Bhisti Bāg: palace at Ahmadnagar, built by Malik Ahmad, I, pt. ii, 622.
- Bhīranayya: officer of Vikramāditya VI (1098), I, pt. ii, 451.
- Bhivgad: port in Thāna district, XIV, 45.
- Bhiwadi: sub-division in Thāna district, its boundaries, area, aspect, climate, water, soil, holdings, rental, stock, crops and people, XIII, 2, 681-683; its assessment revised (1840), *id.* 584; cost and profit of tillage in (1845), *id.* 588; survey assessment (1860), *id.* 606-608; town, its situation, population, trade, XIV, 45-46; history, animal-house, copper-plate and Jain temple at, *id.* 47-50; remains of the tomb of a saint at, I, pt. ii, 41.
- Bhoga-Nandi: in Mysore, I, pt. ii, 331, 332 and note 3; *see* Nandi.
- Bhogāva: river in Ahmadābād, IV, 7.
- Bhogāvati: capital of the serpent king Vāsuki, I, pt. ii, 576, 577, XXIII, 394 and note 5.
- Bhogāvati: river, in Sholapur district, XX, 4.
- Bhogāvati: stream in Kolhapur state, XXIV, 9, 10.
- Bhogāvo: river in Kāthiawār, VIII, 63.
- Bhogeshvari or Bhogāvati: stream in Kolāba district, XI, 7.
- Bhogte: village in Nāsik district, fair at, XVI, 426.
- Bhogyadi: system of mortgage, XV, pt. ii, 31.
- Bhoi: caste of palanquin-bearers and fishermen in Gujarāt, their origin, divisions, appearance, dress, means of livelihood, fishing, IX, pt. i, 504-505; religion, holidays, *id.* 505, 519; in Ratnagiri district and Sāvāntvadi state, X, 128, 415; in Kolāba, XI, 68; in Thāna, XIII, 146; in Kānara, XV, pt. i, 304-305; in Nāsik, XVI, 57; in Ahmadnagar, XVII, 153-157; in Poona, XVIII, pt. i, 387-389; in Sātara, XIX, 105-106; Hindu and Musalmān in Sholapur, XX, 152, 205-206; in Belgaum, XXI, 155; in Dhārwar, XXII, 185-186; in Bijapur, XXIII, 97; in Kolhapur state, XXIV, 105; in Rewā Kāntha, VI, 25; in Kāthiawār, VIII, 154; *see* Kahr.
- Bhoika: town in Kāthiawār, VIII, 399.
- Bhoira: cave and fort in Kāthiawār, VIII, 399.
- Bhoj: village in Belgaum district, battle at (1773), XXI, 552.
- Bhoj: rāja of Mālwa, IX, pt. i, 485 note 7; *see* Bhoja.
- Bhoj I: Silāhāra king (1098), XXIV, 221; *see* Bhoja I.
- Bhoj II: Silāhāra king (1178-1209), Rāja of Panhāla, his inscriptions, extension of his territories, building of hill forts, his subjugation of hill tribes, XXIV, 223; makes Kolhapur his capital, *id.* 307, 314; *see* Bhoja II.
- Bhoja: king of Mālwa, invades the Dakhan to avenge his uncle's death and defeats the Chālukya king Vikramāditya I; is in turn attacked and defeated by Vikramāditya's son Jayasimha, I, pt. ii, 213-214; writes a commentary on a Smṛiti, *id.* 228; his officers defeat Bhima I, I, pt. i, 163, 164; a patron of learning, *id.* 180, 453 note 1.
- Bhoja: of Panhāla, I, pt. ii, 239-240; *see* Bhoja II.
- Bhoja I: Kolhapur Silāhāra king, I, pt. ii, 254; also called Karād Silāhāra king, *id.* 545, 547; is defeated by Achugi II, *id.* 574.
- Bhoja II: Silāhāra chief of Kolhapur, I, pt. ii, 227; his grant, *id.* 255; succeeds his father Vijayārka; Vijjana Kalachuri attempts to subdue him; he becomes independent; is completely subjugated by the Yādava king Singhana, *id.* 256; his father is also called Vijayāditya of the Karād family (1190-1206), *id.* 524, 545, 548, 549.
- Bhoja Charitra: account of Bhoja, king of Mālwa, I, pt. ii, 214.
- Bhojāk: a Brāhman sub-division, in Cutch, V, 47; said to be Magasas, IX, pt. i, 440, 500; originally Śhrimālī Brāhman converted to Jain faith, *id.* 8.
- Bhojāpur: village in Nāsik district, Khandoba's temple at, XVI, 426.
- Bhojas: associated with Petenikas; rule over portions of the Dakhan and Vidarbha, I, pt. ii, 143 and note 2; their country, *id.* 146; Kshatriya tribe, *id.* 178.
- Bhojas: Hindu kings of the Konkan (A. D. 100), XVIII, pt. ii, 213 and notes 1 and 5.
- Bhoja Tirmal Rāi: the usurper at Vijayanagar, commits suicide, I, pt. ii, 642.
- Bhojāvadār: tāluka in Kāthiawār, VIII, 399.
- Bhojdev: Kolhapur chief (1190), X, 193; the great fort builder, *id.* 335.
- Bhokar: *Cordia latifolia*, timber and dye plant, found in several districts, XXV, 102, 248, XII, 27, XVIII, pt. i, 43.
- Bhokri Digar: place of interest in Khāndesh district, XII, 435.
- Bhoma: timber tree growing in the ghāts, XXV, 116.
- Bhomvār: Tuesday, IX, pt. i, 401.
- Bhondekar: class of Musalmān potters in Khāndesh district, XII, 125.
- Bhonsla: family name of Shivāji and the Sāvants, I, pt. ii, 68; of Ellora, *id.* 624.
- Bhonsla Rāja: sardār and kinsman of the Gāikwār (1857), his intrigues, I, pt. i, 442; obtains pardou at the intercession of the Gāikwār, *id.* 443.
- Bhonsles: origin of, XVIII, pt. i, 285, XVIII, pt. ii, 223; *see* Bhonsla.
- Bhopa: *see* Rabari.
- Bhopāl: town in Central India, I, pt. i, 438.
- Bhopaladevi: installed as *pattardni* or queen regnant of Kumārāpāla, I, pt. i, 182, 184.
- Bhopalgad: hill-fort in Sātara district, XIX, 8; taken (1679) by the Mughals, *id.* 285; fort details, *id.* 455-456.
- Bhopat: Mer Pushkar Brāhman trace descent through, IX, pt. i, 500.
- Bhopatgad: fort in Thāna district, XIV, 50.
- Bhopi: village Mhār (1828), XIII, 574.
- Bhor: state, details, history, XIX, 617-618; village exchanges with its chief the Pant Sachiv (1818-1840), XI, 159 and note 2; seat of intrigue (1857), XIX, 317.

- Bhor**: timber, fruit and dye plant, XXV, 49-50, 149, 242; yields gum, *id.* 250.
- Bhora**: timber tree, XXV, 72.
- Bhorānde**: pass in Thāna district, XIII, 321.
- Bhore-goti**: timber tree common in the forests, XXV, 50.
- Bhorgad**: *see* Dbair.
- Bhorpi**: caste of rope dancers in Ratnāgiri district, X, 126; mimics in Thāna district, XIII, 141; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 177-178; musicians in Kolāba district, XI, 67.
- Bhose**: village in Sātara district, cave temple at, XIX, 456-457.
- Bhoti**: timber and fibrous plant found in the *ghāts*, XXV, 16, 229.
- Bhousal**: timber tree found in the *ghāts*, XXV, 84.
- Bhovya**: cattle disease, X, 294.
- Bhragu**: or Bhrigu, sage, father of goddess Mahalakshmi, IX, pt. i, 97; founder of Broach, *id.* p. xi; Bhatrgavs claim descent from, *id.* 1; *umbar* tree is believed to be resting place of, *id.* 388; *see also* I, pt. i, 461.
- Bhraguvār**: Friday, IX, pt. i, 402.
- Bhrigu**: *see* Bhragu.
- Bhrigukachha**: modern Broach, I, pt. i, 127; *id.* pt. ii, 405; Kumārāpāla meets a soothsayer at, I, pt. i, 183; *see* Broach.
- Bhringi**: Shiv's attendant, images of, in Ambaranath and Elephant Caves, XIV, 69, 70.
- Bhruvijaya Savelachāla**: son of Kasamchitra, king of Gujarāt, I, pt. i, 489.
- Bhuāvāda**: place of interest in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 400.
- Bhudargad**: hill fort in Kolhāpur state, XXIV, 7; its position, temples and history, *id.* 294-295; sub-division of Kolhāpur state, I, pt. ii, 548.
- Bhudargad-Nipāni**: hill range in Kolhāpur state, XXIV, 7, 9.
- Bhuising**: groundnut, oil-yielding plant, cultivated in several districts, XXV, 217.
- Bhujāda**: I, pt. i, 156; *see* Bhuvāda.
- Bhuj**: town, capital of Cutch, its climate, history and buildings, Raos' tombs at, V, 215-218; Prāgmaji's palace at, *id.* 172; *see also id.* 135, 162; arrival of Pir Dādu at, IX, pt. ii, 41.
- Bhujabala Vira Ganga**: *biruda* (title) of Vishnuvardhana the Hoysāla king, I, pt. ii, 494-500, 501.
- Bhujāri**: caste of grain parchers in Nāsik district, XVI, 60.
- Bhujia**: fort in Cutch; snake temple at, V, 64; siege of (1730), *id.* 139; strengthened (1730), *id.* 140; held by the British (1820), *id.* 165; description, *id.* 218.
- Bhukharis**: chief Sayad family in Gujarāt, IX, pt. ii, 6 note 1.
- Bhukti**: territorial sub-division, I, pt. ii, 397, 398.
- Bhuleshvar**: temple of, at Nirmal in Thāna district, XIV, 293; at Mālsiras in Poona, XVIII, pt. iii, 258.
- Bhulo**: Bhavād *bhagat* or holy man, IX, pt. i, 269.
- Bhulokamalla**: *biruda* (title) of Someśvara III, I, pt. ii, 221.
- Bhumbhāi**: Punjab earth-brother, name under which stranger admitted to village community, IX, pt. i, 462.
- Bhumbhali**: village in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 400.
- Bhumis**: land-owners, *garāsias*, I, pt. i, 215 note 2, 451 note 3.
- Bhumlika**: I, pt. i, 137; *see* Bhumli.
- Bhumli**: fort in Kāthiāwār, capital of the Mhers, I, pt. i, 136, 137, 138.
- Bhunete**: *see* Bhutadi.
- Bhungali Rāja**: traditional king of Bārot, perhaps Baglan chief, XIV, 305 and note 1.
- Bhupalādevi**: *see* Bhopalādevi.
- Bhurap**: fort in Kolāba district, XI, 267.
- Bhurt-kasi**: food plant growing in Konkan, XXV, 162.
- Bhusaval**: sub-division of Khāndesh, its boundaries, area, aspect, climate, water, soil, holdings, survey details, survey results, stock, crops, people, XII, 2, *id.* 348-353; town, *id.* 211, 436.
- Bhushangad**: hill fort in Sātara district, built by Shivāji (1676), XIX, 457; *see also* I, pt. ii, 595.
- Bhusparsh Mudra**: earth-touching position of Buddha's image at Sopāra, XIV, 330 and note 2.
- Bhut**: Hindu name for a spirit, belief in, IX, pt. ii, 142 note 1.
- Bhuta**: Indian corn, cultivated in several districts, XXV, 186.
- Bhutadi**: form of exercise, IX, pt. ii, 172.
- Bhutārya**: I, pt. ii, 304 note 4; *see* Butayya.
- Bhutās**: land-holders of part foreign descent; cease to be a separate community, IX, pt. ii, 11, 15.
- Bhut-bhīravī**: famine plant, native of Bengal, XXV, 203.
- Bhute**: a caste of religious beggars in Ratnāgiri district, X, 131; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 448; in Sātara district, XIX, 116-117.
- Bhut-māta**: goddess, originally Chāran woman, sister of Bāhuchara, becomes *devī*, is worshipped at Arnej, IX, pt. i, 216 note 1.
- Bhuts**: male spirits; *see* Spirits.
- Bhuya**: *see* Bante.
- Bhuvad**: place of interest in Cutch, a temple with inscriptions at, V, 219.
- Bhuvada**: Chālukya king, kills Jayaśekhara, I, pt. i, 150, 157.
- Bhuvanāditya**: Mularāj's ancestor, I, pt. i, 157.
- Bhuvanaikamālla**: title or *biruda* of Someśvara II, later Chālukya king, I, pt. ii, 216, 442.
- Bhuvās**: spirit-scarers; *see* Spirits.
- Bhuvātimbi**: village in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 400.
- Bhuyada**: another name of Chāmunda, I, pt. i, 154, 155.
- Bhuyung**: groundnut plant, XXV, 151; *see also* Bhuising.
- Biadaru**: *see* Berad.

- Biazi**: the Fair, title of the Surat Bohora missionary, IX, pt. ii, 27.
- Biba**: timber, oil-yielding, dye, gum-yielding and poisonous plant, found in several districts, XXV, 54, 216, 242, 250, 264; XVIII, pt. i, 43.
- Bibba**: *see* Biba.
- Bibi**: title among Sheikh women, IX, pt. ii, 8.
- Bibi-ki-Sahuak**: IX, pt. ii, 151; *see* Earthen Dish.
- Bibla**: timber and gum-yielding tree found in Konkan, XXV, 62, 251.
- Bibva**: marking nut tree in Khândesh district; XII, 25; *see* Biba.
- Bicha**: I, pt. ii, 523; *see* Vichana.
- Bichana**: viceroy of Singhana in the southern provinces; subdues all the kings and erects a triumphal column on the banks of the Kâveri, I, pt. ii, 243, 245.
- Bichideva**: I, pt. ii, 523; *see* Vichana.
- Bichiraya**: I, pt. ii, 523; *see* Vichana.
- Bid**: village in Kolhâpur state, temple and inscription at, XXIV, 10, *id.* 295.
- Bida**: name of Changiz Khân's clan, IX, pt. i, 459.
- Bidar**: town in Nizâm's dominions, I, pt. ii, 17; dismemberment of the kingdom of, *id.* 32; first an old Hindu capital but afterwards the capital of the Bahâmani kings (1426), *id.* 588; ceded to the Marâthâs by the Nizâm in 1760, *id.* 629.
- Idarânni**: village in Kânara district, XV, pt. ii, 275.
- Bidarkatti**: village in Dhârwar district, temple and inscription at, XXII, 658.
- Biddulph**: author of the "Tribes of Hindukush," IX, pt. ii, 36 note 3, 39 note 4; IX, pt. i, 481 notes 2, 3 and 4.
- Bidi**: village in Belgaum district, disturbances (1829) at, XXI, 552; survey of (1853-1856), *id.* 445-450.
- Bidri**: lead and silver work, skill of Musalmâns in, IX, pt. ii, 123.
- Bidihalla**: *see* Gangâvali.
- Bier**: Khojâh hymns, IX, pt. ii, 40.
- Bier**: IX, pt. ii, 240; bearers, *id.* 239; *see* Nasesâlars.
- Bighâvni**: land tenure in Thâna district, XIII, 536, 565.
- Bighoti**: land tenure in Baroda state, VII, 355, 357.
- Bignoniaceæ**: a species of timber, food and dye-yielding plants, XXV, 104, 167, 248.
- Bignonia xylocarpa**: food plant, XXV, 167.
- Bihora**: state in Rewa Kântha, VI, 144.
- Bihruach**: modern Broach, I, pt. i, 507.
- Bija**: timber tree found in Konkan, XXV, 62.
- Bija**: uncle of Mularâja, I, pt. i, 156, 160.
- Bijabbe**: wife of Maruladeva and mother of Rachecha Ganga, I, pt. ii, 305.
- Bijâpur**: town in Gujarât, I, pt. i, 108; *see* Vijayapura.
- Bijâpur**: district, boundaries, subdivisions, aspect, hills, rivers, climate, XXIII, 1-16; geology, *id.* 16-50; minerals, forests, trees, domestic and wild animals, birds, fish, *id.* 51-70; census details, village communities, *id.* 71-78; Brâhmanas, Agaryâls, *id.* 78-91; Bedars, Gavandis, Gols, Kahligers, Komtis, Kurubars, Marâthâs, Raddis, Râjpûts, wanderers, depressed classes, Lingâyats, true, affiliated, and half, Jains, Musalmâns, *id.* 91-306; husbandmen, soil, arable area, stock, holdings, field tools, irrigation, crops, famines, *id.* 307-337; currency, saving classes, investments, interest, borrowers, labour mortgage, wages, prices, weights and measures, *id.* 338-353; roads, railways, ferries, post and telegraph offices, trade centres, markets, fairs, imports, exports, crafts, *id.* 354-377; Early Châlûkyas (550-610), Western Châlûkyas (610-760), Râstrakutas (760-973), Western Châlûkyas (973-1190), *id.* 378-389; Kalachuris (1162-1182), Sindas (1120-1180), Devgiri Yâdavs (1150-1310), *id.* 389-395; Delhi emperors (1295-1347), Vijayânagar (1328-1335), the Bahmanis (1347-1489), *id.* 395-403; the Bijâpur kings (1489-1686), Mughals (1686-1723), *id.* 403-440; Nizâm (1723-1760), the Peshwâs (1760-1778), Mysore (1778-1787), the Peshwâs (1787-1818), *id.* 440-450; British (1818-1884), *id.* 450-454; land revenue, alienated villages (1884), revenue (1820-1824), survey (1843-1860), revision survey (1874-1877), season reports (1864-1884), staff, *id.* 455-503; civil courts and suits, registration, magistracy, police, criminal classes, jails, *id.* 504-511; sources of revenue, balance sheets (1865-66 and 1882-1883); local funds, municipalities, *id.* 512-517; schools, readers and writers, libraries, newspapers, *id.* 518-523; hospitals, vaccination, births and deaths, *id.* 524-528; sub-divisional details, *id.* 529-544; places of interest, *id.* 545-681; copper-plate grants in, I, pt. ii, 394, 412, 413, 420, 423 note 5, 431, 432, 435 and notes 3 and 7, 440 and note 5, 443, 450, 459 note 3; *sub-division*, its boundaries, area, aspect, soil, climate, water, stock, crops and people, XXIII, 535-536; survey and revision survey of, *id.* 476-480, 484-491; *city*, its aspect, area, walls, bastions, gates, citadel, divisions, suburbs and water works, *id.* 567-581; history objects, Mâhmud's, Ibrâhim Roza, Ali, Adil Shâh II's, Ali Adil Shâh I's and other tombs, palaces, mosques, temples and miscellaneous objects, *id.* 581-644; inscription pillar kept in the Government museum at, I, pt. ii, 280 note 4; inscriptions at, *id.* 460, 470, 472, 473, 503, 518, 520, 521 and note 3; records at, *id.* 523, 527, 553, 572, 576; minor capital of Vikramâditya VI, *id.* 450; province of, conferred on Yusuf Adilkhân who declares himself king of (1489), *id.* 32, 639-640; limits of the kingdom of, *id.* 640-641; kings brought in contact with the Portuguese and French (1510), *id.* 641; the defeat at, of the confederate kings of Ahmadnagar, Golkonda, Berâr, *id.* 641; confederacy of the kings of Ahmadnagar, Golkonda and Vijayânagar, *id.* 643; treaty between the Portuguese, Ahmadnagar and Vijayânagar against, *id.* 46; reverses, *id.* 643; besieged by Seif-ain-ul-Mulk but saved from capture by the brother of the Râja of Vijayânagar (1556), *id.* 644; plots and counterplots during Ibrâhim Adil

- Sháh II's time, *id.* 647; the siege of, by the joint forces of Ahmadnagar, Golkonda and Berár; Chánd Bibi raises it by the help of Sháh Abdul Hasan and the Maráthás of the Karnátak, *id.* 647; king of, sends help to Chánd Bibi at Ahmadnagar; his troops come in collision with the Mughals and are defeated; marriage alliance with the Mughals, *id.* 469; paramount power in the Konkan, *id.* 39; besieged by Asafkhán, *id.* 650; attacked by the Mughals under Aurangzib; Khán Muhammad, prime minister, won over by the Mughals; Aurangzib raises the siege to hasten to Hindustán on hearing about his father's illness, *id.* 651-652; factions at, assassination of Khán Muhammad and despatch of an army under Afzul Khán against Shiváji, *id.* 652; enters into a treaty with the Sidis and the Sávantás against Shiváji and makes an attempt to recover the southern part of the Konkan, *id.* 68; invasion of, by the Mughals under Jaisingh and Shiváji (1664), *id.* 652; *see also* XVIII, pt. ii, 234; factions at (1672), *id.* 653; besieged by the Mughals, *id.* 654; the siege raised by Shiváji's diversion on the Mughal territory in the Dakhan, *id.* 654; besieged by the Mughals under Azim, Aurangzib's second son, and taken (1686), *id.* 654; *see also* XVIII, pt. ii, 238; the province ceded to the Peshwa (1760) by Nizám Ali, *id.* 627, 657; *see also* XXIII, 361, 400, 414, 420, 424, 425, 426, 431, 434, 584, 588, 590; XIV, 47, 120; XVII, 394.
- Bijápur kings: (1489-1686), account of, with reference to their rule in Belgaum district; Goa captured by the Portuguese from (1510); Asad Khán their famous governor of Belgaum (1511-1549); war with Ahmadnagar, overthrow of Vijayánagar (1565), an understanding with Ahmadnagar (1570), disorders (1593), war with the Mughals (1631), Marátha raids (1648-1680), fall of Bijápur (1686), XXI, 365-377; *another account of*: history, their struggle with Vijayánagar (1520), fall of the latter (1665), siege of Bankápur (1575), sack of Hubli (1673), fall of Bijápur (1686), XXII, 406-409; their rule in Ratnágiri and Sávantvádi (1500-1627), X, 195, 439.
- Bijayagadh: in the Bharatpur state, record at (372), I, pt. ii, 312.
- Bijgarnigudd: hill in Belgaum district, XXI, 9; fort, *id.* 552.
- Bijja: son of the Kalachurya king Kannama, I, pt. ii, 468, 470; *see* Bijjala.
- Bijjala: son of the Sinda prince Chávunda II and nephew of the Kalachurya Someśvara, I, pt. ii, 485, 573, 576.
- Bijjala: Kalachurya prince, son of Kannama, I, pt. ii, 468; Kalachurya king represented to be Siva's door-keeper, *id.* 227, 406 note 5, 428 note 4, 458, 459 note 1, 460 note 1; feudatory of Taila III, *id.* 460; usurps the Chálukya kingdom and assumes sovereignty (1162), *id.* 462, 463, 464, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472; introduces a reckoning of his town; his *biruda* (title) and designation, *id.* 474; his feudatories and officials, *id.* 475-476, 477; revival of Saiva faith in the time of, assassination of, *id.* 478 (*see also* XV, pt. II, 89, and XXIII, 389-391); makes Basáva his minister, *id.* 479, 480, 481; laves the feet of Ekántada Rámaya, *id.* 483, 501, 548, 555, 577; *see* Vijjala and Vijjana.
- Bijjaladeva: Sinda prince, I, pt. ii, 463.
- Bijjaladevi: mother of Jagaddeva, I, pt. ii, 568.
- Bijjaláráni: wife of Vira Someśvara, the Hoy-sála king, I, pt. ii, 493, 508.
- Bijjalaráya Charitra: I, pt. ii, 481.
- Bijjana: Kalachurya king, I, pt. ii, 458, 470; *see* Bijjala.
- Bijmargis, Bijpanthis: religious sect in Gujarát, IX, pt. i, p. xxxvi, 544.
- Bijnagar: Vijayánagar, ancient Hindu kingdom, I, pt. ii, 29; its *rājās*, *id.* 30; its treaty with the Portuguese against Bijápur (1547), *id.* 46; its trade with the Portuguese (1565), *id.* 62; *see* Vijayánagar.
- Bijpanthis: *see* Bijmargis.
- Bijvari: Anegundi (1333-1573) assessment system in Dhárwar district, XXII, 441, 453 and note 4.
- Bilaiti-ámbli: food plant, XXV, 154.
- Bilama: XXV, 216; *see* Biha.
- Bilambi: XXV, 242; *see* Biha.
- Biláspur: district in Central Provinces, I, pt. ii, 384.
- Bilójádar: caste of weavers in Dhárwar district, XXII, 163-165.
- Bileshvar: village in Káthiáwár, VIII, 400.
- Bilgi: hills in Bijápur district, XXIII, 5; village, wells and temples at, *id.* 566-567.
- Bilgi: village in Kánara district, temples, inscriptions, and history of, XV, pt. ii, 276.
- Bilhana: poet (c. 1050 A. D.), I, pt. i, 156; author of *Vikramakadeva Charita*, I, pt. ii, 180, 214, 215, 216, 217; Kásmiríán Pandit, raised to the dignity of chief pandit, *id.* 219, 221, 281 note 3, 309, 340 note 1, 345, note 4, 440 and note 3, 441, 442, 444, 445 note 3, 449, 450 note 5, 452, 454, 546.
- Bilimb: food plant, XXV, 148.
- Bilimbi: timber tree, cultivated throughout India, XXV, 30.
- Bilimora: town in Baroda, its exports, VII, 571.
- Bilkha: place of interest in Káthiáwár, VIII, 401.
- Bilayya: son of Vira-Ballála II, I, pt. ii, 502.
- Billi: XXV, 35; *see* Bel.
- Bill-Register: *see* Hundini-nondh.
- Bills: of exchange in Kolhápura state, XXIV, 192-193; in Rátára, XIX, 178-179; *see* Hundini.
- Billu: timber tree found in several districts, XXV, 46.
- Bilsad: Gupta inscription at, I, pt. i, 67.
- Bimb or Bhim: traditional chief of Thána: apparently two Bhims, one a Solanki or Gujarát Bhim (A. D. 1022-1072), the other a Devgiri Yádav or Dakhan Bhim (A. D. 1286-1292), XIII, 62, 90, 437 note 2.
- Bimbastán: probably Bhiwandi, mention of, in a stone inscription at Koprád, XIV, 210.

- Bimbisāra : king of Magadha, 550 B. C., XII, 551 and note 1.
- Binacāra : town mentioned by Ptolemy on the left bank of the Indus, I, pt. i, 538.
- Binda : river mentioned by Ptolemy between Sopāra and Cheul, I, pt. ii, 2.
- Binghi : port in Kānara District, XV, pt. ii, 277; traces of Haidar's paths at, *id.* 39.
- Binne Khān : Jamādār of Pālanpur, IX, pt. ii, 65 note 2.
- Bir, Bhīr : town in Nizām's dominions identified with ancient Tagar, I, pt. ii, 538 note 8.
- Biradh : pots, IX, pt. ii, 149; *see* Biradh-Bharla.
- Biradh-Bharna : pot-filling ceremony preceding all joyous rites, IX, pt. ii, 149.
- Birat : IX, pt. ii; *see* Biradh.
- Birds : all district volumes; *see* under District Name.
- Birgong : Viramgām, IX, pt. ii, 24 note 3.
- Bir-Gujars : *see* Bad Gujar.
- Birīāvi Bhorā : IX, pt. ii, 61; *see* Bhorā.
- Birkana Ray : king of Belgaum, sends his troops against Goa to retake it (1472), I, pt. ii, 638; besieged and severely defeated at Belgaum; his surrender to Muhammad, Shāh II, *id.* 638, 639.
- Birli-maar : fibrous plant, grows in Konkan, XXV, 237.
- Biroba : village god XVIII, pt. i, 289-290.
- Birth : rites, ceremonies and observances at, among Bājāniās, IX, pt. i, 503; Bhangīās, *id.* 336; Bhatīās, *id.* 119; Bhils, *id.* 308; Brahmakshatris, *id.* 57; Brahmans, *id.* 33; Golās, *id.* 185; Kanbis, *id.* 157; Kansārās, *id.* 187; Kāyasths, *id.* 61, 67; Kolis, *id.* 247; Luhārs, *id.* 191; Patelīās, *id.* 173; Rājputās, *id.* 138-139; Shrivāks, *id.* 99-100; Sonis, *id.* 201; Thoris, *id.* 509; Vāniās, *id.* 89; rites and ceremonies relating to, charms and talismans used to secure speedy delivery; expenses connected with, *id.* pt. ii, 154-155, *id.* 156 note 1; rites and ceremonies relating to; news of, giving presents on, *id.* 228; naming of the child, *id.* 229; horoscope of the new-born, *id.* 229-230; Pachori ceremony, Dasori ceremony; the Mother sixth worship, Vadhavo presents, *id.* 229; Joripori presents in the third month after; thanksgiving ceremony of Palli, of Chokhiar, *id.* 230; *see* Customs; customs in Kānara among Havig Brāhmans, XV, pt. i, 124; among Shenvis, *id.* 150-151; among Bhangis, *id.* 178; among Hālvakki Vakkals, *id.* 208; among Konkan Kunbis, *id.* 218; among Jains, *id.* 233-234; among Komārpaiks, *id.* 292; among Āmbigs, *id.* 303; among Mukris, *id.* 377; among Native Catholic Christians, *id.* 388; among Christian Reverts, *id.* 398; among Musalmāns, *id.* 405; ceremonies of the Chitpāvans, XVIII, pt. i, 112-116; Govardhans, *id.* 161-162; Gujarāti Brāhmans, *id.* 164; Kanoj, *id.* 168; Shenvis, *id.* 176; Tailangs, *id.* 181-182; Dhruv Prabhus, *id.* 186-187; Pātāne Prabhus, *id.* 220-222; Bangārs, *id.* 264; Brahma Kshatris, *id.* 267; Kirdas, *id.* 268; Lingāyats, *id.* 271; Gujarāt Vānis, *id.* 275; Bāris, *id.* 281; Kunbis, *id.* 296-298; Pāhādīs, *id.* 310, 311; Badhāis, *id.* 315; Beldars, *id.* 317; Bhaddhunjās, *id.* 320; Bhānsārs, *id.* 323; Buruds, *id.* 325-326; Chāmbhārs, *id.* 327, 330; Gaundis, *id.* 331; Ghisādīs, *id.* 334-335; Halvais, *id.* 338; Jingars, *id.* 341; Khatris, *id.* 346; Koshtis, *id.* 348; Kumbhārs, *id.* 349; Otaris, *id.* 356; Rauls, *id.* 360; Sālis, *id.* 362-363; Shimpis, *id.* 368, 371; Guravs, *id.* 379; Nhāvis, *id.* 381; Gavlis, *id.* 386-387; Bhois, *id.* 388; Kolis, *id.* 392-393; Chhaparbands, *id.* 394-395; Kāmāthis, *id.* 396; Lodhis, *id.* 399; Rājputās, *id.* 402-403; Rāmoshis, *id.* 415; Vadars, *id.* 427; Vanjāris, *id.* 429; Dhors, *id.* 433; Hālalkhors, *id.* 437; Mhārs, *id.* 442; Mangs, *id.* 443-444; Chitrakathis, *id.* 449; Holars, *id.* 453; Jangams, *id.* 454; Sarvade Joshis, *id.* 460; Uchliās, *id.* 470-471; Musalmāns, *id.* 488; Bene-Isrnels, *id.* 525-528.
- Birth and death : ceremonies among Deshāsthā Brāhmans, XXIV, 47-48, 60; among Marāthās, *id.* 72, 80; among Kunbis, *id.* 91; among Mhārs, *id.* 114; among Lingāyats, *id.* 128, 131, 132; among Jains, *id.* 144-146.
- Birth-Day : observances on, IX, pt. ii, 231; celebration of, *id.* 159.
- Births and deaths : all district volumes; *see* Health under District Name.
- Birund : timber tree, grows in Konkan, XXV, 10.
- Birundakaram : Aparājīt, his grant, I, pt. ii, 18; (A. D. 997), XIII, 424.
- Birvādi : fort in Kolāba District, XI, 267-269; built (1648), *id.* 144; ceded to the Marāthās (1734), *id.* 445; *see* also I, pt. ii, 67, 83.
- Biryāni : dish among Gujarāt Musalmāns, first class public dinner called after, cost of, IX, pt. ii, 113 and note 1.
- Bischoffia Javanica : timber tree found in Konkan, XXV, 118.
- Bishops : appeal of, to Rome against the Inquisitors, I, pt. ii, 60.
- Bishopra : food plant, XXV, 160.
- Bismillāh : initiation rite of, IX, pt. ii, 159, *id.* 160.
- Bison : in Ratnāgiri district, X, 46; in Kānara district; description, XV, pt. i, 96-99; in Khāndesh district, XII, 32.
- Bistend : timber tree common in the ghāts, XXV, 93.
- Bitangad : fort in Nasik district on Kalsubāi range, XVI, 441, 447.
- Bittern : class of birds in Ratnāgiri district, X, 96.
- Bittideva : I, pt. ii, 494; *see* Vishnuvardhāna.
- Bittiga : marauder, Hoysala prince Vishnuvardhāna, I, pt. ii, 459, 494, 497, 575.
- Bittimayya : (r175) officer of Vira Ballāia II, I, pt. ii, 505.
- Bixa orellana : fibrous and dye plant, XXV, 226, 240.
- Bixinm : a species of food, oil yielding, fibrous, dye and gum-yielding plants, XXV, 146, 214, 226, 240, 250.
- Biyābāni : a ghoul, a Musalmān spirit, IX, pt. ii, 142 note 1.

- Black: Captain, Political Agent, Rádhapur, I, pt. i, 441.
- Black Bear: in Kánara district; its hunt, XV, pt. i, 95-96.
- Black bird: in Ratnágiri district, X, 73.
- Blankets: manufacture of, in Ahmadábád district, IV, 139; in Khándesh, XII, 235; in Násik, XVI, 176; 177, in Sátára, XIX, 222-223; in Sholápur, XX, 271-272; in Dhárwár, XXII, 380-381; in Bijapur, XXIII, 372-373.
- Blasius: Saint, Amboli Church dedicated to, XIV, 9.
- Blight: all district volumes; *see* under District Name.
- Blimbu: timber tree cultivated for its acid fruit, XXV, 30.
- Blind snakes: in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 72.
- Bind worms: at Mátherán, XIV, 256.
- Blochman: editor of *Ala-i-Akbari*, IX, pt. ii, 6 note 1 (5), 14, 147, 159 note 4.
- Blood: luckiness of, IX, pt. i, 517 note 1.
- Boars: *see* Suidae.
- Boat-offerings: also called Náos; made to the water-spirit in fulfilment of vows; description and rites of; *bhishti* or water-carrier officiates at, IX, pt. ii, 152, 153, 158.
- Boats: in Ratnágiri District, X, 171; in Sávant-vádi State, *id.*, 435.
- Bobleshvar: place of interest in Bijápur District, XXIII, 644.
- Bocagea Dalzellii: timber tree, grows in Konkan forests, XXV, 4; its sacredness, *id.*, 291.
- Bocarro: Portuguese chronicler, his description of Chaul harbour, XI, 282.
- Bochrva: village in Káthiáwár, VIII, 402.
- Boda: timber tree found in several districts, XXV, 79.
- Bodaga: famine plant common in the presidency, XXV, 197.
- Bodanones: talukah in Káthiáwár, VIII, 402.
- Boddam: Honourable Rawson Hart, President and Governor of Bombay (1784-1787), XXVI, pt. i, 430, *id.*, pt. ii, 492; retires (1787), *id.*, pt. iii, 408.
- Bodhán: place of pilgrimage in Surat, II, 298, IX, pt. i, 12 note 1, 550.
- Bodhidharma: a Buddhist leader, XIV, 133; apostle to China, *id.*, 409.
- Bodhidrum: Buddhist tree of knowledge, XII, 541; object of worship, XIV, 128 note 6, 330, 331, 412, 413.
- Bodhisattva: potential Buddha, images of, in Kánheri Caves, XIV, 132 and note 5; potential Buddha, XIII, 408 note 2; a Buddhist title, XII, 533 note 1.
- Bodki: hill in Sholápur district, XX, 2.
- Bodula: timber tree found in several districts, XXV, 21.
- Bodvad: place of interest in Khándesh district, XII, 437.
- Bohemeria nivea: fibrous plant, known as China grass, XXV, 234.
- Boerhaavia diffusa: vegetable and medicinal plant, XXV, 203, 257; *repanda*, food plant, found in several districts, *id.*, 203.
- Bogár: a caste of traders in Ratnágiri district, X, 413; bangle-sellers in Kánara, XV, pt. i, 273.
- Bogda: gorge in Sátára district, XIX, 204.
- Boghatirth: Sopára pond, XIV, 339.
- Bohora: a Musalmán caste in Cutch, V, 98; in Cambay, VI, 185; in Baroda, VII, 70-71; Musalmán traders in Káthiáwár, VIII, 162; Sunni, of Broach and Surat, are cultivators, IX, pt. i, 152; Shiáhs of the Mustaában branch of the great Ismáili sect, IX, pt. ii, 24, *id.*, 30; meaning and derivation of the name, *id.*, 24 and notes 2, 3 and 4. *id.*, 25 note 1; name extended to converts from all the unarmed castes, *id.*, 25 and note 1; sect founded in Gujarát by missionary Abdulláh (1067), conversions first made in Cambay, Anahilaváda or Pátan, *id.*, 26 and note 1; arrival of the religious head of the trading Shiáhs from Yaman with a band of followers (close of the eleventh century), *id.*, 3, *id.*, 25 note 2; conversions made by early Shiáh missionaries from the great trading centres (eleventh century), progress of the sect in Gujarát (1130-1180), *id.*, 26; sect repressed (1390-1413), *id.*, 27; some of the Shiáhs converted to the Sunni faith (1391), *id.*, 3 note 3, *id.*, 26 note 1; persecutions of, by Sunni rulers (1411-1554), *id.*, 27 and note 1; transfer of the seat of the head priest of, from Yaman to Gujarát (1539); find shelter under the British (close of eighteenth century); four schisms from the main body of: Alia Jaáfari, Najoshi and Sulaimáni, *id.*, 27; Alia, one of the schisms from the main body of Shiáhs, sect founded by Ali (1624), IX, pt. ii, 27, *id.*, 33; Biázi, Arabian converts to the Ismáili faith made by a Bohora missionary called Biázi the Fair, IX, pt. ii, 27; Dáuddi, main body of Shiáhs, settlements of, IX, pt. ii, 28, *id.*, 32 note 3; appearance, language, dress and ornaments, *id.*, 28; food, *id.*, 29; houses, *id.*, 29 and note 1; calling, character, condition, *id.*, 29; religion, special beliefs regarding the spirits of the dead; Indian beliefs, *id.*, 30; their position among Muslim sectaries, *id.*, 30 note 1; names, customs, written prayers placed in the hands of the dead, *id.*, 31 and note 2; community, religious and social head of, the Mulla, 31 and notes 3 and 4, *id.*, 32 and notes 1 to 5; taxes, *id.*, 33 and note 1; prospect, *id.*, 33; Nágosbi, or non-flesh-eating schisms from the main body of Shiáhs (1789), IX, pt. ii, 27, *id.*, 33; Sulaimáni, followers of the Yaman priest Sulaimán, progress of, since 1591, IX, pt. ii, 27, *id.*, 33; Sunnis, cultivators or village descendants of Hindu converts made by the Sunni rulers of the province from the unarmed classes (fourteenth and fifteenth centuries), IX, pt. ii, 24, *id.*, 25, *id.*, 58 and note 2; distribution of, *id.*, 58; additions to, both from Hindus and Shiáh Bohorás (1411-1513), *id.*, 58 note 2; foreign element in the Broach Bohorás mainly of the Márvádís, *id.*, 59 and note 1; appearance, language, food, *id.*, 59; dress and ornaments of men, *id.*, 59 and notes 2 and 3; of women, *id.*, 60 and notes 1

- and 2; character, *id.* 60 and notes 3 and 4; condition, *id.* 60; names and surnames, *id.* 59 note 1, and *id.* 60; religion, customs, *id.* 60-61; success of Wabhābi preachers among Broach, Surat, Bīrāvī Bohorās (1880-1897), *id.* 61; community prospects, *id.* 62; Jaāfari, descendants of the Dāūdī Bohorās; named after Sayad Jaāfar Shīrāzī; their other names; separate from the main body of Shīāhs (1391), IX, pt. ii, 3 note 3, *id.* 26 note 1, *id.* 34; continue to intermarry with the main body till 1535, *id.* 26 note 1, *id.* 34; mostly traders; Arabian traders follow many Arab customs; known as Kabriās; form an organized body, *id.* 34, *id.* 35; Surname, IX, pt. ii, 24 note 2; traders in Kolāba, XI, 83-84; in Khāndesh, XII, 125; in Thāna, XIII, 224, *id.* 239-240, 517; in Nāsik, XVI, 77; in Ahmadnagar, XVII, 230; traders in Poona, XVIII, pt. i, 497-498; in Sāttra, XIX, 137; in Sholāpur, XX, 201-202; in Belgaum, their occupation, dress, religion, XXI, 209-210; in Dhārwar, XXII, 235-236; in Kolhāpur, XXIV, 150.
- Boisar: village in Thāna with railway station, XIV, 343 note 4.
- Bojgar: a caste of Musalmān beer-sellers in Sholāpur, XX, 205; in Belgaum, XXI, 216.
- Boke: timber tree, grows in Konkan, XXV, 118.
- Bokenal: poisonous plant common on the *ghāts*, XXV, 265.
- Bokh: a natural hollow in Ahmadābād district IV, 9.
- Bokvāpur: deserted village in Dhārwar district; temple at, XXII, 658.
- Bolandra: station in Mahi Kānta, V, 428.
- Bol-choth: dark fourth of *Shrāvan*, sacred to bull worship, IX, pt. i, 374.
- Boli Gumbaz: tomb at Bijāpur, XXIII, 604-607.
- Bolingw: I, pt. i, 534-546; see Bhanlingi.
- Bolinj: village in Thāna district near Sopāra, XIV, 314-315, 316.
- Bolpale: timber tree, grows in Konkan forests, XXV, 49.
- Bomanji: son of Rustam Māneck, IX, pt. ii, 196 note 3.
- Bombaro: name of a well near Bhīnmāl, I, pt. i, 453.
- Bombax: *Malabaricum*, timber, food and gum-yielding plant, XXV, 17, 147, 250; *pentandrum*, famine plant, *id.* 195.
- Bombay: town and island, burnt by the Portuguese (1532), I, pt. i, 347; divides Konkan into north and south, Introduction to the History of the Konkan, I, pt. ii, p. x; Gujarāt possession, *id.* 29; its reduction by Ahmad Shāh, *id.* 30; its capture by the Franciscans (1585); intended capture by a dismissed English officer (1667), *id.* 57; its cession to England (1661), *id.* 63; harbour of, *id.* 173; presidency, *id.* 282 note 5, 298 note 2, 537, 538, 567; under the Portuguese (1500-1666); under the British (since 1666); settlement of Pārsī families in, IX, pt. ii, 195; as headquarters of the Pārsis (1867), *id.* 198; development of the trade of, due to Pārsis, *id.* 195; Pārsī success in, *id.* 199; first Kadmi fire-temple established in (1783), *id.* 193 note 2; A'tesh Behrāms in, *id.* 247; Agiāris in, *id.* 248-249; towers of silence in, *id.* 252; Sidis in, plunder Bombay (1677-1680), XI, 438-441; attacked by Sidi Kāsim (1689), *id.* 442; modern port, XIII, 403; line of road (1026), *id.* 428; temple remains (1050), *id.* 429 and note 1; centre of piracy (1290), *id.* 434; port (1500 and 1514), *id.* 443, 449; pleasant island (1530), *id.* 450; battle of, *id.* 450 note 1; a Portuguese district (1560), *id.* 455; small mart (1590), *id.* 465 and note 4; centre of piracy (1500), *id.* 471 and note 8; ceded to the British (1664), *id.* 472; state (1674), *id.* 474; Portuguese disturbances (1673-77), *id.* 478; Janjira Sidis (1680), proposed Marāthā invasion (1682), Keigwin and Child (1683), *id.* 479; President's head-quarters (1687), Child's death (1690), *id.* 480; the Sidis (1690), depressed state (1694-1708), *id.* 481-482; trade and condition (1664-1696), *id.* 485 and note 2; trade and taxes (1700), *id.* 487 and notes 1 and 2; merchants (1700), *id.* 488; town wall finished (1716), recovers from depression (1710-1720); Portuguese wish to buy (1727), *id.* 490, 492 and note 1; Portuguese refugees (1740), *id.* 494; alarm in Bombay, ditch made (1740), *id.* 495, 496; storm (1740), *id.* 496; danger from the Marāthās (1750), Bombay prosperous (1750), *id.* 497 and note 1; new fortifications (1757-1770), *id.* 499-500; Parsons' account (1775), *id.* 501; ship building and docks, danger from Marāthās and French, Vādgaon Convention (1779), *id.* 502-504; scarcity of money (1781), *id.* 509; growth, Forbes' and Franklin's accounts (1783), *id.* 511 and note 2; cotton trade with China (1790-1805), *id.* 511, 519; great fire (1803), *id.* 515; famine (1812), *id.* 513; trade (1800-1810), *id.* 514; state (1800-1810), Lord Valentia (1803), Sir J. Mackintosh (1804-1811), Captain Basil Hall (1812), *id.* 514-517; details of trade (1800-1810), *id.* 518-520; summary of trade (1805-1882), *id.* 526 and note 2; population (1665, 1669-1677, 1716, 1750, 1764, 1780, 1812, 1816, 1826, 1882), *id.* 473, 474, 489, 497 note 1, 499, 500 note 1, 511 note 2, 513, 516 and note 6, 526 and note 3; cession of (1660-1664), XV, pt. ii, 255 and note 7; Mahābaleshvar XIX, 505; acquisition by the English Crown, XXVI, pt. i, 1-21; delay regarding delivery of, *id.* 14; articles of delivery, *id.* 15-20; transferred to Company, *id.* 29-35; the erection of fort, warehouses, public and other buildings in, *id.* 55; its condition (1677), *id.* 59-61; orders of the Court to improve its position, *id.* 81-83; ships stationed at, *id.* 86; plague in (1686), *id.* 101; occupied by the Sidis, released, *id.* 103; its bad health (1706), *id.* 142; measures for the defence of, against Marāthā attack (1737), *id.* 182-183; building rules in (1742), *id.* 250-251; its government (1715-1720), *id.* 254-255; its governor rather a tradesman, *id.* 255-256; defence of, against French attack (1746), *id.* 282-283; measures for its defence against a French attack (1756), *id.* 307-316; defence preparations (1759), its

- garrison, supply of stores and provisions, *id.* 330-343; its dearth (1759), *id.* 329-330; scarcity of money in Bombay (1760-61), *id.* 343-344; its defences (1771), *id.* 360-363; defence of (1773), *id.* 365-369; proposed garrison for (1773), *id.* 369-371; military stores and provisions at, *id.* 373; fire in (1803), 471 houses burnt, damage to the extent of 40 lakhs, *id.* 431-435; trade of (1676-1803), *id.* pt. ii, 1-205; communications (1702-1788), *id.* 1-16; supplies (1676-1781), *id.* 17-77; prices (1676-1781), *id.* 78-90; trade (1694-1776), *id.* 91-130; industries: weaving, *id.* 131-142; fishing, *id.* 142-164; salt-making, *id.* 164-175; building materials, *id.* 175-186; ships, docks, light-houses, *id.* 186-205; its capital, mint (1671-1778), *id.* 206-231; exchange (1677-1783), *id.* 231-239; bank, (1717-1771), *id.* 239-249; loans (1731-1778), *id.* 249-251; wages (1696-1788), *id.* 251-255; slaves (1677-1780), *id.* 255-267; its currency (1676-1774), *id.* 266-230; mint to coin rupees, pice, etc. (1676), *id.* 206; discount on Bombay rupees (1719), *id.* 211; Bombay rupees legal tender (1733), *id.* 212; coinage of gold (1765-1766), *id.* 220-222; export duty on silver (1770-78), *id.* 222-224; more gold rupees (1774), *id.* 229-230; its fortification and building (1664-1803), *id.* 268-507 (*vide* Fortifications and Buildings); the valuation of (1726-1739), *id.* pt. iii, 305-307; survey of (1747), *id.* 416-417; (1772) *id.* 420 and note 5, 421; its bad health (1673), *id.* 542; derivation and meaning of the word, *id.* 644-647; description of (1893), *id.* 647-651.
- Bombay Karnatak:** Southern Maráthá Country, conquered by the Bahámanis (1406-1472), I, pt. ii, 638-639.
- Bombias:** leather workers, I, pt. i, 451.
- Bomma:** feudatory of the later Chálukya dynasty, restores Chálukya power, is defeated by Virá-Ballála, I, pt. ii, 223, 237.
- Bommana:** torch-bearer, slays Bijjala the Kalachurya king, I, pt. ii, 480.
- Bommaya:** companion of Jagaddeva in assassinating king Vijjana, I, pt. ii, 226.
- Bond:** labour mortgage, specimen of, in Ratnágiri, Kanara and Thána districts, X, 162 note 1; XV, pt. ii, 32 note 1, 34; XIII, 311; money-lenders' in Poona district, XVIII, pt. ii, 125.
- Bonthadevi:** wife of Vikramáditya IV, the Western Chálukya king, I, pt. ii, 296, 380 note 1, 427.
- Book:** worship, IX, pt. i, 82. *See* Vahipujan.
- Books:** *Account*, in Gujarát, size and form of, IX, pt. i, 82-83; six kinds of: (1) Cash Book or *Rojmel*, contents of; (2) Bill register or *Hundini-nondh*, contents of, *id.* 83; (3) Journal or *Avaro*, *id.* 83; contents of, *id.* 84; (4) Ledger or *Khátdavahi*, *id.* 83; contents of, *id.* 84; (5) Acknowledgment book or *Sama-daskat*, contents of, *id.* 83; (6) Interest book or *Fyáj-vahi*, *id.* 83; contents of, *id.* 84; other registers or *nondhs* kept by bankers, *id.* 88; native system of entering fractional parts of a rupee in, *id.* 83; special method of calculating interest, *id.* 84-88; new books, worship of, *id.* 82. *See* Vaniás; *sacred*, IX, pt. ii, 211-212; languages of, *id.* 204 and note 1, *id.* 211 and note 1. *See* Zend Avesta; belief in, IX, pt. ii, 126; reading of, by men and women, *id.* 174 and note 2.
- Boone:** Honourable C., Governor of Bombay (1720), XIII, 489 and note 1; XXVI, pt. ii, 240.
- Booth-building:** IX, pt. ii, 233. *See* Mandav.
- Booth Spirit:** worship of, among Patáne Prabhus, XVIII, pt. i, 200.
- Bopadeva:** native of Berár, Hemádrí's protégé, composes works on Vaishnáva doctrines, on grammar, and on medicine, I, pt. ii, 249.
- Bopárdi:** village in Sátára district, temple, XIX, 457-458.
- Boppadevi:** wife of Ballála I, I, pt. ii, 493; accomplished in the sciences and in singing and dancing, *id.* 494.
- Bor:** fruit tree found in several districts, XXV, 291; *see* also XII, 25; XVIII, pt. ii, 44.
- Ber:** pass between Thána and Poona districts, XIII, 316; XVIII, pt. ii, 152-153; old trade (B. C. 100-A. D. 100) along, *id.* 211.
- Bor or Pimpri:** a Násik pass, XVI, 129.
- Boraginnee:** species of timber, famine, fibrous, and dye plants, XXV, 102, 166, 202, 233-248.
- Boráh:** *see* Bohorá.
- Borai:** river in Khándesh district, XII, 9; forest, *id.* 20.
- Borassus flabelliformis:** timber, food, famine, liquor-yielding and fibrous plant, grows in Konkan, XXV, 134, 180, 207, 212, 237.
- Bore:** the, in the Narbadá, description of, in the Periplus, I, pt. i, 545; in Cambay Gulf, VIII, 47, 48; III, 3.
- Borgaon:** village in Sátára district, XI, 458.
- Borghát:** pass, I, pt. ii, 42; opened (1830), *id.* 129; *see* Bor.
- Borhi chichanda:** timber tree, XXV, 69.
- Bori:** petty division of Junnar in Poona district, survey of, XVIII, pt. ii, 446-447.
- Bori:** river in Khándesh district, XII, 8.
- Boribyal:** village in Poona district, with railway station, XVIII, pt. iii, 121.
- Borivli:** railway station in Thána district, caves, remains, and inscriptions at, XIV, 50-51; nearest railway station to Kánheri Caves, *id.* 44.
- Boro Buddor:** town in Jáva, I, pt. i, 489.
- Borrowers:** all district volumes; *see* under District Name.
- Borrur:** fodder plant, XXV, 276.
- Borsad:** sub-division of Kaira, its area, aspect, climate, water, soil, population, health, III, 162-165; town, its fortifications and history, *id.* 166-167; traditional foundation of, IX, pt. i, 8 note 1; fort of, built by Jagjivan Pavár, Maráthá leader (1742), I, pt. i, 325; given up by Rangoji to the Musalmáns, *id.* 326; siege and fall of, *id.* 332; besieged by Momin Khán, *id.* 339; recovered by Rangoji from Hariba, adopted son of Khánderráo Gaikwár; re-taken by Khánderráo and Dámáji

- Gaikwār (1748), *id.* 396; *see also* VII, 176-177, 183.
- Borsadā: a caste of Brahmins, cultivators, claim descent from Bhadrāsiddha, IX, pt. i, 1, 3, 8 note 1, 152; traditional origin *of*, *id.* 8 note 1; crushed by Mahmud Begada, *id.* 8-9.
- Borsadiā: *see* Borsadā.
- Bosari: Kumārāpāla's companion in exile, I, pt. i, 182; appointed viceroy of Lāta or South Gujarāt, *id.* 184.
- Borta: hill range near Bhinmāl, I, pt. i, 456.
- Borya: port in Ratnāgiri district, X, 184, 324.
- Boswellia thurifera: *glabra*, timber tree found in several districts, XXV, 38.
- Botād: town in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 402.
- Potan: weaning corresponding to Annaprāshana, tenth vedic rite, IX, pt. i, 31 note 3, 35; rites, ceremonies and observances of, among Bhātīās, *id.* 119; Brahma-kshatris, *id.* 57; Brahmins, *id.* 35; Kayasths, *id.* 61, 65; Rājputs, *id.* 140. *See* customs, IX, pt. ii, 159, and Salt tasting.
- Botanical Gardens: at Ganesh Khind in Poona, XVIII, pt. ii, 77-80; XVIII, pt. iii, 361.
- Botat: food plant, XXV, 178.
- Botata: XXV, 167; *see* Potato.
- Botel: sailing vessel in Thāna, XIII, 351-352, 718.
- Bother: timber tree, grows in Konkan, XXV, 24.
- Botku: *see* Bother.
- Botsaka: famine plant very common in the Presidency, XXV, 197.
- Boudain: town on the Indus mentioned by Ptolemy, I, pt. i, 538.
- Boukephala: modern Jalālpur, in Surāt district, I, pt. i, 546.
- Boundaries: of the Konkan, Introduction to the History of the Konkan, I, pt. ii, pp. ix-x; of Shivājī's kingdom at his death in 1680, *id.* 595; of the two Marātha kingdoms (1760), *id.* 600; of the Ahmadnagar and Kāndesh kingdoms (1500), *id.* 622.
- Boundaries: all district volumes; *see* under District Name.
- Boundary: Chitpāvan worship of, XVIII, pt. i, 129-130.
- Bourchier: proclaimed President and Governor of Bombay (1753), XXVI, pt. iii, 373; resigns (1760), *id.* 378; *see also* I, pt. i, 343; XIII, 496; XXVI, pt. i, 305.
- Bowides: Persian House of, IX, pt. ii, 20; Sultāns (945-1097), *id.* 136 note 3. *See* Buwaih.
- Bowl: fragments of Buddha's begging, at Sopāra, account of the relics as related to the Chinese traveller Fah Hian, history of, XIV, 403-410.
- Bracelet making: in Cutch, V, 127.
- Brachypodidae: family of birds in Ratnāgiri district, X, 74.
- Bragantia Wallichii: XXV, 275.
- Brahm: Mr. C. B., designed John Hay Grant Reservoir near Mazgaon, XIV, 378.
- Brahmsiddhanta: work on astronomy by Brahmagupta, I, pt. i, 453 note 1.
- Brahmaspati: called Gura, teacher of gods, IX, pt. i, 402. *See* Jupiter.
- Brahmaspatvār: Thursday, IX, pt. i, 402.
- Brahma: Hindu god, inscription in the temple of, on the Chitoda fort, I, pt. i, 188; king of the Indians, *id.* 531; first member of the Hindu trinity or *trimurti*, IX, pt. i, p. xxxvi; the creator called Prajāpati, *id.* 531, 14, 15 note 1; married a Gujar girl called Gāyatri, *id.* 490, 502 and note 4; Amli tree said to be wife of, *id.* 382; Khakharo tree said to be home of, *id.* 384; temple to, in Pushkar, *id.* 490, 502 and note 4; at Angkor in Cambodia, at Kolhapur, *id.* 502 note 4; at Khed-Brahma, *id.* p. xxxvi; Brahmadev, the divine Brāhman, deity worshipped in Ajmer; shrines of, in many villages in Western India, IX, pt. i, 502 note 4; XIII, 406; statues of, in Elephantia caves, XIV, 63, 67, 69, 73, 75, 76; in Mandapeshvar caves, *id.* 224; in Chakreshvar temple near Sopāra, *id.* 337-338; image at Gokarn, story of, XV, pt. ii, 296 and note 1; Pir Sadr-ud-din, the incarnation of, IX, pt. ii, 40, 48.
- Brahmachāri: ceremony and rites of making a boy Brahmachāri after thread-girding ceremony, IX, pt. i, 37-38. *See* Girding (Brahmins).
- Brahmadeva: I, pt. ii, 180; temple of, at Haveri; inscription at, *id.* 459 note 3; *see* Brahma.
- Brahmadvaita: doctrine, I, pt. ii, 407.
- Brahmagranthi: Brahmā's knot, IX, pt. i, 37.
- Brahmagupta: astronomer (628), his work on astronomy called *Brahmagupta Siddhanta*, I, pt. i, 138, 453 note 1, 467; IX, pt. i, 488.
- Brahma Hill: at Sopāra, XIV, 315, 323.
- Brahma Kshatri: a caste of writers in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 146-147; gap between Brāhmins and Kshatriyas filled by, IX, pt. i, 441; class of writers, *id.* 55; history of their origin, their arrival in Gujarāt, their settlement at Champāner and Ahmadābād, their migration to other parts of India, descendants of original Kshatri race, *id.* 55 and note 4, 56; appearance, language, *id.* 56; religion, *id.* 56-57; customs, Ohhathi worship; Botan. Mudan, devkāj ceremony; betrothals, *id.* 57; marriage, *dahidni*, presents, marriage rites and ceremonies, *id.* 58-59; pregnancy; death; cloth-water or *kāpdepāni* ceremony, *id.* 59; in Nāsik, XVI, 43; traders, in Poona city, XVIII, pt. i, 266-267.
- Brahmakund: Brahmā's pool in the vicinity of Bhinmāl, I, pt. i, 452, 462, 463.
- Brāhman: god, I, pt. ii, 317, 340 note 2, 511. *See* Brahmā.
- Brāhman: the wall-gazing; *see* Bodhidharma.
- Brāhmanābād: town, advance of Chach (631-670) on, I, pt. i, 519.
- Brahmanda: *Purān*, I, pt. ii, 166.
- Brahmanesvidatta: author of *Kathāksā*, I, pt. ii, 410 note 2.
- Brahmanism: in Thāna at the time of Purna, XIII, 406; revived (1740), *id.* 66; flourishing condition of, in Dakhan, I, pt. ii, 173; revival of, under the Chālūkyas, *id.* 191-192.
- Brāhmanjāis: *see* Vidurs.

Brāhmanas : I, pt. i, 530, 531 ; districts of coincide with the limits of Kirāt, "Introduction to the History of the Konkan," I, pt. ii, p. x ; children brought up as Christians, *id.* 60 ; made to work like Kolis, *id.* 60 ; fed and married for the increase of merit, *id.* 148, 173 ; slaughtered by the Chola king Rājendra, *id.* 433 ; hostility to, *id.* 477 ; persecute Basava, *id.* 478 ; of Alande, *id.* 482 ; Bhil-lāma II and Bhil-lāma III grant villages to, *id.* 514 ; harassed by Jayakesin I, *id.* 514, 543, 567 ; established in Kuntala, *id.* 560 ; in Talgund, *id.* 561 ; in Surat, II, 51-52 ; in Broach, *id.* 372 ; in Kāira and Panch Mahāls, III, 29 ; *id.* 216 ; in Ahmadābād, IV, 34 ; in Pālanpur, V, 289 ; in Mahi Kāntha, *id.* 363 ; in Rewa Kāntha, VI, 22-23 ; settlement in Cambay, *id.* 214 ; plunder of, *id.* 228, in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 143-146 ; India, the land of, IX, pt. i, 434 ; Gaud and Dravid groups of ; sub-divisions of groups, *id.* 1 and note 1 ; admission of foreigners into the class and rank of, (1) *before Buddhist times*, practice showing admission of individuals not pure Brāhmanas ; instances of individuals who passed as, who assumed and abandoned the position of, *id.* 434 ; marriages with women of any of the four castes allowed ; intermarriages with snake people allowed ; sons of such marriages and sons begotten indiscriminately given rank of Brāhman, priest, or *rishi*, IX, pt. i, 435 ; (2) *since Buddhist times*, practice of marriage with women of lower classes still common, *id.* 435 ; origin of marriage with local women, *id.* 435 note 11 ; marriages of, with daughters of Kshatriyas allowed, *id.* 435 and note 10 ; instances of individuals raised to be, *id.* 436 and note 1 ; admission of entire classes, examples not directly and directly connected with inroads of northern conquerors, *id.* 436-441 ; established instances of outsiders being admitted to be Brāhmanas, (i) priests of Bahikās, *id.* 439 ; (ii) priests of Mihirās or white Hūnās known as Māgha Brāhmanas, *id.* 439-440 ; instances, of Brāhmanas whose origin traced to Brāhman-maker Parshurām, of made Brāhmanas, of classes which passed as Brāhmanas, Akalis, Sikhs or immortals, *id.* 438 ; Bhāts, Chātrās, *id.* 438 ; Chitpāvanas, *id.* 436, 438, 439 ; Haiga Brāhmanas, *id.* 439 ; Javīās, *id.* 438 ; Kandoliās, *id.* 440 note 5 ; Karhādes, *id.* 436, 438 ; Nāgas, *id.* 438 and note 7 ; Nigams of Gujarāt, *id.* 438 and note 9 ; Nāmak Putras, *id.* 438 ; Paliwāls, *id.* 440 ; Saiva Brāhmanas, *id.* 438 ; Shenvis or Sarasvats, *id.* 436, 438, 439, 440 and note 5 ; Tulava Brāhmanas, *id.* 436 ; *Position, power and influence of*, admitted to be highest class in India, during Buddhist period, IX, pt. i, 434 ; their magical and astrological skill ; their influence in Burma, Siam and Cambodia, *id.* 437 and notes 2 to 7 ; Buddhist definition of Brāhmanas, Yudhisthira's test of Brāhmanas, *id.* 437 ; their position affected by (i) priests and medicine men of new

comers admitted as Brāhmanas, *id.* 436, 438 ; (ii) new comers adopting as their teachers and priests local tribes or families who were not Brāhmanas, *id.* 437, 440 ; (iii) new comers in their wanderings through India, carrying with them large bodies of Brāhmanas, *id.* 437, 440-441 ; *Rivalry with Buddhism* : contest for foreign proselytes, *id.* 433, 447 ; *Gujarāt* : three groups of *Early, Middle, and Modern* ; *Early* group, mostly pre-Aryan tribes made Brāhmanas by early Hindu heroes and demigods, IX, pt. i, 1 and note 2 ; some seem to have come to Gujarāt from Dakhan, *id.* 1, 2 ; *Middle* group, mostly immigrants from Upper India, Mārwar and Rājputānā ; *Modern* group, mostly immigrants since the time of Musalmān rule, chiefly Marāthā Brāhmanas, *id.* pt. xi, 2 ; *settlement of groups*, *id.* 1-2 ; *Divisions*, names, strength and distribution of leading divisions, *id.* 2-3 ; divisions eat together but do not intermarry, *id.* 2 ; sections of *bhikshuk* or cleric and *grahasth* or laymen in a division, chief differences of sections, *id.* 2 and note 2 ; *gotras* or family stock in a division, *id.* 2 ; account of the leading fifty-four divisions, *id.* 4-21 ; *Appearance, Dress, Ornaments, Food*, *id.* 21 ; *Occupation of Secular classes, of religious classes*, *id.* 22 ; Ghāmot or *gors*, *id.* 22, 23-24 ; Purānis or readers of holy books, *id.* 22, 24-25 ; Hardās or preachers, *id.* 25-26 ; Shāstris, *id.* 22, 26-27 ; Joshis or astrologers, *id.* 22, 27-28 ; Pujāris or temple ministrants, *id.* 22 ; Pilgrim's Priest, *id.* 28 ; Tirthvala or Bathers' Priest, *id.* 29 ; Beggars, *id.* 29-30 ; *House work ; condition*, *id.* 30 ; *Religion*,—followers of Shiv ; worship of household gods ; performance of *sandhyā* or twilight prayer ; *gāyatri* or sun-hymn ; religious training, *id.* 31 ; six duties of Brāhmanas enjoined by Shāstras, *id.* 22 ; *Customs*, Vedic purifying rites, *id.* 31 and note 3 ; (1) *Rakhadi* or Guard-binding ceremony performed in the fifth month of first pregnancy, *id.* 31-32 ; (2) *Simanta* or Hair-dividing commonly known as *Kholobharco*, or lap-filling performed between sixth and eighth month of first pregnancy ; rites, ceremonies, and observances of ; performances of *Garbhadhana* or Fetus-laying rite, of *Punusavana* or Male-making rite, of *Anavalobhana*, or Longin-soothing rite, called *Garbhharakshana* or Womb-guarding, *id.* 32 ; of *Simantonayana* or Hair-parting rite ; (3) *Birth*, First confinement ; preparation for delivery ; the child born ; observances during first ten days after delivery, *id.* 33 ; *Destiny Worship*, called *Suashthi-Pujan* on sixth night after birth, common belief about Vidhata writing on child's brow the chief events of its coming life, *id.* 33-34 ; (4) *Naming* or *Namkarma*, rites in, *id.* 34-35 ; (5) *Dotan* or Weaving ; (6) *Head-shaving* or *Chaul*, *id.* 35 ; (7) *Upanayana* or Thread-girding, lucky day for girding the boy ; preparations for girding day ; rice-pounding or *ghana* ceremony, performance of religious ceremonies during girding rite, worship of *gotraj* or family goddess, *id.*

- 36; *Jatakarma* or birth rite, name-giving rite, *nishkramana* or going out ceremony, ear-slitting ceremony, *annaprashana* or feeding ceremony, ceremony for ascertaining calling or profession, ceremony of tonsure and thread-girding, *id.* 37; ceremony or rite of making a boy a *Brahmachāri*, *id.* 37-38; *samavartana* or water-pouring rite, *id.* 38; procession, *id.* 38-39; (8) *Vivāha* or marriage, importance of marriage to the Brāhmins, *id.* 39 note 1; Marriageable age of girls, choice of husband, form of marriage, *id.* 39; Dowry, *id.* 39-40; Betrothal; marriage day, *id.* 40; preparations, *id.* 40-41; rice-pounding ceremony, minor ceremonies in connection with marriage rite, *Varsoddhara* worship, *Matrika* installing, *id.* 41; *Abhyādhika Shradha*, *id.* 41-42; ceremony of *Ukardī notari* or Dunghill-asking, *id.* 42; ceremony of *Graha-shanti* or Planet-soothing, *id.* 42-43; Procession, *id.* 43; minor observances before marriage service, *id.* 43-44; marriage service, 44-45; after rites and observances, *id.* 45-47; (9) Death or funeral ceremonies, called *svargārohana*, dying person, dead body, funeral dirge, breast-beating, *id.* 47; bier, funeral party, pyre, religious part of ceremonies before dead body is burnt, burning of dead body, *id.* 48; after rites; funeral rites of a *sanyāsi*, *id.* 49; the widow; mourning; *Shradha* or memorial rites; *sejja* giving on the twelfth day after death, object of, *id.* 50-51; *Community*, *Prospects*; *Education*, *id.* 51; *Southern Brāhmins*: Telang, IX, pt. i, 51; Dakhani, names, strength and distribution of, *id.* 51-52; language, food, feast and dinner service, *id.* 52; dress, ornaments, *id.* 53; customs; worship of goddess Gauri; *halad-kanku* presents, *id.* 53-54; in Ratnagiri, X, 111-117; cultivators, *id.* 150, in Savantvādi, *id.* 411; in Kolābā, XI, 43-46, in Janjira, *id.* 411; in Constantinople and Jāva (A. D. 24-57), *id.* 138 note 1; in Thāna, XIII, 63 and note 2, 64, 66, 73-87, 411, 461; in Kānara, settled by Parashurām, XV, pt. ii, 76; sedition of, at Trimbak (Nāsik), XVI, 201, 660.
- Brāhmanvādi: village in Ahmadnagar, XVII, 714; survey of, XVIII, pt. ii, 448-450.
- Brahman-Vania: upper class of Ujlivaran people so called, IX, pt. i, p. xiv.
- Brāhmanvel: place of interest in Khāndesh district, XII, 437.
- Brahmapuri: village in Sholāpur district, temple at, XX, 44; Aurangzeb's camp at (1695), *id.* 288.
- Brahmapuri hill: in Kolhāpur, temples in honor of the deceased members of the royal family at, XXIV, 312.
- Brahmapurush: Brāhman ghost, XVIII, pt. i, 553-554.
- Brahma Sāmpradāya: cult of Vaiṣṇav creed, IX, pt. i, 533. See Vaiṣṇav sects.
- Brahmasarovar: lake, in the vicinity of Bhinmāl, I, pt. i, 454.
- Brahmāśrīrāja: prime minister of the Pallava king Nandivarman, I, pt. ii, 325.
- Brahma Tekri: Sopara hill, XIII, 408, 409.
- Brahma Valvarta Purān: IX, pt. I, 532. See Purans.
- Brāhmapaka: family name of Prachanda, I, pt. i, 129; see also I, pt. ii, 413.
- Brahmāvarta: A'rya's holy land, I, pt. ii, 135.
- Brahmayavarāja: I, pt. ii, 325. See Brahmasrīrāja.
- Brahmeśvara: site of, I, pt. ii, 482.
- Brāhmi: one of the Pleiades, I, pt. ii, 337 note 4.
- Brahmoka: food plant, XXV, 162; oil-yielding plant, *id.* 219.
- Braid-weaving: in Cutch, V, 126.
- Brambanum: capital of Bhruvijaya, king of Jāva, I, pt. i, 489.
- Bramee: medicinal herb, XXV, 260.
- Branding: of boys among Kunbis, XVIII, pt. i, 300.
- Brass and copper: Nāsik industry, workers, their castes, condition, wages, metal used, articles made, XVI, 145-153; *id.* 486-487.
- Brassica: *campestris*, food and oil-yielding plant, XXV, 145, 214; *junceae*, food, oil-yielding and medicinal plant, *id.* 145, 214, 256; *napus*, food, oil-yielding and medicinal plant, *id.* 145, 214, 256; *oleraceae*, food plant, *id.* 144; *rapa*, food plant, *id.* 145.
- Brass work: industry in Poona district, workmen, tools, process, articles, changes in trade, XVIII, pt. ii, 174, 185.
- Breach Candy: creek in Bombay, meaning of, XXVI, pt. iii, 651.
- Bread-fruit tree: food plant, XXV, 172.
- Breast-beating: by women, at death, among Brāhmins, IX, pt. i, 47; Brahmakshatris, *id.* 59; Kanbis, *id.* 162.
- Breccia beds: in Belgaum district, XXI, 19; in Bijāpur, XXIII, 26.
- Brick stupas: at Kanheri, perhaps held the ashes of the priests, XIV, 184.
- Brickworks: at Panvel, XIV, 294-295.
- Bridge-builders: famous, Khārvās of Rānder and Bhimpore as, IX, pt. i, 519, 521.
- Bridge of Rāma: connects Ceylon with the Coromandel Coast, I, pt. ii, 341.
- Bridges: all district volumes; see under District Name.
- Briedelia montana: *B. retusa*, timber, food, dye and fodder plants grow on the ghāts, XXV, 120, 171, 249, 278.
- Briggs: I, pt. ii, 30; Captain, in charge of Khāndesh (1819), *id.* 631; Colonel (1827), I, pt. i, 383; General, IX, pt. ii, 3 note 3; *id.* 77; *id.* 85 and note 1, 86 note 1.
- Brihadratha: last Maurya king, murdered by his general, I, pt. ii, 115.
- Brihaspati: Ganda Bhāva, repairs the Somanātha temple, I, pt. i, 189, 190.
- Brihaspati: ancestor of the Pallavas, I, pt. ii, 317.
- Brihat-Katha: a Sanskrit work, I, pt. ii, 170 and note 1.
- Brihat-Paralur: village, mentioned in a Devgiri grant, I, pt. ii, 288.
- Brihatsamhita: work by Varāha Mihira, I, pt. i, 540; I, pt. ii, 310, 413 note 2; IX, pt. ii, 10 note 7.
- Brij Mathura: town in Northern India, the original place of Bhāvāsars, IX, pt. i, 177.

Brindão: timber tree, grows on the *ghāts*, XXV, 10.

Brinjal: food plant, cultivated in several districts, XXV, 167, XII, 170.

British: the, intervention for protection of the chiefs of Kāthiawār against the Mulakgiri system, I, pt. i, 421-422; secret treaty of the, with Rāvji; reward Rāvji with a village, *id.* 413; make a fresh treaty with the Gaikwār, consolidating all previous engagements into a single treaty and constitute themselves arbiters in all disputes of the Gaikwār with foreign powers and the Peshwā (1805), *id.* 415; Arab mercenaries obstruct the establishment of the power of, in Gujarāt (1802), IX, pt. ii, 3 note 2; give aid to Muhammadālī, the Pashā of Egypt to put down the power of the Wahhābis (1812), *id.* 12 note 3; *id.* 27; *id.* 60 note 4; Bombay transferred to (1666), Surat transferred to (1759), IX, pt. ii, 195; in Ratnāgiri (1818-1880), X, 198-199; in Sāvāntvādī (1730-1880), *id.* 441-447; administration in Nāsik (1818-1881), XVI, 195-204, 211-214; land history under the, XVIII, pt. ii, 341-513; management in Poona district (1817-1882), *id.* 304-305

British Museum: grants and stone inscriptions in, I, pt. ii, 344 note 6, 557.

Broach: district, description, II, 337, 338; rivers, *id.* 339-350; geology, *id.* 351-352; climate, *id.* 353, 354; minerals and trees, *id.* 355; animals, *id.* 356-367; population, *id.* 368-380; village communities, *id.* 381-388; soil, agricultural stock, produce and area under cultivation, *id.* 389-391; details of cotton cultivation, *id.* 392-403; cultivation of food crops, *id.* 404-409; years of scarcity, *id.* 410, 411; roads, rest-houses, and ferries, *id.* 412-413; vessels, *id.* 413-418; railway stations and bridges, *id.* 419; post and telegraph statistics, *id.* 420-421; trade in ancient times (64-200 A.D. and in the 17th-19th centuries), *id.* 422-423; statistics of trade by land and sea, *id.* 424, 425; steam factories, *id.* 426; course of the cotton trade, *id.* 427-433; chief articles of export and import, *id.* 434-437; manufactures, *id.* 438-440; craft-guilds, exhibition, *id.* 441-443; capitalists, banking arrangements, insurance, currency, and bills of exchange, *id.* 444-447; forms of investment and classes of money-lenders and borrowers, *id.* 448-451; rates of interest and indebtedness of the cultivating classes, *id.* 452-454; transfers, sale value, and mortgages, of land, *id.* 455, 456; wages, prices, and weights and measures, *id.* 457-463; early history, *id.* 464-467; Europeans and Marāthās at Broach, *id.* 468; rise of the Nawāb, *id.* 469; English expeditions against Broach, *id.* 470; capture of Broach, *id.* 471; settlement of affairs, *id.* 472; acquisition of territory, *id.* 473-475; disturbances, *id.* 476, 477; administrative changes, *id.* 478-480; land tenures, *id.* 481-483; history of different settlements of land revenue, *id.* 484-497; administration of

civil and criminal justice and police, *id.* 498-509; revenue and finance, *id.* 510-519; local funds and municipalities, *id.* 520-522; instruction, libraries, newspapers, and associations, *id.* 523-530; chief diseases, dispensaries, vaccination, cattle-disease, and vital statistics, *id.* 531-534; sub-divisional accounts, *id.* 535-548; places of interest, *id.* 549-569; *Sub-division*, its boundaries, area, aspect, climate, water, soil, assessment, crops and people, *id.* 542-544; *Town*, its description, history, trade and manufactures, *id.* 551-559; Valabhi grants in, I, pt. i, 86; Gurjjar dynasty of, *id.* 107, 113; Valabhi king's camp of victory at, *id.* 114; described by Hiuen Tsang; port, submitted to Pulakēśi II; grant at, *id.* 116, 117, 126; Dhruva II's Bāgumra and Baroda grants made at, 127; a soothsayer at, promises Kumārāpāla the throne, *id.* 183; Lavana-prasāda's fight with Singhana at, *id.* 199; insurrection at (1325), *id.* 513-514; siege and relief of (1347), *id.* 230; (1412), *id.* 235; plundered by the Marāthās (1675), *id.* 387; plundered second time by the Marāthās (1685), *id.* 387-388; capture of, by the Mātias and Momnās (1691), *id.* 288; siege of, by Dāmājī and the Marāthās (1741), *id.* 324, 395; defended by the Nizām's lieutenant Nek Alum Khān; raising of the siege by Dāmājī; concessions of a share in the customs revenues of, to Dāmājī by the Nizām, *id.* 324; governor of, becomes independent (1752), *id.* 334; capture of, by the English (1772), *id.* 401; given over to Sindia in 1802, *id.* 410; captured by the English from Sindia (1803), ceded to the English by the treaty of Sirje Anjangaon (1803), *id.* 414; its different names, *id.* 513, 521, 528, 536, 545, 546; Dāmājī receives a share in the revenue of (1741), VII, 175; Peshwā's share in the revenue of (1751), *id.* 180; captured by the British (1772), *id.* 190; Raghunāthráv promises a share in its revenues, *id.* 191; Gaikwār loses his share in its revenues, *id.* 198; lost to the Sindia (1803), *id.* 211; town, I, pt. ii, 4; Gujarāt head-quarters of Bāshtrakūtas of Malkhet, *id.* 22; district, *id.* 310, 314 note 6, 316, 354; district, 403, 412; territory round, ravaged by Singhana, *id.* 525, 538 note 8; attacked by Arabs (730), IX, pt. ii, 1 and note 1; revolt of Momnās at (1691), *id.* 76; revolt of Matia Kaubis at, *id.* 67; disturbance of Sunnī Bohorās at (1857), *id.* 60 note 4; Musalmān faith introduced into, from Anahilavāda by Alifkhān, *id.* 3-5; city, founded by and hermitage of Rishi Bhriḡu, IX, pt. i, p. xi, 7; Gurjjara dynasty established at, *id.* XII, 479; settlements of Pārsis in (1300), IX, pt. ii, 186; riot at (1857), *id.* 198 and note 3; Pārsi martyr of, *id.* 198; scholarships in Zend and Pehlevi established at, *id.* 194.

Brocade: weaving of, at Ahmadābād, encouraged by Emperor Aurangzeb (1703), I, pt. i, 292; manufacture of, in Surat, II, 179; in Kāthiawār, VIII, 260.

- Brokers: in Cutch, V, 121; Pársis as, of European trading companies at Surat, IX, pt. ii, 196; in Násik, XVI, 115; in Thána, XIII, 332.
- Fromelia ananas: fruit and fibrous plant grown in several districts, XXV, 180, 236.
- Bromeliaceæ: a species of fruit and fibrous plant, XXV, 180, 236.
- Brooks: Captain, takes Kotaligad fort (1817), constructs Kurla-Sion causeway (1798-1803), XIV, 210, 211.
- Brother Islands: in Káthiáwár, VIII, 32.
- Brown: Honourable Mr. George, appointed Governor of Bombay (1811), XXVI, pt. iii, 416.
- Brown hemp: tillage of, in Poona, XVIII, pt. ii, 45.
- Brugueiria: *gymnorniza*, *Rheedii*, dye plants, XXV, 244.
- Bruguiera parviflora: timber tree, XXV, 73.
- Brumaj: timber tree, found in Konkan forests, XXV, 131.
- Bryonia umbellata: food and sacred plant, common in the presidency, XXV, 160, 291.
- Bubasir: rock in the Gulf of Cambay, VIII, 29.
- Bubuji Khánam: Maráthá princess, I, pt. ii, 641 note 3; grandmother of Mallu and mother of Ismáíl Adil Sháh, *id.* 642.
- Bucephala: Jalálpur in Surat district, capital of the Asini, I, pt. i, 534.
- Bucerotidae: order of birds in Ratnágiri district, X, 65.
- Buchanan: Dr., references to his work "Mysore and Kánara," XV, pt. ii, 75, 80, 83, 101, 257, 260, 266, 274, 277, 302, 303, 315, 317, 327, 330, 334, 335, 336, 341, 345, 349; condition of Kánara according to his journal (1801), *id.* 147-152.
- Buchananian latifolia: timber, food, oil, dye and gum-yielding plant, found in Konkan, XXV, 53, 150, 217, 242, 250.
- Buckhool: food plant, XXV, 164.
- Buckle: Captain, Political Agent of Rewá Kántha (1857), I, pt. i, 439, 443.
- Buck-wheat: food plant, cultivated in Dakhan, XXV, 170.
- Budbucker: caste of fortune-tellers in Bijápur and Dhárwár districts, XXIII, 178-180; XXII, 200-201.
- Bud-dene: palm tree cress, XIII, 642.
- Buddha: idol of, I, pt. i, 531; introduction of, in China, *id.* 530; tooth of, pounded, I, pt. ii, 56; religion of, *id.* 173; *vihára* of, at Dambal, *id.* 452; ninth incarnation of Vishnu, IX, pt. i, 549; IX, pt. ii, 48, XII, 484 note 1; *manushya*, *id.* 492 note 3, 568; *dnyáni*, *id.* 567 note; his creed, *id.* 593 note 1, XIII, 404 note 2, *id.* 406, 407, 408 and note 2; eight images of, in Sopára caves, XIV, 329-331; of Sopára and Ajanta, compared, *id.* 412-413.
- Buddha: Kalachuri king, conquered and put to flight, by Manglesa (597-602), II, 181, 295, 311, 315, 336, 347, 348 and note 6.
- Buddhaghosha: a Snakya friar, mentioned in a Kanheri inscription, XIV, 168.
- Buddharája: See Buddha.
- Buddhavarasa: feudatory of Prabhutavarsha Govindarája of Gujarát, I, pt. ii, 399.
- Buddhavarman: Pallava king, I, pt. ii, 325, see Buddhavaramarája.
- Buddhavaramarája: I, pt. ii, 188.
- Buddhavarman: Chálukya ruler of Kánra, I, pt. i, 108, 110, 111; see also I, pt. ii, 359.
- Buddhavarman: Kálachuri prince, I, pt. i, 114; see Buddharája.
- Buddhism: state religion in Cambodia, I, pt. i, 502; religion in Gujarát, *id.* 530; introduction of, into China, "Introduction to the Early History of the Dakhan," I, pt. ii, p. ii; stronghold of, *id.* 12; flourishing condition of, *id.* 173; prevalence of, though in a declining condition, under the Chálukyas, *id.* 191; under the Ráshtrakútas, *id.* 208; under the later Chálukyas, *id.* 228, 406 and note 5; in the Kánarese country, *id.* 452; period of its rivalry with Bráhmánism, IX, pt. i, 433, 447; admission to Buddhist order first confined to Bráhmans and Kshatryas, *id.* 434; no difficulty to admit foreigners to the highest place in the order, *id.* 433, 447 and note 7; foreign conquerors converted to, *id.* 433, 448, 449; Kanishka, great reviver of Buddhism, *id.* 442, 445 note 5; foreigner's part in spread of, *id.* 445 note 5; foreign converts who claimed a share of Buddha's relics, *id.* 446 note 1; Mihirakula's determination to stamp it out, *id.* 487; its decline (seventh and eighth century), *id.* 449 note 2; the Buddhist as a magician, *id.* 437 note 6; XIII, 404 note 3, 405, 406, 411, 416; history of, in its four stages (B. C. 450-A. D. 750), XIV, 127, 136; lingerings of, *id.* 127 note 3, 321; flourished in Násik (A. D. 416), traces of, in Násik caves, XVI, 184 and note 1, *id.* 607, 628; influence of, in B. C. 90, XVIII, pt. ii, 212.
- Buddhist caves: in Káthiáwár, VIII, 10, 12. See Caves.
- Buddhists: I, pt. i, 531; I, pt. ii, 406 note 5, 482; remains of, in the neighbourhood of Kolhápur, *id.* 538 note 8; community of, at Kánheri, *id.* 541; records of, *id.* 542 and note 2; settlement of, in Kolába (A. D. 1-100), XI, 137; in Thána, XIII, 66, 413, 414; in Kolhápur, XXIV, 152; Chálukya grant (1095) to, XV, pt. ii, 81.
- Buddhist Schools of Art: XII, 497 and note 2.
- Budgaon: town in Kolhápur, its details, palace, XXIV, 383.
- Budh: son of Soma, the moon, I, pt. ii, 340.
- Budhagupta: Gupta king (A. D. 494-500), I, pt. i, 71, 72, 135; overthrown by Toramána, *id.* 136; see also I, pt. ii, 369 note 5.
- Budhiya: town on the Indus mentioned by the Arabs, I, pt. i, 538.
- Budhvar: ward of Poona city, details of, XVIII, pt. iii, 274, 281-282.
- Budhvar Palace: in Poona city, XVIII, pt. iii, 334-335.
- Budh-Yáikub: Sayad ancestor of Uraizi Sayad family, IX, pt. ii, 6 note 1 (7).
- Budjari-dha-mun: timber tree, grows on Konkan gháts, XXV, 25.
- Buetneria heracea: famine plant common in Konkan, XXV, 195.

- Buffalo : offerings of, made to goddesses, by Bhil women during famine, IX, pt. i, 356 ; worship of, as the image of Bhensasur, *id.* 375.
- Buffaloes : in Khândesh district, XII, 29 ; in Kânara, XV, pt. i, 80 ; in Ahmadnagar, XVII, 34-35 ; in Poona, XVIII, pt. i, 60-61 ; in Sholâpur, XX, 16 ; in Belgaum, XXI, 66-67.
- Builders : Gujjaras as, IX, pt. i, 499, 502 note 4.
- Builders and building materials : in Bombay (1694-1771), XXVI, pt. ii, 175-186 ; tidal saw mill at Worlee (1761), *id.* 181-186.
- Building rules : in Bombay city (1731, 1754, 1787), XXVI, pt. ii, 437, 444-445, 491-493.
- Buildings : constructed in Siddhartja's time, I, pt. i, 179-180 ; Shrâvak's religious *apasaras* or monasteries, *dehras* or temples, description of *dehras*, IX, pt. i, 110-113 ; of *apasaras*, *id.* 113 ; religious, IX, pt. ii, 130-132.
- Bujagandanapura : town in Mysore, inscription at, I, pt. ii, 502.
- Bujva : a natural hollow, in Ahmadâbâd district, IV, 9.
- Bukhâra Mosque : at Bijâpur, XXIII, 630-631.
- Bukharis : chief Sayad family in Gujârât, IX, pt. ii, 6 note 1 (7), 57, 127 note 2.
- Bukkarâya : second Vijayânagar king (1350-1379), XV, pt. ii, 96 notes 2 and 4 ; his inscriptions at Banavasi, *id.* 97, 262 ; at Gokarn, *id.* 97-98, 298-299.
- Bulbuls : class of birds in Ratnâgiri district, X, 74 ; at Mâtherân, XIV, 258.
- Bulb vegetables : in Poona, XVIII, pt. ii, 55-57 ; in Kolhâpur, XXIV, 180, 181.
- Bulki : cattle disease, in Ratnâgiri district, X, 461.
- Bull : called Nandi, carrier of Shiv, held sacred, days sacred for worship of, rites of worship on Bol-choth, IX, pt. i, 374-375.
- Bullocks : in Khândesh, XII, 28.
- Bulukas : the Indian Buddhist converts, claim Buddha's relics, IX, pt. i, 446 note 1.
- Bun : coffee tree grown in Southern India, XXV, 162.
- Bundelkhand : Krishna's son Jagattunga, lived in, I, pt. i, 130 ; I, pt. ii, 396, 469.
- Band Gardens : in Poona cantonment, XVIII, pt. iii, 361-362.
- Bunkars : caste of weaver cultivators in Khândesh, XII, 69.
- Bunting : class of birds, in Ratnâgiri district, X, 84.
- Buradasingi : village in the Hubli taluka, inscription at, I, pt. ii, 572.
- Barburra : famine plant, wild in several districts, XXV, 197.
- Burges : Captain, his mutiny, XXVI, pt. i, 49.
- Burhân : Martiza Nizâm Shâh's brother ; becomes king of Ahmadnagar by the aid of the Mughals and Ibrahim Adil Shâh (1590), I, pt. ii, 623 ; dies (1594), *id.* 624.
- Burhan : Nizâm Shâh (1508-1553), son and successor of Ahmad Nizâm Shâh ; overruns Berâr (1526), is driven back by Bahâdur Shâh of Gujârât (1528) ; acknowledges Bahâdur Shâh's supremacy (1530) ; overruns Sholâpur and the adjoining five districts (1543), I, pt. ii, 622 ; captures Gulbarga and Kalyân (1548), *id.* 590 ; recaptures Sholâpur (1549), *id.* 590 ; dies (1553), *id.* 623 ; another account of : married to Bijâpur princess (1523) ; fails to take Sholâpur (1524) ; defeated by Ismâil Adil Shâh (1531) ; takes Sholâpur (1542, 1551), XX, 279-282.
- Burhânâbâd : city near Ahmadnagar, sacked by the Mughals (1595), XVII, 382-383.
- Burhânpur : I, pt. ii, 607 ; the capital of Khândesh kings ; built by Malik Nâzir (1399-1441) ; captured by Alâ-ud-din Bahâmani (1435), *id.* 620 ; Burhân Nizâm Shâh acknowledges Bahâdur's supremacy at (1530), *id.* 622 ; capital of the Mughal governor Prince Dâniâl (1600), *id.* 624 ; visited by Sir Thomas Roe in 1616, by Bernier in 1656, by Tavernier in 1665, *id.* 625 ; plundered by the Marâthâs (1675), I, pt. i, 387 ; taken by Nizâm-ul-mulk in 1720, I, pt. ii, 626 ; the battle of, in 1720, between Nizâm-ul-mulk and the imperial army, *id.* 627 ; sacked by the Marâthâs, *id.* 626 ; death of Nizâm-ul-mulk at (1748), *id.* 627 ; taken from Sindia by Colonel Stephenson for the Peshwa (1803), *id.* 629 ; place of pilgrimage, IX, pt. i, 168, 170 ; former seat of the head *mulla* of the Dâudi Bohorâs, IX, pt. ii, 31 note 4 ; place of interest, trade centre (1600), XII, 214, 248 ; founded (1400), *id.* 244 ; Shâh Jahân at, *id.* 249 ; terrible famine around, *id.* 250 ; Shâhu plunders the country round (1708), *id.* 251 ; seized by Nizâm-ul-mulk, *id.* 252 ; taken by the English (1803), *id.* 253 ; history, description, *id.* 589-592 ; XIII, 467, 505.
- Burhân-ud-dîn : head *mulla* of the Dâudi Bohorâs (1893), IX, pt. ii, 31 note 4.
- Burhân-ud-dîn : Mysore general at Kittur (1786), XXII, 415.
- Burhân-ud-dîn Kutbi A'lam : Sayad ancestor of the Bukhâri Sayad family in Gujârât, IX, pt. ii, 6 note 1 (7).
- Burial grounds : in Bombay city, at Mendhana's point (1665-1740), XXVI, pt. iii, 576 ; removed outside town wall (1740), *id.* 576 ; transferred to Sonâpur (1760-61), *id.* 577-578 ; another burial ground proposed (1780), *id.* 578-579.
- Burial-mounds : Buddhist, in Thâna district, XIV, 148 ; Elephanta, *id.* 94 ; view from, *id.* 95 ; Kanheri, *id.* 180-184 ; Kondivti, *id.* 204 ; Sopâra, *id.* 325-336.
- Burial places : names of, IX, pt. ii, 254.
- Burka : veil-robe, IX, pt. ii, 29, 34.
- Burke : Edmund, helps Raghunâthrao Peshwâ's agent and his Parsi companion, IX, pt. ii, 196 note 3.
- Burma : I, pt. i, 527 ; Brâhmanic influence in, IX, pt. i, 437.
- "Burne's Travels into Bokhâra : " I, pt. i, 544.
- Burning : sentence of, in Bombay (1744), XXVI, pt. iii, 20.
- Burnouf : translation of the legend of Purna, a Sopâra merchant, in his "Introduction to Buddhism," XIV, 320 and note 7, 394, 410.
- Burnt Islands : near Vengurla, X, 173, 324, 378.

- Canathra : see Kanathra.
- Canavalia : *ensiformis, mollis, Stocksii, turgida, virosa*, food-plants, XXV, 152.
- Candragupta : I, pt. i, 532. See Chandragupta.
- Cane : port, Hiss Ghoráb, on the way from India to Alexandra (A. D. 23-79), I, pt. i, 537.
- Cane-work : at Kárwár, XV, pt. ii, 70; in Tháná jail, XIII, 400.
- Canidæ : family of wild animals in Ratnágiri, X, 45.
- Cannabis : *Indica, sativa*, plants yielding fermented drinks, XXV, 211; fibrous plants, *id.* 233.
- Canoes : in Thána, their cost, XIII, 343, 344, 721; in Kánara, XV, pt. ii, 61-62.
- Canorein : Dr. Fryer's (1675) name for Sálsette island, XIV, 26.
- Canthium : *parviflorum*, food plant in Southern Marátha Country, XXV, 162; *umbellatum*, timber tree, common in *gháts*, *id.* 87.
- Canton : in China, Arabs and Persians in, *Mobeds* in, IX, pt. ii, 185 note.
- Cantra : food plant, XXV, 148.
- Cape Gooseberry : food plant, XXV, 167.
- Cape of Good Hope : discovery of, I, pt. ii, 43; gives importance to Madras ports, *id.* 64.
- Capital : see All District Volumes under District Name.
- Capitalia : identified with Mount Abu, I, pt. i, 534.
- Capitalist : see All District Volumes under District Name.
- Capparidæ : an order of timber trees, XXV, 4; of food plants, *id.* 145.
- Capparis : *aphylla*, XXV, 4, 145; *brevispina*, *id.* 145, 291; *grandis*, *id.* 5; *Murraya*, *id.* 277; *Murrayana*, *id.* 145; *spinosa*, *id.* 145, 277; *Zeylanica*, *id.* 145, 160.
- Caprimulgidæ : family of birds in Ratnágiri district, X, 63.
- Capsicum frutescens : food plant, XXV, 167.
- Captain Moor : description of Jejuri (1792) by, XVIII, pt. iii, 137; of Poona, *id.* 409-410.
- Carallia integerrima : timber tree, found in *gháts*, XXV, 73.
- Caralluma fimbriata : food plant, common in Dhárwár and Dakhan, XXV, 165.
- Carambol : food plant, XXV, 148.
- Caravel : sixteenth century craft, XIII, 723.
- Caraway : food-plant, XXV, 161.
- Car ceremony : performed in epidemic scaring, details of, part played by an exorcist in, IX, pt. i, 414-415. See Epidemic (Scaring).
- Cardamoms : cultivation of, in Kánara, XV, pt. ii, 9-10; see also XXV, 176.
- Cardiospermum Halicacabum : famine plant, XXV, 197.
- Careya arborea : timber tree common in Konkan and Indápur, XXV, 78; fibrous plant, *id.* 232.
- Car Festivals : in Kánara temples, XV, pt. i, 122-123; among Habbus, *id.* 247.
- Cargo : derivation of the word, XIII, 724.
- Caribal : Kárwár, XV, pt. ii, 111, 321.
- Carica papaya : food plant, XXV, 157.
- Carissa : *carandas, lanceolata, spinarum*, food plants, XXV, 265-266.
- Carnac : Captain, Resident at Baroda (1811-1829), Governor of Bombay (1839-1841), VII, 216 (see also XIX, 311); raises Dhákji Dádaji to the minister's post at Baroda (1819), *id.* 231; his advice with regard to Govindrav and Takhatábái Gaikwár (1819), *id.* 232-233; settles Baroda affairs (1840), *id.* 249-251; his policy towards Navánagar (1811), *id.* 325; Gaikwár's claim for Broach revenue on the Peshwá, supported by (1815), *id.* 386.
- Carnac, Mr. : accompanies the expedition to Poona (1778), XIII, 503; a party to the infamous treaty of Vádgaon (1779), *id.* 504 and note 2; see also XVIII, pt. ii, 263-264, 266.
- Carnelians : precious stone in Cambay, VI, 198, 199; see also, I, pt. i, 78 note 1.
- Carnivora : in Ratnágiri district, X, 44.
- Carpentry : in Cutch, V, 125; in Baroda, VII, 158.
- Carpet-making : in Násik, XVI, 169; in Cambay, VI, 208; in Khándesh, XII, 232; in Belgaum, XXI, 342, 343; in Bijápúr, XXIII, 372; in Thána jail, XIII, 401; in Dhárwár, XXII, 378-379.
- Carpet snakes : in Poona district, XVIII, pt. I, 78.
- Carr : Captain, confined (1686), XXVI, pt. iii, 281.
- Carriers : see All District Volumes under District Name.
- Carrot : food plant grown in several districts, XXV, 161; see also XVIII, pt. ii, 56; XII, 171.
- Cartage : rates of, in Panch Maháls, III, 248.
- Carthamus tinctorius : food plant, XXV, 163; oil-yielding plant, *id.* 218; yields dyes, 246.
- Carts : in Káthiáwár, VIII, 180; kinds of Khándesh, XII, 145; making of, *id.* 237; the use of (200-700), *id.* 489 note 2; in Poona (1836), XVIII, pt. ii, 9-10, 424; in Belgaum, XXI, 240; in Kolhápúr, XXIV, 159.
- Carum : *carui, copticum, petroselinum, Roxburghianum*, food plants, XXV, 161; *copticum*, oil-yielding plant, *id.* 223.
- Caryophyllus aromaticus : food plant cultivated in Bombay, XXV, 156.
- Caryota urens : timber tree, found in forests of Mahabaleshwar, Khandála and Konkan, XXV, 135; yields fermented drinks, *id.* 212; fibrous plant, *id.* 237.
- Casaba : district between Bassein and Agáshi, I, pt. ii, 48.
- Casaria : *graveolens*, XXV, 81, 265, 272; *tomentosa*, *id.* 81, 272; *ulmifera*, *id.* 265.
- Cash Book : an account book, IX, pt. i, 83. See Rojmel.
- Cáshi : a village in Thána, a Church at, XIV, 51.
- Cashtan : I, pt. i, 530. See Chastana.
- Caspian gates : three sets of, names of, IX, pt. i, 473 note 4.
- Cassia : *alata, fistula, occidentalis, sophra, tora*, medicinal plants, XXV, 254; *auriculata, occidentalis, sophra, tora*, famine plants, *id.* 198; *auriculata, tora*, plants yielding dyes, *id.* 243, *fistula, florida, glanca, siamea, sumatrana*, timber trees, *id.* 63; *sophra, tora*, food plants, *id.* 153; *fistula, tora*, *id.* 289-292.

- Cassana plant: vegetable poison, XXV, 270.
 Castanoda: see Castenheda.
 Caste: distinguished from a tribe, IX, pt. i, 465; Vena causing confusion of, *id.* 434 note 9; Kanishka and Sakas did away with, *id.* 443 note 1; number of, in Gujarát province, *id.* p. xii; formation of, *id.* pp. xiii-xiv; social rank, *id.* p. xiv; entertainments, *id.* pp. xxv-xxix; process of forming, XIII, 65 note 1; theory and practice with regard to, Buddhist respect for, XIV, 129, 130; Gujar underlayer in Gujarát castes, I, pt. i, 4; legends of, *id.* 463-465.
 Castenheda: Portuguese historian (1568), I, pt. i, 349; his mention of Anjidiv Moors, XV, pt. ii, 252.
 Castle, Bombay: till 1672 only a fortified square house, enlarged (1672-1675); its strength in 1676-1698, in 1750, description of, in 1755, the fort demolished (1862-65), XXVI, pt. iii, 652-655.
 Castor oil: its use in lever complaints (1770), XXVI, pt. iii, 558-559.
 Castor seed: tillage of, in Poona district, XVIII, pt. ii, 45; in Sátára, XIX, 165.
 Castro: John De, Portuguese viceroy, does not carry out his king's order to persecute Hindus and Musalmáns (1546), I, pt. ii, 59; makes treaties with Ahmadnagar and Bijánagar (1547), *id.* 46.
 Casuarina equisetipolia: timber tree, XXV, 132; plant yielding dyes, *id.* 249.
 Casuarinæ: an order of timber trees, XXV, 132.
 Cat: beliefs about; use of its dung in driving away evil spirits; witches appear in the form of; beliefs about the sight of, IX, pt. i, 377.
 Catalan Map: of A. D. 1375, I, pt. ii, 4.
 Catavari: a food plant, XXV, 180.
 Catechu: manufacture of, in Khándesh, XII, 227; in Kánara, XV, pt. ii, 71-72; near Kárwár (1772), *id.* 141; near Ankola (1801), *id.* 149, 259.
 Caterpillars: damage to rice crop in Bombay island by (1736), XXVI, pt. iii, 518-519.
 Cathedral: Portuguese, at Chenl, XI, 272; at Thána (1634), XIII, 462; at Bombay (1715), *id.* 489; at Bassein (1533), of St. Joseph, XIV, 29, 38; the remains of a, at Mandapeshvar, *id.* 223-225.
 Cathedral cave: at Kánheri, XIV, 122, 166-169.
 Cathedral rocks: XIV, 51, 220, 230. See Malangad.
 Catholic Church: at Kirkee, XVIII, pt. iii, 381; in Bombay (1733), XXVI, pt. iii, 529.
 Catholic priests: expelled from Bombay for their treason (1720), XXVI, pt. i, 152-158.
 Cat Plague: in Poona (1883), XVIII, pt. iii, 71-72.
 Cats: civet and toddy, in Ratnágiri district, X, 45.
 Cattle diseases: in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 69; in Surat, II, 266; in Broach, *id.* 534; in Ahmadábád, IV, 228; in Ratnágiri, X, 239, 264, 265, 294; in Sávantvadi, *id.* 461; in Kolába, XI, 238; in Khándesh, XII, 338; in Thána, XIII, 669; in Kánara, XV, pt. ii, 221; in Násik, XVI, 342; in Ahmadnagar, XVII, 583-584; in Sátára, XIX, 418-420; in Sholápur, XX, 388; in Belgaum, XXI, 492; in Dhárwár, XXII, 624; in Bijápur, XXIII, 498-499.
 Cattle plague: in Cutch, V, 175.
 Cattle-pox: plague, its goddess; quieting ceremony of, details of, IX, pt. i, 372.
 Caulukya: I, pt. i, 526. See Cháulukya.
 Causeways: of Elephanta, XIV, 61; Lady Jamsetji, *id.* 18, 21; Sion, *id.* 211 (see also XIII, 323); Mahim and Chembhur, XIII, 322, 517.
 Cavalry: Shiváji's, XIX, 240-241.
 Cave Architecture: used under the Chálukyas for Puránic religion, I, pt. ii, 192.
 Caves: Buddhist, I, pt. ii, 3; Ajanta, Chandansár, Chiplun, Dabhol, Elephanta, Elura, Gavháne-Velgaum, Jambrug, Jogeshvari, Kánheri, Khed, Kondane, Kondivte, Kuda, Mágáthan, Mandapeshvar, Pál, Sangameshvar, Vade Padel, *id.* 9; Bráhmánical (Mandapeshvar and Mágáthan), *id.* 11; Kol, *id.* 12; Kondivte, *id.* 27; at Kánheri and Junnar, *id.* 174, 541, 542; in Káthiáwár, at Bhimora, VIII, 399; on Sána hill, *id.* 647; Chiplun and Kol (B. C. 200-A. D. 50), X, 192, 326; Hasta Dongar, *id.* 370; in Kolába, at Cheul, XI, 301-302; at Pale, *id.* 316, 345-349; at Kuda, *id.* 332-342; on Rámdharan hill, *id.* 377; Kánheri, really Buddhist, XIII, 404; at Kánheri, Násik, Kárlí and Junnar, grants by Yavans to, *id.* 414; at Lonád, *id.* 421; at Kánheri, *id.* 455; Kánheri cave (iii) converted to a church, *id.* 461 note 1; Du Perron's visit to Kánheri, *id.* 498; Forbes visits Kánheri (1774), *id.* 501; in Thána at Ambivli, XIV, 9; list of, *id.* 10; at Dhák, *id.* 55; Elephanta, *id.* 60-94; at Gorakhdad, *id.* 101; Kánheri, *id.* 164-189; at Karanja, *id.* 194; Kondivti, *id.* 202-209; at Lonád, *id.* 213-216; at Mandapeshvar, *id.* 223; at Poinar, *id.* 299; at Sanjan Peak, *id.* 305; at Virár, *id.* 382-383; on Padan hill, *id.* 389; at Kalyán, *id.* 398; Pulu Sonála, *id.* 401; in Násik, XVI, 417 note 1; Ankaí Tankai Bráhmánical, XVI, 421; Jain, *id.* 422-424; Chámbhár Jain, *id.* 426-428; *id.* 422 note 5, 445; Sitá's, *id.* 515; Lakshman's, *id.* 538; Pándulena Buddhist, *id.* 539-639, 644, 661; Buddhist and Bráhmánical in Poona, (A. D. 100-200), XVIII, pt. ii, 212-213; at Bedsa, XVIII, pt. iii, 105-108; Bhája, *id.* 109-114; Gárodi, *id.* 129-130; Junnar, *id.* 163-216; Lohogad, *id.* 351; Ganeshkbind and Páñcháleshvar, *id.* 358, 385-386; Sinde, *id.* 440-441; Vehárgaon, *id.* 454-464; in Sátára, at Bhose, XIX, 456; at Devráshtra, *id.* 463-465; at Divashi Khurd, *id.* 466; at Karád, *id.* 477-480; at Kusrud, *id.* 489; at Mahábaleshvar, *id.* 510; on Mallikarjun hill, *id.* 522; on Pándavgad fort, *id.* 536; at Páteshvar, *id.* 540-541; at Rájpurí, *id.* 550; at Shirval, *id.* 588; at Takári and Tamkane, *id.* 589; at Wái, *id.* 613-614; at Gokarn, XV, pt. ii, 293.
 Cave Temples: believed to be the work of the Pándavas, I, pt. ii, 27; Vaishnáva, at Vátápi

- completed in the time of Kirtivarman, I, *id.* 192, 345.
- Cay: Colonel, English commander of the expedition to Poona (1778), XVIII, pt. ii, 263-264.
- Cazados: Portuguese married soldiers, I, pt. ii, 55.
- Cedrela toona: medicinal plant, XXV, 258; fodder, *id.* 278.
- Celastrineae: an order of timber tree, XXV, 48; of oil-yielding plants, *id.* 216; of vegetable poisons, *id.* 264.
- Celastrus paniculata: oil-yielding plant, common on *gháts* and hilly parts in Konkan, XXV, 216.
- Celery: food plant, XXV, 160.
- Cells: in Thána, at Elephanta, XIV, 76; Jain, at Tungár near Bassein, *id.* 369; at Kalyán *id.* 397.
- Celosia: *argentea*, food plant, available in rainy season, XXV, 170; a sacred plant, *id.* 292; a famine plant *cristata*, *id.* 203.
- Celtis Roxburghii: timber tree common in the forest of Konkan, XXV, 131.
- Cemetery: see Graveyards.
- Census: details of Gujarát, total population (A. D. 1891-1901), IX, pt. i, pp. vii-ix; religious sects (A. D. 1872), *id.* 530-531; chief divisions of classes, strength and distribution (A. D. 1891), of bards and actors, Bháts, Cháráns, Gandhraps, Bhaváyás, Turis, *id.* 207; Bráhmans, *id.* 3; craftsmen, *id.* 177; depressed classes, Bhangias, Dhedas, Garandas, Khálpas, Sindhras, *id.* 331; early tribes, Bhils, Chodhras, Dhundias, Dublas, Gantas, Konkans, Náiks, Várlis, *id.* 290; Gujar population (A. D. 1881 census), *id.* 481; herdsmen, Khirs, Bhaváds, Mers, Rabáris, *id.* 264; busbandmen, Káchhias, Kanbis, Mális, Patelías, Sagers, Sathvaras, *id.* 153; Káthis, *id.* 252; Kolis, *id.* 237; personal servants, Dhobis, Hajáms, Khavás, *id.* 228; Rájpúts, strength, chiefship, *id.* 123; traders, Vánias, Bhansális, Bhátias, Lubánas, *id.* 69; writers, Brahmanakshatris, Káyasthas, Prabhus, *id.* 55; Musalmán population, according to occupation (1872 census), IX, pt. ii, 118-121; according to sects (1891 census), *id.* 1; strength of the Pársis in 1806, 1816, 1817, 1825, 1835, 1852, population according to the census of 1872, 1881, 1891, IX, pt. ii, 183, 199 note 2; see also All District Volumes under District Name.
- Central India: earliest traces of the Ráshtrakútas obtained from, I, pt. ii, 384; Kalachuris of, *id.* 396, 468, 469, 470.
- Central Provinces: Ráshtrakútas' original place Lattanur, most probably to be found in, I, pt. ii, 384.
- Centropodinae: family of birds in Ratnágiri district, X, 68.
- Cephalandra Indica: food plant, XXV, 159.
- Ceratonis siliqua: food plant, indigenous in Spain, Algeria and Syria, XXV, 154.
- Cerbera: *odollam Thevetia*, timber tree common on salt grounds along the coasts, XXV, 99; *odollam Thevetia*, vegetable poison, *id.* 266-267.
- Cereals: cultivation of, in Poona district XVIII, pt. ii, 35-41; in Kolhápúr, XXIV, 164-168.
- Ceropegia bulbosa: food plant, XXV, 165.
- Cesses: fortification, levied in Bombay (1758), XXVI, pt. ii, 323-324; continued (1775), *id.* 400; imposed by the Portuguese, I, pt. ii, 53; in Kolába, XI, 171, 172 and note 3, 173 and note 2, 182 and note 7, 183 note 2, 184 and notes 3 and 5, 185 and note 3, 187 and note 1, 188 and note 1, 191, 196, 453-456; Marátha, in Khándesh, XII, 268; in Kanara, XV, pt. ii, 137, 157, 158 and footnote 1; in Sátara, XIX, 349.
- Cessions of territory: to Raghunáthráv by Damáji (1763), VII, 186; by the Gaikwár to the British (1802), *id.* 206, 387; in 1808, *id.* 213; by Anandráv and Fatesing Gaikwár (1817), *id.* 226-227.
- Ceval: modern Cheul, XI, 273.
- Ceylon: I, pt. ii, 28, 146, 207; Hemádrí is believed to have taken the Modi-writing from, *id.* 249; conquest of, *id.* 324; king of, attacked by Vikramáditya VI, *id.* 442, 536; Babylonian trade with (n. c. 606-561), XIII, 404 note 3; Egyptian trade with (250 A. D.), *id.* 418; Indians in (550), *id.* 420; cotton, cloth exports to, *id.* 430; pearls and cinnamon sent from (1300-1500), *id.* 445; trade relations with Thána and Cheul (1500-1670), *id.* 464, 465; Portuguese driven by the Dutch from (1656), *id.* 473; Vijaya, mythical conqueror of, XIV, 317. See Simhala.
- Chabbi: village in Dhárwár, temple and inscription at, XXII, 659; see also I, pt. ii, 307.
- Chabhária: see Samádhials.
- Chábuk Sawár: Musalmán jockey; horse-trainer, IX, pt. ii, 97-98, 123, 172 note 1.
- Chách: ruler in Sind (631-670), I, pt. i, 519.
- Chách: disciple of Nur-Satágur, kills Nur-Satágur, IX, pt. ii, 38.
- Chachána: túluka, in Káthiáwár, VIII, 402.
- Chachiga: Modh Vánia of Dhandhuka, father of Hemachandra, I, pt. i, 191.
- Chách Námah: Arabic history of Chách, I, pt. i, 519; see also IX, pt. ii, 1 note 1, *id.* 69.
- Chackrabenda: famine plant, XXV, 194.
- Chadawwás: Delhi shoes, IX, pt. ii, 100.
- Chádehat: state, in Pálanpur, V, 281, 333; see also IX, pt. i, 126.
- Chaganjang: name of white races in Yunnan (1290), I, pt. i, 501.
- Chaganlál: Gujarát name, the word Chaghán seems to remain in, IX, pt. i, 484 note 1; see Chaghán.
- Chaghán: originally meaning white, the name Chohán may perhaps be same as, IX, pt. i, 483; the word remains in the Gujarát name Chaganlál, *id.* 484 note 1.
- Chaghatai: Tartar-Turkish dialect, IX, pt. ii, 9 note 1.
- Chaghtáikhán: son of Changizkhán; Chughadda Mughals called after him, IX, pt. ii, 9, etc., note 1.
- Chahad: pass in Thána district, XIV, 11 note 3.

- Cháhada : son of Udaya and younger brother of Báhada, rises to a high position under Kumárapála, I, pt. i, 170; leads an expedition against Sambhár; title of Rájagharatta conferred on him, grants half a village, *id.* 187.
- Chailletiacæ : an order of timber trees, XXV, 47.
- Chailetia gelonioides : timber tree common at Rámghát and Southern Konkan, XXV, 47.
- Chain Vipers : snakes in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 83.
- Chaitya Cave : at Ajanta, inscription on, I, pt. ii, 354 note 3.
- Chaityas : temple caves, I, pt. ii, 12; Buddhist tombs of worship, *id.* 173.
- Chákán : town in Poona, its fort and history, XVIII, pt. iii, 121-123; military post (1443), XVIII, pt. ii, 217; captured (1490) by Malik Ahmad, *id.* 220; (1647) by Shiváji, *id.* 226; (1662) by the Mughals, *id.* 230; restored (1667) to Shiváji, *id.* 235; again captured (1671) by the Mughals, *id.* 236; Bábaráv Phadké, commandant of the Peshwa's household troops, imprisoned (1796) in, *id.* 273; siege (1818) of, *id.* 303; *see also* I, pt. ii, 588, 589, 611.
- Chákana : Western Chálukya king Someśvara IV's officer, I, pt. ii, 465.
- Chákariát : alienated lands in Baroda, VII, 349.
- Chakárzan : widow re-marriage, form of, IX, pt. ii, 238 and note 2.
- Chákasman : town in Poona District, temple, XVIII, pt. iii, 123-124.
- Chakavál : tribe of Rájputs, Musalmán prisoners of war enrolled among, by Muhrája II, IX, pt. i, 444.
- Cháki : caste of oil-pressers in Cutch, V, 127.
- Chákirináj : Ganga prince, I, pt. ii, 211, 303 note 1, 400.
- Chakki-no-áro : a place of interest in Panch Mahals, III, 303.
- Chaklási : town in Kaira district, III, 167.
- Chakora : mountain, Gotamiputra ruled over, I, pt. ii, 149.
- Chakotar : citron, in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 44.
- Chakra : Buddhist wheel cut on Padan hill in Thána district, XIV, 102, 389.
- Chakragoṭṭa : in Málwa, laid waste by Ereyanga, I, pt. ii, 494; burnt by Vishnuvardhana, *id.* 496 and note 2, 497.
- Chakrakota : fortress in Dhára territory, marched against by Vikramáditya II, also styled VI, I, pt. ii, 215, 442.
- Chakravartin : emperor, I, pt. ii, 555.
- Chakravartis : Jain saints, I, pt. i, 451 note 3.
- Chakreshvar : Sopára lake and temple, XIV, 327, 336.
- Chaks : race of sun-worshippers in Kashmír, their conversion to Islám, IX, pt. ii, 39.
- Chakwit : food plant, XXV, 169.
- Chaladuttaranga : *biruda* (title) of the Ganga Chief Márasimha, I, pt. ii, 305.
- Cháli : tenure in Bijápur, XXIII, 469 and note 1.
- Chaligeni : tenure-at-will, in Kánara district, XV, pt. ii, 187.
- Chálikars : privileged land-holders under Bijápur and Maráthas in Dhárwár, XXII, 442 and note 2, 447-449.
- Chalikya or Chálkya : *see* Chaulukya and Chálukya.
- Chálisgaon : sub-division of Khándesh district, area, boundaries, aspect, climate, water, soil, holdings, survey details, survey results, stock, crops, people, XII, 2, 353-358; *town, id.* 254, 437; *see also* I, pt. ii, 147, 244.
- Chálke : Marátha family name, I, pt. ii, 224.
- Chalk marks : Pársi beliefs in, IX, pt. ii, 209 note 2, 229, 231.
- Chalkya : *see* Chálukya.
- Chalky Shale Beds : in Bijápur district, XXIII, 32-33.
- Challesvara : temple of, at Átakur in Mysore, I, pt. ii, 421.
- Chalmati : village in Dhárwár district, temple at, XXII, 659.
- Chálukya : Dakhan dynasty (A. D. 552-973) of Bádámi, I, pt. i, 156; early trace in Gujarát of its rule, come from the Dakhan and establish themselves in Gujarát, their grants, genealogy, *id.* 107-112, 466, 467; *see also* I, pt. ii, 178, 277; its dominions, *id.* 281, 385; dynastic name, *id.* 336 note 3; record, *id.* 337 note 2; family, *id.* 342, 391; stock, *id.* 427 note 3; possible origin of the name, XV, pt. ii, 80; connection of the dynasty with Kánara, *id.* 80-83. *See* Chálukyas of Bádámi.
- Chálukya : dynasty of Kalyána, I, pt. ii, 459, 493, 518; progenitor of the Chálukyas, *id.* 278 note 1; rule of, in Kánara, XV, pt. ii, 85-89; in Khándesh, XII, 241. *See* Chálukyas of Kalyána.
- Chálukya-Bhima I : Eastern Chálukya king (888-918), I, pt. ii, 412.
- Chálukya Bhima II : Eastern Chálukya king (934-945), I, pt. ii, 417.
- Chálukyagiri : mountain, Gauri's temple on, I, pt. ii, 340 and note 4.
- Chálukyas : of Kalyána or Kalyáni, I, pt. ii, 143, 211-224, 343, 426-467, 549; distinct from the Chálukyas of Bádámi, *id.* 211; their connection with the Chálukyas of Bádámi, *id.* 335 note 1, 378 and note 3, 379; their genealogy, *id.* 379, 436; their crests and banners, *id.* 299 note 4; dynasty begins with Vikramáditya IV, *id.* 427; Kalyána becomes the capital in the reign of Someśvara I, *id.* 440; Vikramáditya II also styled VI is the greatest of their monarchs, who abolishes the Śaka era and establishes his own, *id.* 217; their power declines in the reigns of Jagadekamalla and Tailapa II, *id.* 222; Bhíllama, the Yádava, seizes the northern and eastern portions of the kingdom, *id.* 518; Bijjala, the general of Tailapa II, also styled Taila III, usurps the throne, *id.* 222, 472, 475, 501; Someśvara IV revives with the help of Brahma or Bomma the sovereignty for a short time at Annigeri, *id.* 223, 463, 489; Vira-Ballála II acquires supremacy, and the dynasty ends, *id.* 223.

- 503; branch of the family in Southern Konkan, *id.* 223; religious and social condition of the people; Buddhism, Jainism, Puranic religion, codification of the civil and religious law, *id.* 228-229; see Vikramāditya IV, Taila II, Satyāśraya, Vikramāditya V, Jayasimha II, Someśvara I, Someśvara II, Vikramāditya VI, Someśvara III, Jagadekamalla II, Taila III and Someśvara IV; rule of, in Thāna district, XIII, 435; in Dhārwar, XXII, 393-396; in Bijāpur, XXIII, 387-389. See Chālukya of Kalyāna.
- Chālukyas of Bādāmi: I, pt. ii, 143, 180-192, 277, 280, 281, 287 note 1, 315, 335, 336, 345 note 4, 383, 385, 387, 391; foundation of the dynasty of, *id.* 178, 335 and note 1; various forms of the name, *id.* 336 note 3; legendary origin; Ayodhyā, their original seat, *id.* 339 and notes 2 and 3, 340 and note 1; their genealogy, *id.* 336 and note 2, 337, 381; irregular succession, *id.* 346 note 4; crest and banner and other articles of their royal insignia, *id.* 299 note 4, 341 note 1; use Saka era, *id.* 295; authentic names in the family of, *id.* 342; abeyance and recovery (655) of their sovereignty, *id.* 318, 319, 324, 362, 363; chief enemies of Mahendraravman I, Pallava king, *id.* 316 note 5, 350; their hostilities begin in the reign of Pulikeśin II, *id.* 329, 341; separated into Western Chālukyas of Bādāmi and Eastern Chālukyas of Vengi (615), *id.* 335 note 1, 352; Hiuen Tsiang's account of Mahārāstra under them, *id.* 184-185, 353-355; establish a branch in Southern Gujārat, *id.* 186-187, 188, 311; overwhelmed by the Rāshtrakūtas, *id.* 190, 336, 378, 385, 389; side branch, comes in power (973), *id.* 190, 336, 378; extent of their kingdom, *id.* 341 note 2, 382; Vishnu, their family god; tolerate and patronise Śaivism and also Jainism and Buddhism, *id.* 191-192, 338; Puranic side of Brāhmanism receives a great development and cave architecture comes to be used for the purposes of Puranic religion, *id.* 192; their record, *id.* 322, 327, 427 note 3; Vengi or Eastern branch of; their territory, *id.* 341 note 2; their king burns the city of Rāshtrakūta Krishna II, *id.* 384 note 4; builds the wall of Mālkbed at the desire of Rāshtrakūta Govinda III, *id.* 403; their records, *id.* 310, 336 note 3, 337 note 2, 351, 412, 453. See Pulakeśi I, Kirtivarman, Māngalisa, Pulakeśi II, Vishnuvardhana, Jayasimha-Chandrāditya, Adityavarman, Vikramāditya I, Vinayāditya, Vijayāditya, Vikramāditya II and Kirtivarman II; their rule in Ratnāgiri and Śāvantvādī (600 A. D.), X, 192, 193, 372, 439, 465; rulers in Cambay (950), VI, 214; in Nāsik district, XVI, 184; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. ii, 214 note 1; in Belgaum, XXI, 353 and note 2, 354; in Dhārwar, XXII, 391; in Bijāpur, XXIII, 379-386.
- Chālukya-Vikramakāla: (1076-1077), I, pt. ii, 447. See Chālukya-Vikramavarsha.
- Chālukya-Vikramavarsha: I, pt. ii, 447, 463.
- Chālvādi: caste of beggars in Belgaum district, XXI, 190; Mhār sacristans in Bijāpur district, XXIII, 239; caste in Kānara district, XV, pt. i, 364-366; in Dhārwar district, XXII, 186.
- Chāmalaḍevi: wife of Tailapa II, the Hāṅgal Kādamba, I, pt. ii, 559, 562.
- Chāmānda: Ratta of Saundatti, I, pt. ii, 455; officer of Jayakarna, the Western Chālukya king, *id.* 554.
- Chāmar: caste of curriers in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 157.
- Chamardi: tāluka in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 403.
- Chambadi: timber tree, common in Bombay and Konkan, XXV, 107.
- Chambal: river in Central India, I, pt. ii, 135.
- Chambal: timber tree, common in Konkan, XXV, 103.
- Chambari: famine plant, XXV, 202.
- Chambeli: jasmīn, IX, pt. ii, 150.
- Chambhar: pass in Kolāba district, XI, 115.
- Chāmbhār: caste of shoe-makers in Ratnāgiri district, X, 129, *id.* 141; in Śāvantvādī, *id.* 415; in Kolāba and Janjira, XI, 64, 414; in Khāndesh, XII, 114, 236; in Thāna, XIII, 190; in Nāsik, XVI, 68, 71; in Ahmadnagar, XVII, 165-168; in Poona, XVIII, pt. i, 326-331; in Sātāra, XI X, 81-83; in Sholāpur, XX, 93; in Belgaum, XXI, 191; in Dhārwar, XXII, 221; in Bijāpur, XXIII, 279-280; in Kolhāpur, XXIV, 109-110.
- Chāmbhār lena: Jain caves near Nāsik, XVI, 426-428, 537.
- Chamboli: food plants, XXV, 154.
- Chambuli: fibrous plant, common in Khāndesh, Thal and other ghāts, XXV, 232.
- Chāmdor: I, pt. ii, 231.
- Chameli: timber tree, XXV, 99.
- Chamgār: caste of shoe-makers in Kānara district, XV, pt. i, 355.
- Champa: timber tree, XXV, 2; a sacred plant, *id.* 289; near the tomb of Saint Mussa at Ahmadābād, its holiness, IX, pt. ii, 123 note 2.
- Chāmpāner: deserted city in Panch Mahāls district, history and remains of, III, 304; attacked by Ahmad I of Gujārat (1418), I, pt. i, 237; taken by Māhmad Begāla and made his capital under the name of Mahummadābād (1484), *id.* 247; see also IX, pt. ii, 187 note 3; the Mirzas take possession of, after A. D. 1568, IX, pt. ii, 10; given to Pilāji Gāikwār (1725), VII, 170; captured by Bande (1727), *id.* 172; captured by the Marāthās (1728), I, pt. i, 308, 367, 368, 391-392; Nāsik Tāmbats said to have come from, XVI, 145. See Chāpaner.
- Chāmpāvati: traditional name of Cheul, XI, 269, 270 note 1.
- Chāmpavats: Mārwar chiefs' claim to be, IX, pt. i, 488.
- Champo: sacred tree, worship of, IX, pt. i, 383.
- Chāmtha: caste of dancers in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 159.
- Chāmunda or Chāmund: goddess in Mārwar, IX, pt. ii, pp. xxxvi, 16, 136, 205; shrines of, I, pt. i, 449, 457-458; one of the Pleiades, I, pt. ii, 337 note 4.
- Chamunda: pass near Ajmer, IX, pt. i, 487.

- Chānanda : Chāvādā king (A.D. 880-908), I, pt. i, 154, 155; son of Mularāja Chaulukya, slays in fight Dvārappa and Bārappa, *id.* 159; his reign (A.D. 997-1010); installs his son Vallabha; goes on pilgrimage to Benāres, is insulted by the Malwa king, *id.* 162; the family stock of Hemachandra, *id.* 191; ruler of Vanthali, killed by his brother-in-law Viradhaval Vāghela, *id.* 200.
- Chāmundaṛāya : minister of Rāchamalla, the Western Ganga prince, and writer of the *Chāmundaṛāya-Purāna*, I, pt. ii, 307, *id.* 332.
- Chāmundaṛāya-Purāna : written by Chāmundaṛāya, minister of Rāchamalla, the Western Ganga chief, I, pt. ii, 307.
- Chānasama : a town in Baroda with a very large Jain temple, VII, 608.
- Chāneh : island in Kāthiāwār, VII, 66; vernacular word for piracy derived from, *id.* 403.
- Chand : Chohān, bard, IX, pt. i, 484, 486 note 8.
- Chānda : ancestor of the Navsāri priests, IX, pt. ii, 221.
- Chanda : timber tree, common in the *ghāts*, XXV, 124.
- Chandadanda : officer of Pulikeśi II, takes Puri, I, pt. i, 107; *see also* I, pt. ii, 14; defeats the Mauryas, XIII, 420.
- Chandadanda : Pallava king of Kāंची, defeated by Ravivarman Kadamba, I, pt. ii, 289, 291 note 1, 322.
- Chandāla : menials, I, pt. i, 531; treatment of, by Buddhists, XIV, 129, 130.
- Chandaladevi : Chandralekhā, wife of the Western Chālukya Vikramāditya II, also styled VI, I, pt. ii, 218, 449, 546, 547.
- Chandaladevi : wife of the Ratta chieftain Lakshmidēva I, also called Chandrike and Chandrikādevi, I, pt. ii, 551-556.
- Chandalakabbe : wife of the Western Chālukya king Someśvara I, also called Chandrikādevi, I, pt. ii, 438.
- Chandan : sandalwood tree, found in several districts, XXV, 133, 204. XVIII, pt. i, 44; is held sacred, IX, pt. i, 384.
- Chandansār : village in Thāna district, caves at, I, pt. ii, 9.
- Chandan-Vandan : Mahādev hill spur in Sātāra, XIX, 7; twin-forts, *id.* 10; taken (1701) by the Mughals, *id.* 252; taken (1707) by Shābu, *id.* 253; fort, details, description, history, *id.* 458-460.
- Chanda Sāheb : imprisoned in Sātāra (1741), XIX, 283-284 note 1, 574, 577.
- Chandasri Sātākarni : identified with Chatushparna Sātākarni, I, pt. ii, 156.
- Chandavar : old town in Kārwar, its history, Portuguese factory at (1678, 1701), XV, pt. ii, 277, 52, 53, 133, 311; seat of a chief (1330-1480), *id.* 98.
- Chandavat-Bads : Rājput, said to be Gurjjars, IX, pt. i, 495.
- Chānd Bibi : daughter of Hussain Nizām Shāh, married to Ali Adil Shāh of Bijāpur (1564), I, pt. ii, 645; confined (1471) in the fort of Sātāra by Hājī Kishwar Khān; released by Yeklās Khān, *id.* 647 (*see also* XIX, 229, 574); defends Ahmadnagar against the Mughals (1595); murdered by the soldiers of Ahmadnagar (1600), *id.* 624; *see also* XXIII, 420-421, 421 note 3, 424 note 2; well of, in Bijāpur city, *id.* 638.
- Chandela : dynasty in Bundelkhand, I, pt. i, 178.
- Chandelās : division of Gujars, IX, pt. i, 487.
- Chanderi : fort in Thāna district, XIV, 51.
- Chandeshwar : shrine of, near Bhinmāl, I, pt. i, 452 and note 1.
- Chandgad : village in Belgaum district, XXI, 552; I, pt. ii, 568; hill fort, XXIV, 7.
- Chandhari : a village officer in Cutch, V, 101-102.
- Chandi : goddess, IX, pt. i, p. xxxv, 138.
- Chandidevi : shrine of, near Bhinmāl, I, pt. ii, 452.
- Chandipāth : Sanskrit work containing prayers to goddess Chandi, IX, pt. i, 138, 532.
- Chandis, or Chandish Mahādev : temple of, at Bhinmāl, I, pt. i, 462, 463.
- Chandkavte : village in Bijāpur district, temples at, XXIII, 644-645.
- Chand Khān : illegitimate brother of Sultān Bahādur of Gujarāt, is supported by the Portuguese (1532), I, pt. i, 347, 367.
- Chānd Khān : name of a vow-receiving *ginn* or spirit, IX, pt. ii, 130.
- Chāndkhed : village in Poona district, XVIII, pt. iii, 123.
- Chāndli : *see* Sisāng.
- Chāndli : hill in Sātāra district, XIX, 10.
- Chāndod Kanyāli : a town, a holy place on the banks of the Narbada in Baroda, VII, 559-560; *see also* IX, pt. i, 28, 549.
- Chandola : reservoir in Ahmadābād, IV, 17.
- Chandor : sub-division of Nāsik district, its boundaries, area, aspect, climate, water, history, land revenue, stock, holdings, crop and people, XVI, 407-413, 211; survey of (1840-1842), *id.* 218-220; revision survey (1871-1874), *id.* 257-264; town, mints, population, fort and history, *id.* 428-431, 441.
- Chandor : hill range and pass in Nāsik district, XVI, 130; I, pt. ii, 355, 512. *See* Sātāmālās.
- Chandor Yādavs : kings in Nāsik district (850-1060), XVI, 185, 430.
- Chandra : I, pt. ii, 511. *See* Soma Karād Silāhāra, *id.* 545.
- Chandra : the moon, worshipped as a planet, IX, pt. i, 392.
- Chandra : vegetable poison, common in Konkan and Goa, XXV, 267, 274.
- Chandrāditya : Mularāja's ancestor, I, pt. i, 157.
- Chandrāditya : Pulakeśi or Pulikesin II's second son, I, pt. ii, 185, 186; his charter, *id.* 363; his wife's grant at Nerūr, *id.* 185, 352, 365; and at Kochrem, *id.* 366.
- Chandrāditya : Kolhāpur or Karād Silāhāra prince, I, pt. ii, 254, 545, 546.
- Chandrādityapura : town, modern Chāndor, I, pt. ii, 231, 512; *see also* XVI, 185 and note 4, 430.
- Chandragad : fort in Kolāba district, XI, 269.
- Chandragupta : founder of the Maurya dynasty (B.C. 319), I, pt. i, 13-14; "Introduction to the Early History of the Dakhan," I, pt. ii, ii; extent of his dominions, *id.* 155, 157;

- his relations with the successors of Alexander the Great, *id.* 162, 277, 284; lineage of, *id.* 578, 579, 580, 582, 584.
- Chandragupta: Rāshtrakūta officer, I, pt. ii, 413.
- Chandragupta I: third Gupta king (A. D. 349-369), I, pt. i, 61, 67; *see also* I, pt. ii, 580.
- Chandragupta II: fifth Gupta king (A. D. 396-415), inscriptions, coins, founded Gupta era (291), I, pt. i, 65-67, 86, 129; son and successor of Samudragupta, I, pt. ii, 361 note 3; defeat of stranger leaders by, IX, pt. i, 444, 448, 453; power of the Kushāns broken by, *id.* 491.
- Chandrajot: physic-nut in Khāndesh district, XII, 153.
- Chandrakānta: or moon-stone, I, pt. ii, 437, note 5.
- Chandralekhā: *see* Chandālādevi.
- Chandramauli: moon-crowned, name for Shiv, IX, pt. i, 397.
- Chandramil: old town, Chola, king of, XXIV, 219.
- Chandraprabha: eighth Jain *tirthankar*, figure of, in Chakreshvar temple at Sopāra, XIV, 337.
- Chandrapura: identified with Chandāvar near Gokarna, I, pt. i, 171 and note 1; *see also* I, pt. ii, 537, 568.
- Chandrarāja: third Kolhāpur Silāhāra prince, I, pt. ii, 254.
- Chandrarao More: Jāvli chief, history of the family (1653), XIX, 230-231; assassinated by Shivaji, *id.* 232-233, 470.
- Chandrasen: Kshatriya king of Oudh; Kāyasth Prabhus claim descent from, IX, pt. i, 68.
- Chandrasen Jādhav: Dhanāji's son, his quarrel with his father's karkūn Bālāji Vishvanath; is defeated at Deur by Haibat Rao Nimbalkar under the orders of Shāhu; retires to Kolhāpur and thence to Nizām-ul-Mulk and obtains from him Bālki in *jāghir*, I, pt. ii, 598; Shāhu's commander-in-chief (1710), XVIII, pt. ii, 241; *see also* XX, 254, 256.
- Chandra Sri: Andhrabhritya prince (208-211), coins of, I, pt. ii, 166, 168.
- Chandraul: *see* Chandrāvatī.
- Chandrāvatī: in Pālanpur, ruins of an ancient city at, history of, V, 339-341; visited by Kumārāpāla, I, pt. i, 185, 188; capital of Visalādeva, 204; Parmāra possession, 470; settlement of Pārsis in, IX, pt. ii, 189.
- Chandravansa: clan, started by Vachha, IX, pt. i, 450.
- Chandrāyan: a moon-vow, details of, IX, pt. i, 400; *see* Planet, Moon.
- Chandrika: poisonous plant common in Konkan and Goa, XXV, 267.
- Chandrikādevi: wife of the Western Chālukya king Someśvara I, I, pt. ii, 438. *See* Chandālādevi.
- Chandrikādevi: wife of the Ratta chieftain Lakshmidēva I, I, pt. ii, 556. *See* Chandālādevi.
- Chandrike: I, pt. ii, 556. *See* Chandālādevi and Chandrikādevi.
- Chandrya: pass in Nāsik district, XVI, 129.
- Chandugideva: officer of the Kalachurya king Ahavamalla, I, pt. ii, 487, 489, 570.
- Chandul: Indian lark, IX, pt. ii, 99.
- Chandul: XXV, 234.
- Chāndvad: old rupee, X, 154.
- Changa A'sa: Dāwar, religious layman, works miracles, renews and extends the Pārsi faith, IX, pt. ii, 187; builds a fire-temple at Navasāri for the Sanjān fire, *id.* 188; continues the practice of referring religious points to Persian priests, *id.* 189; is appointed Desai of Navasāri (1419), *id.* 200 note 1.
- Chāngadeva: grandson of Bhīskārachārya, founds a *matha* at Pātnā for the study of his grand-father's *Siddhāntasīromani* and other works, I, pt. ii, 244, 526.
- Chāngadeva: councillor of prince Govana of the Nikumbha family, I, pt. ii, 460.
- Chāngadevayya: Vikramāditya VI's officer, I, pt. ii, 450.
- Chāngdev: place of interest in Khāndesh district, XII, 437.
- Changis: landholders in Gujarāt, special community of part foreign descent, IX, pt. ii, 11, 15.
- Changizi: old coin in Surat and other districts worth 8 to 10 annas, I, pt. i, 222 note 2.
- Changizkhān: IX, pt. i, 458; raised the name of Bida, his own clan or stock, to the highest rank, *id.* 459; his wise policy towards the conquered in Central Asia, *id.* 460.
- Changizkhān: powerful Gujarāt noble, protects the Merzās, is assassinated by Sidi Jhujheir-khān (1568), IX, pt. ii, 10, 12.
- Chāngodeva: original name of Hemachandra, I, pt. i, 191.
- Chānka: island in Kāthiawār, VIII, 28, 67.
- Channa: fodder plant, XXV, 277.
- Channabāsava: nephew of Basāva, incarnation of Kārttikeya, I, pt. ii, 479; flies to Ulavi, *id.* 480, 481, 484. *See* Chenna Basāva.
- Channabāsava-Purāna: sacred book of the Lingāyata, I, pt. ii, 435, 437 and note 5, 478, 479, 480 and note 5, 481.
- Chānod: place of interest in Rewa Kānthā, VI, 159-161.
- Chāpa: family of Bhīnmāl, I, pt. i, 139, 463 note 2, 526.
- Chāpa: dynasty, I, pt. i, 138 and note 1; I, pt. ii, 313 note 3. *See* Gurjaras.
- Chāpa: Chaura, leading Gujar stock name, IX, pt. i, 459, 479; Sanskritised into Chāpotkata, *id.* 488, 489; *see* Chāvadās.
- Chāpa: Champa, companion of Vanrāja (A. D. 720-780), IX, pt. i, 488 note 5; founder of Chāpaner, *id.* 294 note 4, 455 note 1, *id.* 488; by one account was a Bhil, by another account a Vānia, *id.* 294 note 4, 455 note 1, 488 note 5.
- Chāpadās: name of Chorvād Shrāvaks, IX, pt. i, 488.
- Chāpanir: Chāpaner, in Central Gujarāt, called after Chāpa its founder, IX, pt. i, 455 note 1, 488; settlement of Brahma-Kshatrias at, capture of, by Mahomed Begāda (A. D. 1484), *id.* 55; seat of a Bhil dynasty, *id.* 294; dynastic seat, *id.* p. ix; *see also* Champaner.
- Chāpas: *see* Chāvadās.

- Cháphá:** *Michelia champaca*, flowering tree in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 45.
- Cháphal:** village in Sátára district, temple and fair at, XIX, 460-461.
- Chaplets:** use of, by Málvan and Vengurla women, X, 110 note 1.
- Chaplin:** Mr., Madras Civilian, under Mr. Mountstuart Elphinstone, I, pt. ii, 665; Collector of the Maráthá Country, XXII, 432; Agent of the Southern Maráthá Country, XXI, 413.
- Chapman:** Mr. F. S., wounded in a skirmish with Bhágoji (1857), XVI, 200; hanged a Trimbak Bráhmán for treason, *id.* 660; *see* also XVII, 419.
- Chápotkata:** Gurjjara origin of, I, pt. i, 467; Sanskrit form of Cháp or Chávada, *id.* 150; meaning strong bow, IX, pt. i, 454, 480, 485 note 9, 488, 489 note 2, 497, 499; I, pt. ii, 409 note 1. *See* Chándas and Chávadás.
- Chappal:** food plant, XXV, 160.
- Char:** timber tree, found in several districts, XXV, 53; XII, 25; XVIII, pt. i, 45.
- Charadri:** family of birds in Ratnágiri district, X, 90.
- Charai:** pass in Násik district, XVI, 128.
- Charana:** Vedic schools of Bráhmans, I, pt. ii, 148.
- Chárans:** class of bards and actors in Gujarát, strength and distribution, IX, pt. i, 207, 214; origin, different accounts of, created by Shiv, were super-human spirit-beings settled on earth, bardic account, 214 and note 1, 215; facts showing that they were donkey graziers; some of them passed as Bráhmans, *id.* 215, 438; traces of Gujar element in, *id.* 488 and note 2, 499; divisions, four sections of, *id.* 215; appearance; language, house; food; dress; ornaments, *id.* 216; condition, *id.* 216, 220; callings as bards, *id.* 217; holders of large grants of land and villages, *id.* 217 note 1; as husbandmen, *id.* 217; as beggars receiving presents at feasts and marriages, instances of the extravagance of their demands and violence in enforcing them, *id.* 217 and note 2; as graziers, cattle-sellers, pack-carriers; their self-sacrifice as guards or *valavás* to travellers and goods, *id.* 217 note 3; as security, *id.* 217; as court-poets, *id.* 219; *Trága* or self-sacrifice of, *id.* 218 and note 1; Mr. Ovan's details of a case of self-sacrifice (A. D. 1820), *id.* 218 and note 2; beliefs, Cháran women are supposed to have supernatural power; instances of Cháran women's suicides; popular goddesses of north Gujarát believed to be the spirits of Cháran women, *id.* 216 and note 1; dread of Cháran ghost, *id.* 218-219; religion, devotees of goddesses, their chief places of pilgrimage, poets and holy men among, *id.* 220; customs, *id.* 220-222; in Cutch, V, 75-76; in Baroda, VII, 63-64; in Káthiáwár, VIII, 136-137; husbandmen in Thar, XIII, 18.
- Cháran Vanjári:** a caste in Khándesh, XII, 109; *see* also Lamán.
- Chareol:** live, is used in purification, ix, pt. i, 356; in cases of witchcraft, in cattle-plague, *id.* 357; making of, in Sholápur, XX, 10.
- Chard:** food plant, XXV, 180.
- Charegaon:** village in Sátára district, a trade-centre, XIX, 215, 461.
- Charitable institutions:** in Surat, II, 328; in Broach, *id.* 555.
- Charity:** duty enjoyed by Musalmán law, IX, pt. ii, 126, 171 note 2; secret, among Memans, *id.* 52 and note 4; vow to give in, *id.* 127.
- Chár-Jumágis:** first four Fridays after marriage, IX, pt. ii, 167.
- Charkha:** taluka in Káthiáwár, VIII, 404.
- Charlotte Lake:** at Mátherán, XIV, 246.
- Charmæ:** tribe mentioned by Pliny, I, pt. i, 532, 534.
- Charms:** as safeguards against spirit attacks, IX, pt. i, 420; belief in, IX, pt. ii, 30, 147; 155; used by Mátherán tribes, XIV, 263.
- Charoli:** food plant, XXV, 150; oil-yielding plant, *id.* 217; yields dyes, *id.* 242.
- Charotar:** fertile tract of land in Kaira, III, 2; Kanbis' pleasant land, IX, pt. i, 155 and note 1.
- Charter, Royal:** to suppress interlopers, XXVI, pt. I, 83; to establish Admiralty Court in Bombay, *id.* 83-84; of year 1693, *id.* 103; proclaimed in Bombay (1753), XXVI, pt. i, 301.
- Charters:** obtained by the English Company from Delhi (1613), II, 76; by the Dutch (1618, 1709), *id.* 87, 115; by the Portuguese (1707), *id.* 115.
- Chátrthán:** place of interest in Khándesh, XII, 438.
- Chárubenna:** river mentioned in a grant at Chiplúna, I, pt. ii, 356. *See* Várubenná.
- Charubhakshana:** minor ceremony during marriage rites, IX, pt. i, 45.
- Charuli:** timber tree, common in Konkan as far as Baroda, XXV, 53.
- Chár Yári:** IX, pt. ii, 34. *See* Jaáfari Bohorás.
- Chás:** bird, worship of, IX, pt. i, 157, 382. *See* Kingfisher.
- Chashtana:** founder of the Káthiáwár Kshatrapas (B. C. 10-A. D. 5), appearance of his coins, XVI, 616-617; his date determined, *id.* 619-620.
- Chashtana:** second Kshatrapa (A. D. 130), coins of pt. i, 29-31, 32, I, pt. ii, 157; Satrap, *id.* 159; relations of Gotamiputra and his successors with, *id.* 160-161, 170.
- Chátáli:** *see* Sátáni.
- Chatarapana:** Sátákarni prince, his regnal year, I, pt. ii, 152, 154; Andhrabhritya king (A. D. 20), XVIII, pt. ii, 213.
- Chatarki:** village in Bijápur district, temple, XXIII, 645.
- Chatarkot:** hill fort in Bundelkhand, I, pt. ii, 396.
- Chatarshingi:** hill temple near Poona city, fair at, XVIII, pt. iii, 362.
- Chatarsingh:** *see* Saptashring.
- Chát, Habeli:** sub-division in Rewa-Kántha, VI, 123.
- Chatium:** timber tree, common in forests, XXV, 100.
- Chatrál:** a village in Baroda, VII, 592.
- Chatris:** pavilion works, I, pt. i, 453.
- Chátta:** wandering tribe of Hindu converts, IX, pt. ii, 86.

- Chatta: Goa Kádamba feudatory of the Western Chálukya king Jayasimha II, I, pt. ii, 436, 459, 565, 567. *See* Shashthadeva I.
- Chatta: Hāngal Kádamba prince, I, pt. ii, 559, 560, 561.
- Chattaladevi: wife of Vijayāditya I, the Goa Kádamba, I, pt. ii, 565, 568; mother of Kamalādevi, *id.* 569.
- Chattaya: I, pt. ii, 436, 565, 567. *See* Shashthadeva I and Shashthadeva II.
- Chattaya: Hāngal Kádamba Chatta, I, pt. ii, 559, 560.
- Chattaladeva: I, pt. ii, 436. *See* Shashthadeva I.
- Chatter: caste of bodice cloth-sellers in Bijāpur, XXIII, 239.
- Chattimarasa: Kalachurya Bijjala's accountant, I, pt. ii, 473.
- Chattuga: Chatta the Hāngal Kádamba, I, pt. ii, 559, 560.
- Chaturapana: Andhra king, I, pt. i, 38; son of Yajña Sri, I, pt. ii, 153; son-in-law of Rudrāman, *id.* 161; identified with Vāsishthiputra Sātākarni, *id.* 167; (172), *id.* 168; his name engraved in a Nānāghāt reservoir, XIV, 287; his coin found in Sopāra, *id.* 333. *See* Chaturapana.
- Chaturhān: four-handed, Chohān supposed to be derived from, IX, pt. i, 483.
- Chatursing: brother of the Rāja of Sātāra taken prisoner (1812) and confined till death (1818), I, pt. ii, 114. *See* Chitursing.
- Chaturvarga, Chintāmnī: work by Hemādri, I, pt. ii, 249.
- Chaturapana: may be identified with Chaturapana or with Chandaśri, I, pt. ii, 156.
- Chaudadāmpur: village in Dhārwar district, temples and inscriptions at, XXII, 390, 659; record of the Devagiri Yādavas at, I, pt. ii, 526, 527 and note 1; inscription at, *id.* 529; records of the Guttas at, *id.* 578, 580, 581, 582 and note 4, 583.
- Chaudās: of Anhilwād, I, pt. ii, 409 note 1.
- Chaudharpāda: village in Thāna district, XIV, 212.
- Chaudhris: pātil's assistants, XIII, 538; at Kalyān (1828), *id.* 572; a Dakhan name, *id.* 573.
- Chaudri: a caste of palm-tappers in Kānara district, XV, pt. I, 293-295.
- Chaudri or Bohata: pass in Thāna district, XIII, 5, 319.
- Chaugao: place of interest in Khāndesh, XII, 438.
- Chauhāns: Rājputs of Sāmbhār, I, pt. i, 468, 469. *See* Chována.
- Chauk: town in Thāna district, XIV, 51; Goddard's halt at (1781), XIII, 508; Mátherān Points, Little and Great, XIV, 232, 233, 237, 238.
- Chaukal: village in Konkan, Kolhāpur victory at (1806), X, 198.
- Chaukuli: Berād village in Sāvantvādi state, X, 416.
- Chaul: Ptolemy's Semulla, I, pt. ii, 1, 2; Cheul, *id.* 2, 7; caves, *id.* 12; Chemuli, Capital of the Silāhāras, *id.* 16; Silāhāra port, *id.* 21, 543; Chemulya, its rulers helped by Avasira II, the Southern Konkan Silāhāra, *id.* 537; southern boundary of, *id.* 22; district laid waste by Malik Kafur, *id.* 29, 533; port of the second government of the Dakhan under the Bāhmanis, under the Gujarāt kings, *id.* 30; passes to Ahmadnagar kings, *id.* 33; commercial mart, ranked with Surat and Goa, *id.* 34; its imports; horse traffic and silk weavings, *id.* 35; its wood carvings, lacquer work, and its description; its silk manufactures, *id.* 36; port, Moors defeated by D'Almeida (1507), *id.* 43-44; Musalmān city, destroyed by Shivāji, *id.* 41; Portuguese factory (1512-1521); fort built at, by the Portuguese (1523), *id.* 45; Portuguese defeated off and at (1521 and 1530), *id.* 46; its siege by Ahmadnagar troops and defence by Don Francisco De Mascarenhas (1570), fortification of the Portuguese town built (1570) and (1592), *id.* 49; besieged by the Mughals (1612), *id.* 40; magistrate's court, judicial establishment and jail in, *id.* 52; Portuguese fortress and artillery at, *id.* 52; visit of its Patron Saint Xavier to, *id.* 56; exports from, *id.* 62; port, frequented by the English and Dutch ships without hindrance, *id.* 63, 71; besieged by Sambhāji (1683), *id.* 77; taken by the Marāthās (1741), *id.* 85; cession of, to the French, discussed, *id.* 102-103, 174, 282 note 5; Balhāra dependency, X, 193 note 1; a trade centre (1590), XIV, 30; its identification, *id.* 52; Ahmadnagar, troops of, attack Karanja (1571), *id.* 193; Thāna trade diverted to (1347), *id.* 357; negotiations to transfer (1739-1740), XXVI, pt. i, 228, 229, 234-236; held in deposit by the English, transferred to the Marāthās, *id.* 238-242. *See* also Cheul.
- Chaul: food plant, XXV, 186.
- Chaul: head shaving; *see* Madana.
- Chauler: fort in Nāsik district, XVI, 431; old guns at, *id.* 443, 444.
- Chaulukika: I, pt. ii, 340 note 1. *See* Chaulukya.
- Chaulukya: Sanskrit form of Chalkya, I, pt. i, 156; ruling dynasty of Anāhilvāda (A. D. 961-1242); invasion of Somanātha by Māhmad of Ghazni, remission of pilgrim-tax; architectural buildings, ascendancy of Jainism and division of the kingdom among the nobles under the, 156-197; kingdom of, 465; *see* also I, pt. ii, 340 note 1, 525 note 4; or Chálukya, IX, pt. i, 485 and note 7, 486, 501. *See* Solanki.
- Chaunda: Yādava governor of the south, I, pt. ii, 245.
- Chaundarāja Krishna: Yādava king's officer, I, pt. ii, 527. *See* Chaunda.
- Chaundi Setti: I, pt. ii, 527. *See* Chaundarāja.
- Chauning: American cotton planter in Dhārwar (1845), XXII, 290.
- Chaura pl. Chāuras: leading Gurjar stock name, IX, pt. i, 459; masters of Cutch after the fall of the Samrās, I, pt. i, 517; dynasty, 526; Chāvadás, origin of the name, IX,

- pt. i, 488; in Cutch, claim to be *agnikulas*, *id.* 488 note 8; their rule, *id.* 489 and note 1. See *Cháavadás*.
- Chauri: food plant, XXV, 147.
- Chausál: timber mart in Násik, XVI, 431.
- Chausar: Indian backgammon, IX, pt. ii, 173 and note 3.
- Chauth: Marátha contribution, I, pt. i, 388; grant of, in the Mughal Subhás of the Dakhan obtained by Sháhu (1719), I, pt. ii, 655; the outstanding balances of, claimed by the Maráthas from the Nizám (1794), *id.* 606; Piláji gets half of Gujarát (1725), VII, 170; promised to the Peshwá (1726), *id.* 171; of country north of the Máhi got by the Gáikwár (1737), *id.* 174; Marátha claim to one-fourth share of the revenue first levied by Pratáprav Gujar in North Násik (1671), XVI, 101; Marátha claim to, acknowledged in Násik (1720), *id.* 207; Shiváji gets the right of levying, from Bijápur territory (1665), XVIII, pt. ii, 234; Rájáráam levies in Khándesh and Berár (1699), *id.* 239; Chandrasena, sent by Sháhu to collect (1710), *id.* 241; grant to levy, in Dakhan from Delhi (1718), *id.* 243; levied by Rájáráam (1689), XIV, 250; by Chandrasena Jádnav, *id.* 256; levied in the Dakhan by Sháhu, *id.* 260-261; the so-called *chauth* of Angria, *id.* 265; levied by Udáji Powár in Málwá, *id.* 268; Holkar, India and Powár authorized to levy (1725), *id.* 270; Sháhu's claim for, on Haidarábád territory, *id.* 271; *chauth* on Gujarát accepted, *id.* 273; Bájiráv gets the right of levying, in the Dakhan, *id.* 278; given to Báláji Peshwá by the Mughals, *id.* 285; Bápuji Náik collects, in Karnátak, *id.* 287.
- Cháva: Sinda prince of Yelburga, I, pt. ii, 573, 574.
- Cháavadás: of Anahilaváda (720-956), I, pt. i, 124; of Gurjjara race establish a small chiefship at Panchásar which falls in A. D. 696; establish a kingdom at Anahilaváda, their genealogy, 149-155, 463 note 2; their settlements, 464, 465, 466; feudatories of Bhimál, 469; their affliction, 513 note 9; ruling Rájput tribe, IX, pt. i, 480; founders of Anahilaváda (A. D. 746); once lords of Gujarát; their present chiefships; their former rule, their present condition, *id.* 124; proofs of their Gurjjara origin, *id.* 488-489; other names of—Chápas, Chaurás, *id.* 488; Chápas, Chaura, Chávada, a leading Gurjár stock name, *id.* 454, 459, 489; Chapotkata meaning strong bow, Sanskritised form of Chápa or Chávda, *id.* 454, 480, 488; bardic dates of Chaura settlements at different places confirmed, *id.* 479, 488; traces of their rule in Rájputána, in Márwár, in Kachh; traces of, remain in the name Chápadíás; Chorwád, *id.* 488; given credit of introducing the name Gujarát; claim the credit of forming fleets, *id.* 489; other proofs of Gurjjara origin; chiefs of Káthiáwár of the seventh and eighth centuries were Gurjjaras of the Chápa family, *id.* 479; Cháavadás of North Gujarát were Gurjjaras, *id.* 480 note 4; Cháavadás or Chápas, a branch of the Gurjjaras, as the centre of power at Anahilaváda, *id.* 480; a Gujjara king of Bhinnál (A. D. 628), said to belong to the Shri Chápa dynasty, *id.* 488 and note 3. See Chápas, Chaurás, Chápotkátás, Chávotakás, and Chávarás.
- Chávalidevi: wife of Ballála I, I, pt. ii, 493; accomplished in the sciences and in singing and dancing, *id.* 494.
- Chaval-ke-bháji: food plant, XXV, 146.
- Chaván: Gurjjara surname, I, pt. i, 468.
- Chávand: village in Káthiáwár, VIII, 404.
- Chávand: hill in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 4; fort, its history, XVIII, pt. iii, 124-125; fall of (1818), XVIII, pt. ii, 303.
- Chavaya: famine plant common at Mátherán, Rám Ghat and Khandála, XXV, 204.
- Chávda or Chápotkat: a clan of Gujjarát Rájputs in Cutch, V, 67-68; in Káthiáwár, VIII, 109, 277.
- Chávdi: village office, XIII, 576.
- Chavkoni: Akbar's square rupee, X, 154.
- Chavli: pulse, its cultivation in Poona, XVIII, pt. ii, 42, 43.
- Chávotaka, *pl.* Chávotakas: kingdom of the Cháavadas, afflicted by Arab army, I, pt. i, 109; identified with Cháavadás of Panchásar, I, pt. i, 150, 151, 465, 466, 467; king of, defeated by the Tájikás or Arabs, I, pt. ii, 187, 375 and note 7. See Cháavadás.
- Chávre: pass in Kolába district, XI, 115.
- Chávunda I: Sinda prince of Yelburga, I, pt. II, 573; also called Chaunda, *id.* 574.
- Chávunda II: son of Achugi II, the Yelburga Sinda feudatory of Talá III, I, pt. ii, 439, 460, 462; marries the Kalachurya princess Siriyádevi, *id.* 470, 473, 573, 575, 576; see also XXIII, 393-394.
- Chavundaládevi: wife of Tailápa, I, the Havgal Kadamba, I, pt. ii, 559, 560.
- Chávundaráya: I, pt. ii, 428 note 4; feudatory of the Western Chálukya king Someśvara, I, *id.* 439.
- Chawadápúr: village in Dhárwár district, records of the Guttas at, I, pt. ii, 578. See Chandadápúr.
- Cháwarás: identified with Chápas of Bhinnál, I, pt. i, 139. See Cháavadás.
- Chaya Sáhlar: Sanján high priest, brings the Sanján fire to Navsári, IX, pt. ii, 188.
- Chebbi: I, pt. 307. See Chabbi.
- Chechi: branch of Gujars in Panjáb Gujarát; chief branch of, at Pushkar, IX, pt. i, 489-490.
- Chechijna: modern Chinchni (A. D. 100), in Thána district, XIV, 53.
- Chedi: era, I, pt. i, 57, 58 and note 1, 114; dynasty, 114; modern Bundelkhand, *id.* 130, 163; its king present at the bridegroom-choosing of Durlabhádevi, *id.* 163; its king strangled, *id.* 186-187, 469. See Traikutaka and Kalachuri; king of, I, pt. ii, 179; 201, 203; humbled by Tailápa, *id.* 212; attacked by Someśvara I, *id.* 214, 410, 431; country about Jabalpur, *id.* 181, 225, 468; dynasty, *id.* 240; era, *id.* 293 note 2, 310, 313 note 4, 314 note 1, 350 note 1, 374. See Kalachuri Era; lords of the race of, *id.* 380; see Traikutaka and Kalachuri.

- Cheiroptera: sub-order of animals in Ratnágiri district, X, 43.
- Chelas: IX, pt. ii, 19; *see* Khádima.
- Chellaketana: family, I, pt. ii, 403 and note 2, *id.* 420; feudatory chiefs in Kánara (850-950), XV, pt. ii, 84; governed Banavási, *id.* 265.
- Chelna: village in Káthiáwár, VIII, 404.
- Chelvadi: *see* Chalvadi.
- Chembur: village in Thána, its attempted identifications with Saimur, Chemula, Symula, Timulla, XIV, 52, 362; why not Symulla, XI, 270 note 5; causeway and distilleries at, XIII, 323, 398; *see* also I, pt. ii, 174.
- Chemul: why Cheul, XI, 270 note 5.
- Chemula: modern Chaul, I, pt. i, 533, XIII, 423; capital of the Siláháras, I, pt. ii, 11, XIV, 52; probably capital of Kapardi II, *id.* 148; mentioned in Kánheri caves, *id.* 172, 173, 189. *See* Chaul.
- Chemuli: modern Chaul, I, pt. ii, 543, XI, 272.
- Chemulya: Chaul, I, pt. ii, 537.
- Chemwal: Chaul, I, pt. ii, 282 note 5, 37.
- Chena: food plant cultivated in hilly parts throughout India, XXV, 184.
- Chenah: *see* Chena.
- Chendiya: port in Kánara district, its trade, XV, pt. ii, 65, 66, 67; people, *id.* 277.
- Chendni: suburb of Thána, XIV, 346.
- Chendurog: cattle throat disease, XV, pt. ii, 221.
- Chengiri: kings, subdued by Vishnuvardhana, I, pt. ii, 495 and note 8; country ruled over by Vishnuvardhana, *id.* 499.
- Chenna: Siva's attendant, I, pt. ii, 482.
- Chenna Basava: nephew of Basava, helps Basava in propounding his new doctrine; after Basava's death surrenders all his property to the king and is admitted into favour; becomes the sole leader of the Lingáyats and shapes the creed of his sect, I, pt. ii, 227. *See* Channa Basava.
- Chennabhairadevi: Bhatkal Jain princess (1450); XV, pt. ii, 271, 275 and note 2, 283, 284. *See* Baira Devi.
- Chenna hurbara: food plant, XXV, 152.
- Chenopodiaceae: an order of food plant, XXV, 169; an order of famine plants, *id.* 203.
- Chenopodium: *album*, food plant, XXV, 169; *viride*, food plant, *id.* 169.
- Chequered Water Snake: in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 76-77.
- Chera: kingdom of, conquered by Pulikeśi II, I, pt. i, 111, I, pt. ii, 143; country about Maisur ruled by the Ganga family, *id.* 183, 189, 197; subdued by Krishna III, *id.* 207; king made subject to Vikramáditya, *id.* 219; defeated by Someśvara II, *id.* 333; humbled by Singhana, *id.* 525; territory, *id.* 298, 308; country ruled over by Vishnuvardhana, *id.* 499; kings of, defeated by the Western Chalukya king Jayasimha II, I, pt. ii, 213, 436.
- Cherambola: food plant cultivated in gardens, XXV, 171.
- Cherphal tephli: oil-yielding plant, XXV, 222.
- Cherty Deposits: in Bijápur, XXIII, 45.
- Cherupinai: oil-yielding plant, XXV, 214.
- Chess: IX, pt. ii, 173 and note 1.
- Chestnut: water, *singodás*, food plant, IX, pt. i, 505.
- Chethi: timber tree, XXV, 78.
- Chetri: caste of husbandmen in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 341, 344.
- Cheul: XI, 142, 143; Cheul or Jival, *id.* 143, 144, 146, 151, 155, 156; position, various spellings of the name, *id.* 269 and note 1; history, traditional, early Hindu, Ptolemy, (150), Kánheri inscriptions (130), Periplus (247), Kosmas (525), Hiuen Tisang (642), Arab travellers, Masudi (915), Mubalhili (941), Al Istakhri (950), Ibu Haukal (976), Al Beruni (1030), Al Idrisi (1130), *id.* 270-272; Devgiri Yádavs (1312), Vijayánagar kings (1336-1587), Báhmaṇis (1347-1490), Nikitius' accounts (1470), Varthema's account (1503-1508), Portuguese appearance at (1505), battle at, between the Portuguese and Musalmáns (1508), Barbosa's account (1514), Portuguese factory at (1516), first Musalmán fort at Korle (1570), Portuguese Cheul besieged (1571), Linschot's account (1583), second successful Musalmán attempt to fortify Korle (1592), battle at Korle and success of the Portuguese (1594), Pyrdard's (1602-1608) account, Della Valle's (1623-1625) account, Bocarro's (1634) account, revenue and expenditure (1634), trade (1634), condition (1640-1668), besieged by Sambhájí (1683), Coutinho's account (1728), ceded to the Maráthás (1739), the French at (1777), *id.* 273-286; description, objects of interest, Portuguese ruins, the castle, the cathedral, the hospital, Jesuit monastery, Church of the Augustinians, St. Barbara's Tower, Dominican Church, St. Xavier's Chapel, *id.* 287-298; Hindu and Musalmán objects of interest; dancing girls' house, Someshwar temples, response-giving Maruti, Buddhist caves, Dattatraya's shrine, Hamam Khana, mosque, Rajkot fort, landing place, Musalmán dome, old tombs, Mabálakshmi temple, battle stones, water palace, Bameshvar temple, Angria's tomb, *id.* 299-310. *See* also I, pt. i, 351, 513, 516, I, pt. ii, 2, 7; caves at, *id.* 12; under the Babámáni rule (1347-1500), *id.* 620; Chitpávan's head-quarters, IX, pt. i, 439; beautiful white people of, *id.* 498 note 2; early Arab settlement at, IX, pt. ii, 1 note 1; Musalmáns found at, *id.* 2 note 1; Pársi settlements in, fire-worshippers and fire temples mentioned at, IX, pt. ii, 186. *See* Chaul.
- Chevari: food plant, XXV, 188.
- Cheul: identified with Chaul, XIV, 52.
- Chhabina: a Thána boat, literally a guard-boat, XIII, 719.
- Chhadi-Nom: mace-ninth, special festival day on dark ninth of Shrāvan, sacred to Zahir Pir, IX, pt. i, 336 note 1; origin, observances and procession, *id.* 524, 525.
- Chhagalaga: king, grandfather of Sanakanika, I, pt. i, 64 note 3, 65.
- Chhalala: táluka in Káthiáwár, VIII, 403.

- Chbaliar : state in Rewa Kántha, VI, 152.
 Chhandánusásana : work on prosody, compiled by Hemachandra, I, pt. i, 193.
 Chbandasa : obsolete language, I, pt. ii, 141.
 Chhani : a large village in Baroda, VII, 154.
 Chhaparband : caste of Musalmán thatchers in Bijápúr, XXIII, 296 ; Hindu caste in Poona, XVIII, pt. i, 394-395.
 Chhapardhalli : village in Dhárwár, temple at, XXII, 660.
 Chhara : a caste of Hindu converts, in Gujarát, labourers, also called Ghágharias, or petticoat people, Moslims in name only, IX, pt. ii, 86.
 Chhároli : village in Láta country, I, pt. ii, 392-393.
 Chhathe : goddess, worship of, is also called Sathi or Mother Sixth, IX, pt. ii, 229.
 Chhathi Pujan : or *Shashthi Pujan*. See *Destiny Worship*.
 Chhatigarh : province, under the eastern branch of the Chedi dynasty, I, pt. ii, 240.
 Chhatri : caste of husbandmen in Belgaum, XXI, 106 ; in Kolhápúr XXIV, 88. See *Kshatriya* and *Killikatar*.
 Chhatti : sixth-day celebration after birth, IX, pt. ii, 155.
 Chhaya : village in Káthiáwár, VIII, 403.
 Chher : place of interest, in Cutch, V, 219.
 Chhetri : see *Mushtiger*.
 Chhindwára : district in Central Provinces, VI, pt. ii, 420.
 Chhipá : caste of calenders, sub-division of Bhavsars, Vaishnavs in religion, IX, pt. i, 179 ; converts of the Gujaráti and Márwádi castes of the same name, Sunnis by religion, IX, pt. ii, 71-72 ; believe in the Bukhari Pir, *id.* 127 note 2.
 Chhittarája : Siláhára king (1026), I, pt. ii, 436, 539, 542, 543. See *Chhittarája Dev*.
 Chhittarája Dev : eleventh Siláhára king (1025), XIII, 422 note 1 ; mention of, as king of 1,400 Konkan villages in a copper-plate, *id.* 425. See also I, pt. ii, 18.
 Chhokra : caste of hereditary servants in Mahi Kántha, V, 374.
 Chhota Udepur : Rewa Kántha state, VII, 2 ; boundaries, aspect, rivers, hills, climate, crops, population, sub-divisions, history, family tree of its chiefs, 110-115. See also IX, pt. i, 125, I, pt. ii, 315 ; defeat of Tatyá Topi at, I, pt. i, 445.
 Chhuravana : modern Chorawne, in Ratnágiri district, I, pt. ii, 347 note 2.
 Chhacole : town in Madras, grants at, I, pt. ii, 297.
 Chichli : village in Ahmadnagar, pond at, XVII, 714.
 Chichni : town, seized by Bhimrája, I, pt. ii, 27.
 Chicken-pox : IX, pt. i, 368, 372. See *Achhabda*.
 Chickrassia : timber tree, XXV, 45 ; *Nimmonii tabularis*, XXV, 45 ; *velutina*, *id.* 46.
 Chien : timber tree, cultivated in gardens in various parts, XXV, 89.
 Chidrusht : part of the *Zend Avesta*, IX, pt. ii, 211 note 2 (12).
 Chiefs : list of, in Káthiáwár, VIII, 314, 703-706 ; in Khándesh and Násik, their states, early history and powers, I, pt. ii, 632, 633.
 Chiefships : Rájput, in Gujarát, IX, pt. i, 123.
 Chigri Betkar : see *Advichincher*.
 Chikalgaon : village in Kolába district, XI, 310.
 Chikalvohol : village in Násik district, Hemádpanti temple and pond at, XVI, 431.
 Chikanji : village in Dhárwár district, temple and inscriptions at, XXII, 660.
 Chikarya : Vaisya, builds a Jaina temple, I, pt. ii, 201, 413.
 Chikhal : a Portuguese tenure in Thána, XIII, 550 ; (1817), *id.* 564.
 Chikhli : sub-division of Surat district, II, 285-288 ; town, *id.* 298 ; ceded to the Company (1776), VII, 194-195 ; ceded in 1802, *id.* 206 ; see also I, pt. i, 412.
 Chikhli : state in Khándesh district, XII, 607.
 Chikhli : canal in Sátára district, XIX, 154-155.
 Chikhli : village in Kolhápúr, market, school, XXIV, 296.
 Chikka : father of Bichana, I, pt. ii, 243.
 Chikka Bágewadi : village in Belgaum district, record at, I, pt. ii, 526, 527.
 Chikkadeva : subordinate of Vichana, I, pt. ii, 524 ; officer of the Gutta prince Joyideva, *id.* 583.
 Chikkaketayya : minister of Vira-Narasimha III, I, pt. ii, 509.
 Chikka Muddanúr : in the Nizam's dominions, record at, I, pt. ii, 523.
 Chikkanarí : village in Dhárwár district, XXII, 660.
 Chikkerur : village in Dhárwár district, pond, temples and inscriptions at, XXII, 660.
 Chik Kuruvina : caste of weavers in Bijápúr, XXIII, 259-262.
 Chiklodar : hill in Pálanpur state, V, 282.
 Chikodi : old rupee, X, 154.
 Chikodi : sub-division of Belgaum district, its details, boundaries, area, aspect, soil, climate, water, stock, crops, people, *id.* 497-499 ; survey of (1853-54), *id.* 440-443 ; disputes about, I, pt. ii, 657 ; town, XXI, 553.
 Chikotra : river in Kolhápúr, feeder of the Vedganga, XXIV, 11.
 Chikra : timber tree, XXV, 59.
 Chiku : food plant, XXV, 163.
 Chikurde : village in Sátára, temple, XIX, 461.
 Chilam : bowl of a tobacco pipe, IX, pt. ii, 111 note 1.
 Chilbinj : timber tree, common in *gháts*, XXV, 101.
 Child, Sir John : Governor and President of Bombay, appointed general and admiral of the Company's sea and land forces (1684), XXVI, pt. i, 92 ; his death (1690), *id.* 103 ; see also XIII, 479, 480, X, 361 note 4.
 Child-givers : dead saints, trees near the tombs of certain saints, IX, pt. ii, 147-148. See *Amil*.
 Child-marriage : origin of the custom of, XVIII, pt. i, 539.
 Chilla : timber tree, common in *gháts*, XXV, 81.

- Chillah : period of forty days during which an exorcist learns his incantation, IX, pt. ii, 144.
- Chillies : cultivation of, in Ratnágiri district, X, 149; in Khándesh, XII, 169; in Thána, XIII, 294; in Násik, XVI, 105; in Poona, XVIII, pt. ii, 51; in Dhárwár, XXII, 280-281.
- Chimalgi : village, in Bijápur district, temples and inscriptions at, XXIII, 645; survey of, *id.* 481.
- Chimanájiráv : brother of Bájiráo II, Peshwa, captures Chámpaner, I, pt. i, 309, 322, 391, 392; is appointed Peshwá's subhadár of Gujarát, *id.* 411. See Chimnáji Mádhavráv.
- Chimangaon : village in Sátára district, temple, XIX, 461.
- Chima Sáheb : brother of Shiváji IV (1837-1866) of Kolhápur, XXIV, 243.
- Chimnáji Appa : Peshwá's brother, takes Bassein (1739), I, pt. ii, 84; Marátha general, attacks Jánjira (1731), XI, 149; besieges Bassein (1739), *id.* 151; his conquests in Thána, siege of Bassein (1739), XIII, 493; British negotiations with, *id.* 495; takes Dáhnú (1739), XIV, 54; Kelva-Máhim, *id.* 199; Sirgaon fort, *id.* 313; Tárápur, *id.* 344-345; granted a *jágir* in Supa, reduces Portuguese possessions in the Konkan (1739), XVIII, pt. ii, 243-244; made commander by Sháhu, XIX, 267; captures Bassein, *id.* 280; asks the English to support Mánáji Angria, joins him, *id.* 282-283; his death, *id.* 284; negotiations with (1737), XXVI, pt. i, 187-188; Bassein surrendered to (1739), *id.* 211-213; Captain Inchbird sent to, *id.* 214-216.
- Chimnáji Jádhar : Bráhmañ rebel (1839), XVIII, pt. ii, 307.
- Chimnáji Mádhavráv : eighth Peshwa (1796), XVIII, pt. ii, 272-274. See Chimnáji Appa.
- Chimnáji Pandit : opposed to Bájiráv I, taken prisoner by him (1731), VII, 172-173.
- Chimolo : perhaps Cheul, XI, 270 and note 1.
- China : I, pt. ii, p. ii; army of, marching from Mághadha to Bamian, I, pt. i, 497; vessels coming from, *id.* 513, 522, 528; religion of, *id.* 530; early trade connection of Persia with; Persians going to; fire temples in, IX, pt. ii, 183 note 4 continued on pages 184, 185; first modern Pársi visitor to, *id.* 195 note 2; its trade relation with the Parthians (B. C. 255-235 A. D.), XIII, 413; Western India trade with (150), *id.* 416; Indians in (550), *id.* 420; trade with Thána coast (810-1260), *id.* 429; exports of cotton cloth to, *id.* 430; imports of gold and silver from, *id.* 431; her ships in Thána ports, *id.* 432; exports of gold, silver, silk, porcelain, etc., from (1660-1710), *id.* 487; Bombay trade with (1800-1810), *id.* 519.
- Chinch : pass in Násik district, XVI, 130.
- Chinch : timber tree, common in hedges in Bombay, XXV, 71; food plant, *id.* 153; famine plant, *id.* 198; oil-yielding plant, *id.* 217, XVIII, pt. I, 45.
- Chinchali : village in Dhárwár district, inscription at, I, pt. ii, 422 note 5.
- Chinchani : village in Belgaum, lapse of (1836), XXI, 407.
- Chinchdidi Mosque : at Bijápur, XXIII, 631-632.
- Chinchgaon : hill in Sholápur district, XX, 2-3.
- Chinchinda : food plant, XXV, 169.
- Chinchkbed : see Máheji.
- Chinchli : state in Khándesh district, XII, 604.
- Chinchli : village in Kolhápur, temple at, XXIV, 276; cattle fair at, *id.* 25, 57.
- Chinchni : an old town in Thána district, a dispensary at, XIV, 53, 345.
- Chincholi : village in Násik district, I, pt. ii, 515.
- Chincholi : village in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 714.
- Chinchona Plantation : at Mahábaleshvar, XIX, 508-509.
- Chinchuli : identified with modern Chincholi in Násik district, I, pt. ii, 515.
- Chinchvad : rupees, Marátha assessment paid in, XIII, 561.
- Chinchvad : town in Poona district, railway station, Dev family and temples at, XVIII, pt. iii, 125-127.
- Chinchvali : I, pt. ii, 364 note 1. See Chinchvalya.
- Chinchvalya : identified with Chincholi in Nizám's dominions, I, pt. ii, 364 note 1.
- Chinese : authors, effects of their writings on Indian history, "Introduction to the Early History of the Dakhan," I, pt. ii; proposal to establish a colony of, in Sálsette (1794), *id.* 123; in Kánára, XV, pt. i, 411; in Poona, XVIII, pt. i, 538; element of the, in Indian architecture (915-1500), XI, 272 note 2, 469.
- Chingleput : district in Madras, I, pt. ii, 421.
- Chini-badham : food plant, XXV, 151.
- Chini Mahal : Bijápur palace, XXIII, 619.
- Chini-naranghi : food plant, found in Konkan, XXV, 149.
- Chinklichkhán : see Nizám-ul-mulk.
- Chin Mulgund : village in Dhárwár district, temple and inscriptions at, XXII, 660.
- Chinni : food plant, XXV, 126.
- Chinri : reef in Káthiáwár, VIII, 31.
- Chintakuntha : village mentioned in a grant found at Haidarábád (Dakhan), I, pt. ii, 364.
- Chintámanráo : of Éangli (1800), wounded by Dhundia Wágh, I, pt. ii, 662; helps Colonel Wellesley against Dhundiya Wágh, XXIV, 348; helps in suppressing the rebellion of 1844; his death (1851), *id.* 350, 352.
- Chinto Rámchandra Phadnis : leads (1800) the small garrison of Ajra against Harpávida and Bellevádi and storms Ibráhimpur, XXIV, 290.
- Chintz : timber tree, XXV, 65.
- Chinvat : way to heaven, IX, pt. ii, 211 note 2 (5). See Dámdat.
- Chionamthus Malabarica : timber tree, common in gháts, XXV, 98.
- Chip : pass in Násik district, XVI, 128.
- Chiplun : sub-division of Ratnágiri district, details of, account, X, 2, 301-303; trade, (1880), *id.* 180; town, population, trade, manufactures, management, history, rock temples, *id.* 324-326. See also I, pt. ii, 9, 173, 186, 337 note 2; Mallikárjun's inscription at,

- I, pt. i, 186, 540, 546; Chitpāvan head-quarters, I, pt. ii, 27, 35; Pulikeśin II's grant at, *id.* 345, 356.
- Chipluna: *see* Chitpāvan.
- Chipur: village in Baroda, the scene of Muhammad Ghori's success over Prathirāj (1193), VII, 619.
- Chipurapalle: grant at, I pt. ii, 357 note 1.
- Chirās: memorial stones, IX, pt. i, 363.
- Chirchira: timber tree found in Parwar *ghāt* and Nilghiries, XXV, 113.
- Chiretta: medicinal plant, XXV, 261, 262.
- Chirikya: *see* Chaulukyas, I, pt. i.
- Chironji: timber tree, XXV, 53.
- Chirphal: timber tree, XXV, 31.
- Chirput: food plant, XXV, 167.
- Chisat: *see* school, IX, pt. ii, 8 note 3.
- Chishtis: chief Sayad family in Gujarāt, IX, pt. ii, 5 note 1 (4); branch of the Faruki section of Shaikhs, descendants of Sheikh Nizam-ud-din Chishti, *id.* 8 note 2; Hindu converts of the Chishti school, *id.* 8 note 3, 74.
- Chitakul: village in Kánara district, probably the Sindābur and Cintacola of medieval and Portuguese travellers and historians, history, XV, pt. ii, 277-279; trade centre (1500), *id.* 50; mentioned in the *Turkish Seaman's Guide* (1554), *id.* 51; a fort built at (1505), *id.* 103; Varthema's description of (1503), *id.* 104; attacked by Dalboquerque (1510), *id.* 108; mentioned by Barbosa (1514), *id.* 112; paid 400 rice bags to the Portuguese as tribute (1514), *id.* 114; mention of, by Barros (1582), *id.* 118; mentioned by Baldæus, (1660), *id.* 125; Chitakul fort built by Sonda chiefs (1715), *id.* 133.
- Chitaldurg: district in Mysore, I, pt. ii, 285 note 5, 443, 454; inscription at, *id.* 457.
- Chitārā: section of Mochis, XI, pt. i, 194.
- Chitāri: caste of painters in Ratnāgiri, X, 415, 418, 438.
- Chitās: Chohan Mers converted to Islām, IX, pt. i, 493.
- Chithal: place of interest in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 404, 495.
- Chitoda: fort in Rājputāna, I, pt. i, 184; inscription of Kumarapāla at, *id.* 188. *See* Chitrakuta.
- Chitodi: caste of traders in Khāndesh, XII, 58.
- Chitor: Mauryas of, afflicted by Arab army, I, pt. i, 109 note 1, 513 note 9; visited by Kumarapāla in his exile, *id.* 183; defence of, against Arabs, IX, pt. i, 486, 494; capture of, by Bappa, *id.* 494 note 3; Bappa founded a kingdom at, *id.* 495 note 3. *See* also IX, pt. ii, 1 note 1.
- Chitpāvan: sub-division of Maharāshtra Brāhmins, creation of, I, pt. ii, 27, 113, 245, IX, pt. i, 51; are said to be off-spring of ship-wrecked strangers whom Parasharām purified with fire, *id.* 436, 438, 449, 486; said to be Persian priests, *id.* 439; in Ratnāgiri district, their origin, character, peculiarities, X, 111-113; dialect, peculiarities of, *id.* 111 note 4; land-holders, *id.* 138; in Sāvantvādī, *id.* 411; in Khāndesh, XII, 50-52; in Ahmadnagar, XVII, 59; in Poona, origin, settlement, rise, family stocks, surnames, appearance, language, houses, furniture, food, dress, ornaments, character, occupations, daily life, religion, birth, sixth day, sun-showing, birthday, shaving, thread-girding, marriage, puberty, pregnancy, and death ceremonies, XVIII, pt. i, 99-158; in Sātāra, XIX, 54-55; in Dhārwar, XXII, 95-96; in Bijāpur district, XXIII, 89; in Kolāba and Jānjira, XI, 44, 411; in Thāna, XIII, 63, 75-76, 521; in Kānāra, XV, pt. i, 128-129; in Nāsik, XVI, 40; in Belgaum, XXI, 90; in Kolhāpur, XXIV, 43.
- Chitpol: *see* Chitpāvan.
- Chitra: vegetable poison, common in Gujarāt and Konkan, XXV, 266.
- Chitrakar: in Dhārwar, *see* Jīngār.
- Chitrakṛpā: registrar to Dharmarāja, judge of the dead, said to be founder of Kāyasths, IX, pt. i, 60 and note 2, 67.
- Chitrak: vegetable poison, XXV, 266.
- Chitrakantla: breed of horses, I, pt. i, 111; charger of Vikramāditya I, I, pt. ii, 186, 322 note 8, 358 note 1, 361.
- Chitrakathi: caste of picture showmen in Kolāba district, XI, 73; in Thāna XIII, 96; in Ahmadnagar, XVII, 178; in Poona, XVIII, pt. i, 448-450; in Sātāra, XIX, 117.
- Chitrakot: hill fort in Bundelkhand, I, pt. ii, 396.
- Chitrakuta: peak of Abu, I, pt. i, 169; modern Chitor, *id.* 183, 469.
- Chitrakuta: fortress, apparently Chitrakot or Chatarakot in Bundelkhand, I, pt. ii, 207, 396, 420.
- Chitramāya: Pallava prince killed by Udayachandra, I, pt. ii, 326.
- Chitrarathasvāmin: spiritual adviser of Vijayānandivarman, I, pt. ii, 333.
- Chitrasedu: village in the Toramara country, I, pt. ii, 309; camp of Vinayāditya at, I, pt. ii, 369.
- Chitravāha: son of the Alupa ruler Gunasāgara, I, pt. ii, 309, 369.
- Chitravān: tāluka in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 405.
- Chitri: river in Kolhāpur, tributary of Hiranyakeshi, XXIV, 11.
- Chitrod: town in Cutb, V, 219.
- Chitrod: deserted village in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 687.
- Chitrod: town in Rājputāna, IX, pt. i, 70.
- Chitroda: sub-division of Nāgar Brāhmins, IX, pt. i, 13, 15; of Vānāsī, Meshri, *id.* 70.
- Chittarājdev: Silāhāra ruler, his mention at Ambarnāth (A. D. 1027), XIV, 8; his copper-plate found at Bhāndūp, *id.* 45.
- Chitthā: village revenue statement, XIII, 576.
- Chitursing: brother of the rāja of Sātāra, flies to Kolhāpur; defeats and kills Parsharām Bhāu with the help of Kolhāpur troops, I, pt. ii, 607; seized and imprisoned in the fort of Kānguri (1812) by Trimbakji Dengle, *id.* 610; pursued by Rastia to Kolhāpur, XIX, 299; his gallant attack at Pāl, *id.* 532. *See* Chatursing.
- Chivari: famine plant, XXV, 209.
- Chivers: the pirate, taken (1700), XXVI, pt. i, 121.

- Chivil: Cheal, XI, 273.
 Chivtia: pass in Násik district, XVI, 129.
 Chiwari: timber tree found on the *ghats*, XXV, 136.
 Chlerodendrom serratum: food plant, XXV, 168.
 Chloris barbata: fodder-plant, XXV, 277.
 Chlorite Schists: in Bijápur district, XXIII, 54.
 Chlorite Slate: in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 10.
 Chloroxylon Swietenia: timber tree common in Konkan and Dakhan, XXV, 46.
 Chobari: place of interest in Cutch, V, 148, 219.
 Chobári: taluka in Káthiáwár, VIII, 405.
 Chodadeva I: Kulottunga, Eastern Chálukya king (10631-112), I, pt. ii, 333 and note 8. See Rájendra-Choda.
 Chodas: Cholas, dynasty in Madras, I, pt. ii, 277.
 Chodhrá: early tribe, IX, pt. i, p. x; strength and distribution, *id.* 290, 312; chief sub-division, object of worship; customs, *id.* 312-313; husbandmen, *id.* 152.
 Chogat: place of interest, in Káthiáwár, VIII, 405.
 Choháns: Rájput tribe, Ajmer kings, I, pt. i, 157, 463 note 2, 465, 470; lose Bhinnál, *id.* 471; ruling Rájput tribe, representatives of the imperial family of Delhi (A. D. 1191) present possessions, IX, pt. i, 125; origin, tribe of Agnikulas re-born in Abu fire-pit to help Bráhmans, *id.* 483-484; traces, *id.* 483-484; territory given to, *id.* 449 note 3, 484; Chohan tree, *id.* 486 note 5; said to be Vishnu formed, *id.* 449 note 3; said to be created by Brahmá, *id.* 493; Asápurana the guardian of, *id.* 484 and note 7; in Káthiáwár, VIII, 115; rulers of Asir (1220), XII, 242. See Agnikulas.
 Chok: town in Káthiáwár, VIII, 406.
 Chokdi: village in Káthiáwár, VIII, 406.
 Chokhar: caste of husbandmen in Thána district, XIII, 118.
 Chokhiar: thanksgiving ceremony, rites relating to, IX, pt. ii, 230. See Birth.
 Chokideva: Hangal Kadamba, I, pt. ii, 559.
 Chola: kingdom, conquered by Pulakesi II, I, pt. i, 111; country, I, pt. ii, 281; kings of, defeated by Someśvara II, *id.* 333; Puránic genealogy, *id.* 342 note 1, 350; king of, defeated by Vikramáditya I, *id.* 362 and note 6; by Vinayáditya, I, *id.* 368; by Vikramáditya II, *id.* 375; records, *id.* 431, 433; king of, burns Jain temples in Belvola, *id.* 441; kingdom, in a state of anarchy, *id.* 445, 489; king, *id.* 491, 492, 495, 496; feudatories of the Hoysálas, *id.* 498, 499; country, ruled over by Vishnuvardhána, *id.* 499; kingdom, established by Narasimha II, *id.* 507; taken by Vira-Someśvara, *id.* 508; king, subdued by Singhana, *id.* 525. See Cholas.
 Chola: stream in Kolába district, XI, ii.
 Cholana-kote: elephant of Rájáditya, the Chola king, I, pt. ii, 322 note 8.
 Cholas: country of the, I, pt. ii, 133; monkey soldiers directed to go to, *id.* 137; descendants of an individual of the Chola tribe, *id.* 139, 140, 142, 143; province, lying outside Aśoka's kingdom, *id.* 146; country of the, invaded by Pulakesi II, *id.* 183; rebel against and are subdued by Vikramáditya I, *id.* 186; king of the, reduced by Vinayáditya and made ally, *id.* 188-189; fought with and reduced by Vikramáditya II, *id.* 190; army of the, vanquished by the army of Karnátaka, *id.* 194; subdued by Ráshtrakúta Krishna III, *id.* 207, and Kaka II, *id.* 423; country of the, invaded by Tailapa, the Western Chálukya, *id.* 212; beaten by Jayasimha II, *id.* 213, 436; king of, conquered by Someśvara I, *id.* 214, 215, 441, 567; defeated by Vikramáditya VI, *id.* 215, 442, 444, 494; king of the, in alliance with the Gou king, *id.* 216; prince of the, makes alliance with Vikramáditya II, also styled VI, and offers him his daughter in marriage, *id.* 216-217; revolution in the kingdom of, *id.* 217; king of the, made subject to Vikramáditya, *id.* 219, 277, 282, 322, 340 note 2, 350; kingdom of the, *id.* 358 note 1; king of the, *id.* 378, 389; burn Jain temples, *id.* 443, 449, 527. See Chola.
 Cholera: outbreaks of, in Cutch; V, 174; in Rewa Kántha, VI, 89; in Ratnágiri, X, 231, 239, 264, 292; in Sávantvádi, *id.* 460; in Kolába (1827), XI, 179; (1868, 1875), *id.* 212, 213; in Khándesh (1818-1880), XII, 337; in Thána (1818-1819), XIII, 569, 572 note 9; (1819, 1820), *id.* 69; (1819, 1820, 1875-1882), *id.* 627, 665-666; in Kánara, XV, pt. ii, 218; in Násik, XVI, 296-301, 337, 338; rites for abatement of, *id.* 520-521; temple of goddess of, *id.* 522; in Ahmadnagar, XVII, 548, 550, 551, 552, 714; in Poona (1819-1820), XVIII, pt. ii, 345, 469, 476, 477, 481, 501, 502, 508, 510; in Sátára, XIX, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389; in Sholápur, XX, 361, 362, 363, 364, 386 and note 1, 387; in Belgaum (1872-1873), XXI, 462; (1875-1879), *id.* 463-464; (1881-1883), *id.* 464; in Dhárwár (1818), XXII, 433; (1861-1867), *id.* 589, 590; popular belief of its origin, *id.* 622 note 2; in Bijápur (1871-1873), XXIII, 499; in Kolhápur (1849-1883), XXIV, 285-286; at Pánvel, XIV, 296; at Thána (1869, 1875, 1877), *id.* 347; a shrine to the goddess of, *id.* 417.
 Choliya: king of, conquered by Kirtivarman I, I, pt. ii, 345; country, *id.* 346.
 Cholke: surname, its derivation, XV, pt. ii, 80 note 4.
 Chondhe-Mandhe: pass, in Thána district, XIII, 320.
 Chopda: sub-division of Khándesh district, its boundaries, area, aspect, climate, water, soil, holdings, survey details, survey results, stock, crops, people, XII, 2, 358-363; town, a great town (1610), *id.* 249; plundered by Shiváji (1675), *id.* 251; description, trade, buildings, mosques, *id.* 438-439.
 Chopri-alu: food plant, XXV, 178.
 Choránda, sub-division: in Baroda territory, VII, 535-536.

- Chorángla : state in Rewa Kántha, VI, 145.
 Choráí : sub-division of Surat district, its details, II, 274-277.
 Chorawne : village in the Sangamesvara taluka of the Ratnágiri district, I, pt. ii, 347 note 2.
 Chorle : hill pass in Belgaum district, XXI, 306.
 Chorle : town in Káthiáwár, VIII, 406; I, pt. ii, 208 and note 3.
 Chorvád : town in Káthiáwár, VII, 406, I, pt. ii, 208 and note 3; Velári betel vine cultivators' settlement at, *id.* 113 and note 3.
 Chosroes II : king of Persia (591-628), I, pt. ii, 185. *See* Kosru II.
 Chotachund : vegetable poison, common in Konkan and Goa, XXV, 267; vegetable antidote to snake-bite, *id.* 274.
 Chotakunwar : famine plant, found on the sea coast of Madras, XXV, 206.
 Chotá Udepur : *see* Chhotá Udepur.
 Chote : name of missionary Shams-ud-din, IX, pt. ii, 39 and note 3.
 Chotila : hill and village in Káthiáwár, VIII, 10, 407.
 Chovisa : caste of Bráhmans in Gujaráť, IX, pt. i, 9.
 Chowar : food plant, very common at Mahábaleshwar, XXV, 175.
 Chowdari : food plant, XXV, 153.
 Chowli : food plant, XXV, 153.
 Chows : timber tree, common at Khandála and Belgaum, XXV, 28.
 Christe Purán. "Metrical Life of Christ," XIII, 68.
 Christian element : in Húna horde, IX, pt. i, 476 and note 3.
 Christian missions : in Thána (1250-1330), XIII, 727-728; in Bijápur, XXIII, 435 note 3.
 Christianity : propagation of, I, pt. ii, 55; practice of, *id.* 56; in Kánara, XV, pt. i, 380.
 Christian Reverts : in Kánara, XV, pt. i, 397-400; in Thána, XIII, 117.
 Christians : among early Arabs, IX, pt. ii, 1 and note 1, 188 note 4; in Salmur, I, pt. i, 517; at Kalyán (A. D. 150), I, pt. ii, 3 (*see* also IX, pt. ii, 184); condition of, *id.* 53; pirates, *id.* 61; in Kaira, III, 37; in Panch Mahals, *id.* 226; in Ahmadábad, IV, 42; in Cutch, V, 100; in Rewa Kántha, VI, 35; in Baroda, VII, 72; in Káthiáwár, VIII, 168-169; in Ratnágiri, X, 135; in Sávantvádi, *id.* 420, 426; in Kolába, XI, 66; in Khándesh, XII, 129; in Thána, perhaps (A. D. 100), XIII, 414 notes 2 and 3, *id.* 417 and note 2; Christian Bishop of Kalyán (540), Nestorians in Kalyán and Sopár (1320), friars and converts (1230-1323), *id.* 200, 439, 727-728; present Native Christians, strength, history, appearance, speech, houses, food, dress, ornaments, occupation, condition, *id.* 199-205; religion and customs, *id.* 205-215; in Kánara as proprietary husbandmen, XV, pt. ii, 3; forced to adopt Islám (1795), *id.* 143, 258; in Násik, XVI, 85-87; in Ahmadnagar, XVII, 235-239; in Poona, XVIII, pt. i, 536; in Sátára, XIX, 147; in Sholápur, XX, 211; in Belgaum, XXI, 226-229; in Dhárwár, XXII, 249-251, 745-46; in Bijápur, XXIII, 305-306; missions, *id.* 435 note 3; in Kolhápur, XXIV, 151-152. *See* Native Christians.
 Chroniclers : Jain, I, pt. i, 156; Anahilaváda, *id.* 156; Jain, *id.* 179, 201, 202; of Gujaráť, I, pt. ii, 213.
 Chronology : of the Andhrabhritayas and Satavaháns, I, pt. ii, 157-168.
 Chrosophora plicata : vegetable poison, XXV, 269.
 Chrysei, Chrysobora : town on the Jamna mentioned by Pliny, I, pt. i, 533.
 Chrysophyllum Roxburghii : timber tree common in Chorla gháts and Suda jungles in Bombay, XXV, 88.
 Chuara : food plant, XXV, 181.
 Chubári : fort built at, by Siddharája, I, pt. i, 180 note 2.
 Chuda : state in Káthiáwár, VIII, 407, IX, pt. i, 127.
 Chudáchandra : first ruler of Vanthali, I, pt. i, 138, 139.
 Chudákarma : top-knot rite, a vedic rite, IX, pt. i, 31 note 3; *see* Mudan.
 Chudásama : invading tribe, originally of the Abhira tribe, I, pt. i, 137; foreigners (900-940), *id.* 138-139, 175; Rájputs, probably of Turk origin, IX, pt. i, 125, 446 note 4; their history, their present condition, *id.* 125; in Káthiáwár, VIII, 109, 278. *See* Ahir.
 Chudbudke Joshi : caste of hourglass drum astrologers in Kolhápur, XXIV, 115-116.
 Chudesar : state in Rewa Kántha, VI, 145.
 Chudgar : caste of bracelet-makers in Káthiáwár, VIII, 152.
 Chudiwala : caste of bracelet-makers in Gujaráť, converts of the Hindu caste of the same name, Sunnis by religion, IX, pt. ii, 72-73.
 Chughadda : Indian Mughals, in Gujaráť, IX, pt. ii, 9 and note i.
 Chuka-ka-bhaji : food plant, XXV, 170.
 Chukandar : food plant, XXV, 169.
 Chulabi Rumi Khán : Ahmadnagar officer, maker of the great Bijápur gun, XI, 277 note 1.
 Chulai : food plant, XXV, 169.
 Chulka : water-pot, XV, pt. ii, 80.
 Chulkhan : village in Khándesh district, XII, 12.
 Chuluka : hand, hollowed for the reception of oblationary water, I, pt. ii, 180.
 Chumli Koli : *see* Malhári Koli.
 Chunara : Musalmán lime burners, converts of low class Hindus, Sunnis by religion, IX, pt. ii, 72.
 Chunári : *see* Sunnágár.
 Chunaváliya : division of Kolis, IX, pt. i, 239. *See* Kolis.
 Chundadigira : caste of silk-knot-printers in Gujaráť, Hindu converts, claim Arab descent, Sunnis by religion, IX, pt. ii, 72.
 Chunvál : tract of country in Káthiáwár, VIII, 4, I, pt. i, 513, 517, IX, pt. ii, 82.

- Churches : revenue and superintendence of the, I, pt. ii, 57 ; Christian, in Ratnágiri, X, 135 note ; in Kolába, Cheul Augustinian, XI, 295 ; Dominican, *id.* 297, 298 ; Portuguese, in Thána under Maráthá rule, XIII, 203, 476, 494, 507 ; Jesuit, at Bádrá, Mán, etc., *id.* 206 ; destroyed by the Mahomedans (1300-1500), *id.* 439 ; built by Antonio do Porto (1534-1552), *id.* 461 ; built (1600-1700), *id.* 462 ; in Bombay (1674), *id.* 474 ; burnt by Arabs, 1690-1700, *id.* 481 ; English attack on Bádrá Church (1720), *id.* 490 ; notice of, by Du Perron (1760), *id.* 499 ; Protestant Church in Bombay (1766), *id.* 500 ; ruins of, in Sálsette (1775), *id.* 501 ; in Thána places of interest, XIV, 2, 9, 12, 13, 15, 22, 23, 27, 32, 36-37, 41, 45, 51, 56, 100, 101, 194, 202, 208, 210, 211, 223, 229, 268, 272, 275, 293, 297, 298, 299, 304, 350, 351, 352, 355, 359, 360, 362, 371, 375, 380, 381, 382, 383 ; in Kánara, places of interest, XV, pt. ii, 123, 125, 132, 133, 136, 138, 141, 250, 251, 258, 277, 310, 311, 325, 327, 338, 342, 350 ; in Bombay Island, Bombay Episcopal Church built (1676-1718), XXVI, pt. iii, 580-83 ; the Kolába Chapel opened (1828), *id.* 584 ; the Portuguese Church (1675-1760), *id.* 584.
- Chusra : rocky islet in Káthiáwár, VIII, 30.
- Chutavana : battle at, I, pt. ii, 326.
- Chuvál : tract of land in Ahmadábád district, IV, 2.
- Chuvália : sub-division of Koli caste in Ahmadábád district, IV, 153.
- Chuyipaka : in the Talupaká country, grant of, by Prithivimula, I, pt. ii, 334.
- Cicca disticha : timber tree cultivated in gardens, XXV, 116 ; food plant, *id.* 171.
- Cleerarietium : food plant, XXV, 152 ; fodder, *id.* 277.
- Ciconiæ : family of birds in Ra'nágiri, X, 94.
- Cinamomum : *camphora*, XXV, 288 ; *inera*, *id.* 111 ; *zeylanicum*, *id.* 110, 170, 224.
- Cinnamon : in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 30.
- Cintacola : modern Chitákul, XV, pt. ii, 249, 277, 279.
- Cintra : in Portugal, inscription from Somnatha found at, I, pt. i, 205.
- Cipher Numbers : used by Dhárwár money-changers, XXII, 321 and note 1.
- Circles : undressed basalt on Brahma hill near Sopára, XIV, 324-325 and note 2, 414.
- Circumcision : rite of, IX, pt. ii, 160-161 ; ceremony of the Musalmáns, XVIII, pt. i, 489 ; Benc-Israels, *id.* 528-529.
- Cisterns : in Elephanta and Kánheri caves, XIV, 94, 123.
- Citrullus : *colocynthis*, food plant found in Dakhan, Gujarát and sparsely in Konkan, XXV, 254 ; *vulgaris*, food plant, *id.* 159.
- Citrus : *aurantium*, *decumana*, *limetta*, *medica*, food plants, XXV, 148-149.
- Civil establishment : Bombay Island (1789), XXVI, pt. iii, 409-411.
- Civilians : in Bombay Island, covenants to be entered into and security given by (1749, 50, 59 and 60), XXVI, pt. iii, 368, 371, 379-80, 383 ; (1771), *id.* 394 ; reduction of (1775), *id.* 395-98.
- Clan : titles among Bhátías, IX, pt. i, 117 note 6 ; names among Káthiáwár Bhátas, *id.* 207 ; Anjana Kanbis, *id.* 163 ; Pátelías, *id.* 172 ; Rájputas, *id.* 124 note 1 ; or stock elements in the tribe, *id.* 459.
- Clan surnames : among Maráthás, XIX, 75-76.
- Clare, Lord : resident at Baroda, his relations with Sayáji II, Gáikwár (1829-1832), VII, 242-243, 245-246, 303, 404-406 ; presents shawls to Framji of Povai (1831), XIV, 299.
- Clausena : *Indica*, timber tree found at Panyar Ghát in Bombay, XXV, 33 ; *simplicifolia*, timber tree found at Talkat Ghát, *id.* 31.
- Clay : in Ratnágiri district, X, 31 ; deposits of white, *id.* 17.
- Clay figures : making of, in Poona, XVIII, pt. ii, 202-204.
- Clay seals : Buddhist, in Edinburgh Museum, XIV, 175 note 1.
- Cleistanthes Malabaricus : timber tree found in Konkan and Malabár, XXV, 120.
- Clemens : of Alexandria, first to know of Buddhism (A. D. 200), XIV, 125 note 4.
- Clement X : Pope, frees Vicars Apostolic and their missionaries from the jurisdiction of the Inquisition at Goa (1673), I, pt. ii, 61.
- Cleome viscosa : food plant, XXV, 145.
- Clergy : appeal to Rome against the Inquisitors, I, pt. ii, 61.
- Climate : of the Konkan, "Introduction to the History of the Konkan," I, pt. ii, X ; see All District Volumes under District Name.
- Clitoria ternates : medicinal plant, common in hedges, XXV, 254.
- Clive : Colonel (Lord), chief in command in the expedition against Gheria (1756), XXVI, pt. i, 304-305 ; see also I, pt. ii, 93, X, 196, 382, XI, 152-153, XIII, 497.
- Close : Colonel, resident at Poona, IX, pt. ii, 198 note 5 ; see also XVIII, pt. ii, 289, 282, 285 ; British agent at the Bassein treaty (1803), XIII, 512.
- Cloth : manufacture of, in Surat, II, 178 ; in Broach, *id.* 438-440 ; in Kaira, III, 75 ; in Ahmadábád, IV, 131 ; in Rewa Kántha, VI, 56-58 ; in Cambay, export of, *id.* 191, 208 ; in Kolába, XI, 132 ; in Poona city, XVIII, pt. i, 26. See All District Volumes except Panch Maháls.
- Cloves : Portuguese trade in, XV, pt. ii, 272.
- Club of Western India : in Poona cantonment, XVIII, pt. iii, 362-363.
- Clunes : Captain (1827), his notice of Kására, XIV, 197 ; of Khardi, *id.* 201 ; of Sháhápur, *id.* 306 ; of Sopára, *id.* 322.
- Coal : in Ratnágiri district, X, 30 ; first importation of, in Bombay, XXVI, pt. i, 101 ; in Cutch, V, 19.
- Coari : a class of merchants and shopkeepers in Bassein, IX, pt. ii, 189. See Gaura.
- Coast : of the Konkan, description of, "Introduction to the History of the Konkan," I, pt. ii, pp. x-xi.
- Coats : Dr. (1819), the condition of cultivators in Poona according to, XVIII, pt. ii, 110, 127 note 1.
- Cobb : the Rev. Mr., his letter describing Bombay in 1715, XXVI, pt. i, 253-254.

- Cobra: worship in Gujarať, IX, pt. i, 154, 172, 220, 288, 379-380; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 81. *See* Serpent.
- Cobra's hood: *see* Nágphani.
- Coccinia Indica: food plant, XXV, 159.
- Cocculus Indicus: plant yielding fermented drinks, XXV, 210; plant used for poisoning fish, *id.* 272.
- Cochin: state, the alliance of its Rájás with Abyssinian Turks and Egyptians, I, pt. ii, 34; its capture by the Dutch (1663), *id.* 64, 282 note 5; Surat Pársis go to; excise farm of, held by a Pársi, IX, pt. ii, 196 and note 2.
- Cochineal: insect, XVIII, pt. ii, 64.
- Cochlospermum gossypium: timber tree, XXV, 6; plant yielding gums and resins, *id.* 250.
- Cocintaga, Cocintana: spelling of Konkani-Tana in the Catalan map (1375), I, pt. ii, 4.
- Cock: carrier of goddess Behecharáji, worship of, IX, pt. i, 380-381; is held sacred, IX, pt. ii, 220; the crow of, believed to scare evil spirits, *id.* 220 note 1.
- Cockburn: Colonel, English commander, negotiates the convention at Vadgaon (1778), I, pt. ii, 605; *see* also XIII, 503, 504 and note 2; XVIII, pt. ii, 263-264.
- Cocconut: favourite offering to goddesses, IX, pt. i, 385; *see* Nalieri Day; *see* Balev; fall in the price of (1774) in Bombay Island, XXVI, pt. iii, 468-470.
- Coccol-palm: in Ratnágiri, X, 34; tapping licenses, *id.* 35; in Thána, mode of cultivation, cost, profit, XIII, 295-298; in Kánara, XV, pt. i, 58, 59; in Poona, XVIII, pt. i, 49; in Káthiawár, VIII, 95; in Dhárwar, XXII, 303; *see* also XXV, 136, 180.
- Cocos nucifera: cocconut tree, XXV, 136, 180, 212, 221, 237; food plant, *id.* 180; yields fermented liquors, *id.* 212; oil-yielding plant, *id.* 221; fibrous plant, *id.* 237.
- Code: a civil and criminal, enacted by Mr. Mountstuart Elphinstone (1827), I, pt. i, 436.
- Code of Morals: in Gujarať, IX, pt. ii, 213.
- Coffee: *Arabica*, *Siberica*, XXV, 162; favourite drink among Musalmáns, IX, pt. i, p. xxxiv; cultivation of, in Ratnágiri district, X, 425; in Kánara, XV, pt. ii, 19; experimental cultivation of, near Poona city, XVIII, pt. ii, 63-64.
- Coimbatore: surrendered to Vishnuvardhana the Hoysála king, I, pt. ii, 496.
- Coin: in the relics of Sopára stupa, XIII, 409 and note 1; (A. D. 400), *id.* 419; Siláhára (A. D. 810-1260), *id.* 428 and note 5; of Eucratides (B. C. 155), I, pt. i, 16-17; of Apollodotus, *id.* 18-19; of Menander, *id.* 18-19; of Nahapána, *id.* 24-25; Gupta, *id.* 29; of Chashtana (A. D. 130), *id.* 29-30; Sopára stupa or mound, *id.* 38; boards of, *id.* 48-49, 57, 60; of Samudragupta, five varieties of, *id.* 62-63, 66, 67-68; Gupta, *id.* 70, 71; of king Mahipála, *id.* 138; Hindu sun, *id.* 142; study of the old, "Introduction to the Early History of the Dakkan," I, pt. ii, p. iii; of the Sátaváhanas, *id.* p. vi; of lead and copper, discovered at Kolhápúr, characters on, *id.* 152; names of princes on the Sopára, *id.* 153; dates on the, of the Kshatrapa dynasty, *id.* 157; found at Kolhápúr, *id.* 158; of Kshatrapa, at Kolhápúr, and of Yajñaśrí at Supára, *id.* 161; 385; found at Girnár, VIII, 273; Baktrian, IX, pt. ii, 183 note 4; in the Sopára stupa relics, XIII, 409 and note 1; Ráshtrakúta (400 A. D.), found in Bombay and Sálsette, *id.* 419; Siláhára coins (810-1260), *id.* 428 and note 5; Ahmad Báhmání's (A. D. 1440), XIV, 175; Mulgaon, *id.* 400; Portuguese, *id.* 350 note 2 379; Sopára Buddhist, *id.* 332-333; found in Náśik, XVI, 183 note 5; Nahapán's (B. C. 10), *id.* 535 note 3; Nahapán and Chastana compared, *id.* 616-618, 619; Kshatrap and a similar coin in Káthiawár, *id.* 624; Shát-karni (A. D. 160) in Poona district, XVIII, pt. ii, 213.
- Coleus: *aromaticus*, *barbatus*, food plants common in gardens, XXV, 168.
- Colláby: port at the entrance into the river of Chaul, I, pt. ii, 102.
- College: of the Purification, establishment of, at Bassein, I, pt. ii, 57; Mahomedan, at Bhiwandi, XIV, 48; ruins of a Christian, at Mandapeshvar, *id.* 225; military, at Máhim, *id.* 380; in Ahmadábád, IV, 217; Portuguese, seven in Thána and four in Bassein, XIII, 462; at Bándra and Bassein, *id.* 476; at Calcutta established (1800), XXVI, pt. iii, 413.
- Colloor: ruined village in Madras presidency, I, pt. ii, 299 note 1.
- Colocasia antiquorum: food plant, XXV, 182.
- Colonists: Pársis as, IX, pt. ii, 200.
- Colt: Mr., President at Surat, imprisoned (1701), XXVI, pt. i, 123.
- Columbidae: family of birds in Ratnágiri, X, 86.
- Columbinæ: family of birds in Ratnágiri, X, 86.
- Columns: basaltic, in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 10-11.
- Comara: bay on Konkani coast, I, pt. ii, 90.
- Combose: Cambodia, I, pt. i, 499.
- Combretaceæ: an order of timber trees, XXV, 73, 155, 218, 244; an order of food plants, *id.* 155; an order of oil-yielding plants, *id.* 218; an order of plants yielding dyes, *id.* 244.
- Combs: making of, in Poona district, XVIII, pt. ii, 201-202; in Thána district, XIII, 398.
- Comet: called Keto, his friendly and unfriendly influence, IX, pt. i, 405. *See* Planet.
- Coming of age: customs, among Havigs, XV, pt. i, 126-127; among Shenvis, *id.* 164; among Uppárs, *id.* 281; among Chetris, *id.* 343; among Musalmáns, *id.* 408.
- Commandments: the ten Buddhist, XIV, 139.
- Commelynaceæ: an order of famine plants, XXV, 206.
- Commelyna communis: famine plant, XXV, 206.
- Commerce: *see* All District Volumes under District Name.
- Commissions: forms of, to the commander-in-chief, East Indies, to Bombay commander-in-chief, to the Naval commander-in-chief

- and other officers (1694-1778), XXVI, pt. iii, 197-202.
- Common beet : food plant, XXV, 169.
- Common coriander : food plant, XXV, 161.
- Common fennel : food plant, XXV, 161.
- Common fig : food plant, XXV, 172.
- Common green grass snake : in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 77.
- Common plantain : food plant, XXV, 174.
- Common spinach : food plant, XXV, 169.
- Communications : between the several provinces under the Andhrabhityas or Sātavāhanas, I, pt. ii, 177; All District Volumes *see* under District Name.
- Company : the United East India, IX, pt. ii, 192 note 3; East India, desirous of becoming Mughal admirals (1733), XXVI, pt. i, 162-163; the old and the new, union of, (1702), XXVI, 139-142; not really united till 1708, *id.* 143.
- Compass : mariner's, used by Mozambique Musalmāns (1498), XIII, 471; invention of, probably known to Brāhman astronomers, *id.* 725-726.
- Compositae : an order of food plants, XXV, 162; an order of famine plants, *id.* 200; an order of oil-yielding plants, *id.* 218; an order of plants yielding dyes, *id.* 246.
- Conch Shells : rock-cut, on Padan Hill in Thāna, XIV, 390.
- Conde d'Alvar : thirty-third Portuguese viceroy (1682), XV, pt. ii, 256.
- Condiments : cultivation of, in Khāndesh, XII, 174; in Poona, XVIII, pt. ii, 50-55.
- Confession : of faith, IX, pt. i, 211; of sin, *id.* 223, 232.
- Configuration : of the Konkan, "Introduction to the History of the Konkan," I, pt. ii, pp. x-xi.
- Confinement : woman's first, Brāhman's, IX, pt. i, 33; Golas, *id.* 185; Kanbis, *id.* 157; 161; Kausārās, *id.* 187; Kāyasthas, *id.* 61, 67; Kolis, *id.* 247; Lohārs, *id.* 191; Pate-lās, *id.* 173; Rājputās, *id.* 138; Vaniās, *id.* 89, 94.
- Conglomeratic Rocks : in Belgaum district, XXI, 19.
- Coniferae : timber tree, XXV, 133.
- Conirostres : family of birds in Thāna district, XIII, 51.
- Conjee House : built (1767) in Bombay Island, XXVI, pt. iii, 144.
- Conjeveram : town in Madras, I, pt. ii, 140, *id.* 183; capital of the Pallava kings, captured by Vikramaditya I, *id.* 186; Kanchi, *id.* 280; inscriptions at, *id.* 318 note 3, 319 note 3, 325 note 2, 327 note 8, 329-330; visited by Kumārāpāla in his exile, I, pt. i, 183.
- Conocarpus latifolia : timber tree common in Mira hills, Kennerly and forests of Konkan, XXV, 76; dyes, *id.* 244.
- Conocephalus nivens : fibrous plant common at Mahābaleshwar and Konkan jungles, XXV, 234.
- Conspiracy : against the English at Sātara and Poona detected, and the ring-leaders executed, I, pt. ii, 612.
- Consumption : *kshaya*, causes and cure of, IX, pt. i, 365.
- Convalescent Hospital : on Old Woman's Island, Bombay, proposed (1768), XXVI, pt. iii, 555; opened (1771), *id.* 560.
- Convent : Poona city, XVIII, pt. iii, 362.
- Convention : of Vadgaon, disallowed by the Bombay Government, I, pt. ii, 605.
- Conversion : to Christianity, I, pt. ii, 55; by force (1594), *id.* 59; to the Pārsi religion, of Thāna Hindus, IX, pt. ii, 189 note 1; of emperor Akbar, *id.* 190; of the Pārsis to Hindu and Musalmān faith, *id.* 187 note 1; Portuguese, to Christianity in Thāna district, XIII, 63, 201, 460-462.
- Converts : Panjābi, I, pt. ii, 57, 58; privileges of, and encouragement to, *id.* 59; Hindu, IX, pt. ii, 3-5; name of the classes of, *id.* 20, 24, 58, 70, 80, 85; accounts of, *id.* 19-90; to Christianity by the Portuguese, XIII, 200, 202, 461, 462; Musalmān in Belgaum, XXI, 196, 197; Christian, *id.* 226, 227.
- Convolvulaceae : an order of food plants, XXV, 166; an order of famine plants, *id.* 202.
- Convoy : regulations and rates (1774), in Bombay Island, XXVI, pt. i, 374-375; duty levied (1732), XXVI, pt. iii, 218; shared by captains of ships (1774), XXVI, pt. iii, 250-251.
- Conybeare : Mr., proposed the building of Vehār lake, XIV, 376.
- Cooke : Humphrey, commissioned to take possession of Bombay, XXVI, pt. i, 13; takes possession, *id.* 21; his convention disavowed, re-called and tried, *id.* 22; *see* also XIII, 472, XV, pt. ii, 256.
- Cooperage : Bombay, removed from the Marine Yard (1742), continues in hired houses till 1781, a shed erected for, on the Apollo ground (1781), XXVI, pt. iii, 584-586.
- Coorg : state in Madras, I, pt. ii, 299, 341 note 2.
- Coorgs : tribe in Mysore, XV, pt. ii, 79.
- Coot : class of birds in Ratnāgiri, X, 93.
- Coote : Lt.-General Sir Eyre, appointed commander-in-chief to the East Indies (1778), XXVI, pt. iii, 201-202.
- Copper : East India Company's trade in (1742-1777), XXVI, pt. ii, 127-128.
- Copper and Brass : workers in Ahmadābād, IV, 129; work, in Kolāba, XI, 130; in Sātara, XIX, 220; in Sholāpur, XX, 272; in Dhār-wār, XXII, 381.
- Copper Casket : Sopāra *stupa*, XIV, 331, 332.
- Copper Coinage : (1668) introduced into Gujarāt by the viceroy Mahābāt Khān (1662-1668), I, pt. i, 284.
- Copper-plates : Valabhi, description of, I, pt. i, 70-80; of Gujarāt Chālukyas, *id.* 108; of the Gurjjaras, *id.* 113, 114; three forged, *id.* 117 note 1, 118, 121; of Bhima I, *id.* 163; found in Kāthiawār, VIII, 275; in Thāna district, XIII, 419, 424, 425, 435 and note 4, 437; Silāhāra (1026), at Bhāndūp, XIV, 45; of Aparājīt Silāhāra (997), at Bhiwandi, *id.* 50; at Elephanta, *id.* 80 note 1, 388; found at Bassein, of Seunachandra Yādava (1069), *id.* 386-387; of Arikeshari Silāhāra, found at Thāna (1787), *id.* 418; inscribed, in Kānara district, XV, pt. ii, 77, 78, 101, 106, 268, 269, 270, 280 note 1, 298.

- Copper Vessels: making of, in Belgaum, XXI, 352.
- Copper Work: in Cutch, V, 124.
- Coraciidae: family of birds in Ratnágiri, X, 64.
- Coral: in Káthiawár, VIII, 93; East India Company's trade in (1730-1772), XXVI, pt. ii, 126-127.
- Corechorus: *capsularis olitorius*, fibrous plants, XXV, 230; *olitorius*, *trilocularis*, famine plants, *id.* 195.
- Cordia latifolia: timber tree common in Bombay and Gháts, XXV, 102.
- Cordia Macleodii: timber tree, XXV, 103; *myxa*, *Rothi*, *wallichii*, timber trees, *id.* 102; *myxa*, *Rothi*, food plants, *id.* 166; *myxa*, plant yields dyes, *id.* 248; *Rothi*, fibrous plant, *id.* 233.
- Coriandrum sativum: food plant, XXV, 161.
- Cormorant: the little, in Ratnágiri, X, 99.
- Cornaceae: an order of food plants, XXV, 161.
- Cornwallis: Marquis of (1791-92), IX, pt. ii, 86.
- Coromandel: Coast, I, pt. ii, 4.
- Coronation: Shiváji's (1674), description of XI, 369-372; *see also* XVIII, pt. ii, 236.
- Coroner: appointed in Bombay Island (1701), XXVI, pt. iii, 8.
- Correa: Portuguese historian (1512-1550), died at Goa (1550), I, pt. i, 349.
- Corvine: family of birds in Ratnágiri, X, 81.
- Coryat: Tom, English traveller (1670), I, pt. i, 377.
- Cosmas Indikopleustes: Greek merchant of the sixth century, I, pt. ii, 3; his description of North India, I, pt. i, 86, 143, 146.
- Cotton: in Surat, II, 66; in Broach, varieties grown, *id.* 392; mode and profits of cultivation, *id.* 393; Government efforts to improve cotton by improving cultivation and by preventing adulteration, *id.* 394, 403; course of the cotton trade (1772-1875), *id.* 426-433; cultivation of, in Kaira, III, 50; in Ahmadábád, IV, 55; in Káthiawár, cultivation and trade, VIII, 185-186, 249, 255; in Ratnágiri, X, 149; spinning and weaving of, *id.* 188; in Khándesh, varieties, improvement (1831-1880), XII, 153-162; export, *id.* 220-222; hand-spinning and weaving of, *id.* 228; trade in, of Thána with Ophir (B.C. 1100-850), XIII, 404 note 3; with Babylon (A.D. 133-246), *id.* 412; to Egypt (A.D. 150), *id.* 416; export of, from Kánara ports, XXV, pt. ii, 55, 57; through Devimane pass, *id.* 80; press, *id.* 30; raw, in Násik, XVI, 101, 137, 498; goods, *id.* 167-168; in Ahmadnagar, XVII, 270-272; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. ii, 46-48; weaving, *id.* 196-198; in Satára, XIX, 165-166, 381 note 1; in Sholápur, XX, 230-231; export trade in, *id.* 264-266; in Belgaum, area, varieties, seed, soil, water, manure, tools, tillage, diseases, yield, cost, experiments, adulteration, XXI, 253-280; exports, trader's system, *id.* 316-326; weaving, *id.* 336-342; in Dhárwár, area, varieties, climate, soil, watering, changes, manure, tillage, crossing, diseases, outturn, improvements and experiments (1819-1883); XXII, 281-302; in Bijápur, XXIII, 321-324; East India Company's trade in (1684-1780), XXVI, pt. ii, 94-95; in Dhárwár (1820-1884), XXII, 359-365, in Belgaum, XXI, 326-328.
- Cottonara: Kadattanádu, port in Southern India, mentioned by Pliny, I, pt. i, 537.
- Cotton-cloth: exported to Ceylon, Straits and China (810-1260), *id.* XIII, 430.
- Cotton Commission: (1863), XXII, 295; (1874), *id.* 299.
- Cotton Frands Act IX (1863): XXII, 295.
- Cotton Gins: in Ahmadábád, IV, 102; in Pálanpur, V, 300, 345, 348; in Belgaum, XXI, 326-28.
- Cotton presses: in Ahmadábád, IV, 103.
- Coturnicidae: in Ratnágiri, X, 88.
- Council Hall: Poona, XVIII, pt. iii, 363-364.
- Council rules: (1777), XXVI, pt. iii, 397.
- Courten: Sir William, his association incorporated with the East India Company (1638-1639), I, pt. ii, 120; his Company's factories at Kárwár and Bhatkal (1638), XV, pt. ii, 52, 124, 321, 322 and note 4; his Company in Surat, II, 85.
- Courtezans: in Dhárwár district, XXII, 189-193; in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 321-326.
- Court martial: power granted to Bombay Council to hold (1754), XXVI, pt. iii, 120-121.
- Court of Directors: oppose the creation of large land-holders (1822), XIII, 570; reluctant to part with ownership of soil (1843), *id.* 548.
- Court of Justice: Bombay, met in 1670 at Bombay and Máhim Custom Houses, removed to Marine Yard (1675-76), to Mapla Por (1677), to Ramá Kámáti's building (the old Town Hall) (1720), to Mr. Hornby's house, the Present Great Western Hotel or the old High Court (1788), continues to occupy the same till 1879, XXVI, pt. iii, 586-588.
- Court of Madrid: sells Indian appointments to the highest bidder, I, pt. ii, 64.
- Court of Requests: established in Bombay (1753), XXVI, pt. iii, 29, 33.
- Courts: number and working of, in Ratnágiri, X, 267, 268; in Sávantvadi, *id.* 452; *see* All District Volumes under District Name.
- Coussmaker: Major, his experiments in *tasár* silk cultivation, XVII, 280. *See also* XVIII, pt. ii, 67-76.
- Continho: report on Cheul fortification by (1728), XI, 286.
- Couvade: practise of the lying-in husband among Pomaliyas of South Gujarát, etc., XVIII, pt. i, 144 note 1.
- Covellia: *daemonum*, *glomerata*, *oppositifolia*, timber trees common especially near the sea side, XXV, 131.
- Covenants: Bene-Israel's marriage, XVIII, pt. ii, 520 and note 2.
- Cowan, Honourable Mr., President and Governor of Bombay (1729-1734), XXVI, pt. iii, 421.
- Cowdung: spirit and evil-eye scaring property in, IX, pt. ii, 228 note 2.
- Cowherds: in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 57, note 2.

- Cow-oath : administration of in Bombay Courts (1746), XXVI, pt. iii, 15, 19 ; (1771), *id.* 51.
- Cowries : shell money, I, pt. i, 527.
- Cows : held to be representative of Kámdughá the heavenly cow ; Kapiśádhenu, black cow with a calf, is particularly sacred ; tail, mouth and haunches are held sacred parts of ; *pañcagavya* or five cow-gifts, their use in religious ceremonies, sip of her urine taken by pious Hindus, uses of her dung, IX, pt. i, 372 ; *vibhuti* or cowdung-ash ; occasions and ceremony of *gaudán* or gift of a cow ; beliefs among different classes ; object of marrying black heifer with black bull calf ; day sacred for her worship, *id.* 373 ; *gautrál* ceremony, *id.* 373-374 ; worship of, in Shrávan month, IX, pt. i, 374 ; by different classes, *id.* 137, 154, 157, 173, 175, 185, 187, 220, 247 ; in Khándesh, XII, 28 ; in Kánara, XV, pt. i, 79, 80 ; in Ahmadnagar, XVII, 34 ; in Poona, breeds, use, keep, food, disease, sacredness, XVIII, pt. i, 55-60 ; in Sholápur, XX, 15-16 ; in Belgaum, XXI, 67.
- Cow-slaughter : at Bhátkal and Kárwár, results of (1670, 1684), XV, pt. ii, 126, 131.
- Cradling : Bene-Israel ceremony, XVIII, pt. i, 529.
- Craft Guilds : in Khándesh district, XII, 237.
- Crafts : in Poona city, XVII, pt. iii, 338 ; *see* All District Volumes under District Name.
- Craftsmen : names, strength and distribution, IX, pt. i, 177 ; accounts of the sixteen main classes, *id.* 177-206 ; foreign element traced in some of the classes, *id.* 453, 454 and note 1, 499 ; classes of, Hindu converts as, IX, pt. ii, 71-80. *See* Baudharas, Bhádbhúnjás, Chhipas, *id.* 71 ; Chundadigiras, Chunaras, Chudiwalas, *id.* 72 ; Ghaucis, Kaghzis, *id.* 73 ; Kadias, Kasais, *id.* 74 ; Kharadis, Khatkis, Luhars, Maniars, *id.* 75 ; Monmas, *id.* 76 ; Multanis and Multani Mochis, *id.* 77 ; Nalbands, Panjuigars, *id.* 78 ; Rangrez, Salats, Sonis, *id.* 79 ; Tais, *id.* 80 ; at Mátherán, XIV, 265 ; *see* All District Volumes under District Name.
- Cratæva religiosa : timber tree, found all over the Konkan, XXV, 5 ; a sacred plant, *id.* 290.
- Crawford : Mr. A. T., Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, bought Panvel brick-works, XIV, 294.
- Crawford : Colonel, suggested the damming of Verár stream, XIV, 376.
- Creditors : in Kárwár, XV, pt. ii, 30, 31.
- Creeks : in Surat, II, 28 ; Broach, *id.* 350 ; in Ahmadábád, IV, 13-15 ; in Káthiáwár, VIII, 64 ; in Ratnágiri, X, 9 ; minor, *id.* 11 ; in Janjirá, XI, 403 ; in Thána, XIII, 11.
- Creepers : Mátherán, XIV, 253.
- Crew : on *phatamáris* and other boats, XV, pt. ii, 64, 67, 68.
- Crime : *see* All District Volumes under District Name.
- Criminal classes : *see* All District Volumes under District Name.
- Crinum : *Asiaticum*, XXV, 256, 270 ; *Roxburghii*, *id.* 204 ; *toxicarium*, *id.* 270.
- Crocodiles : in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 95 ; in Belgaum, XXI, 85.
- Crocus sativus : food plant, XXV, 177.
- Crommelin : Honourable Charles, Governor of Bombay (1760-1767), XXVI, pt. i, 353 ; *see* also XXVI, pt. iii, 378 ; re-called (1766), *id.* 386-387.
- Crops : performance of certain rites for the safety of, IX, pt. i, 157 ; tests to find out failure or thriving of, *id.* 354 ; forecasts, *id.* 358, 399.
- Crosby : Lieutenant, defeats (1818) a body of Marátha marauders at Poládpur, I, pt. ii, 119.
- Crosophora plicata : yields dyes, XXV, 242, 249.
- Crosses : discovery of old, Kánara district (1505), XV, pt. ii, 254.
- Cross or Gibbet Island : in Bombay harbour, derivation of the name, XXVI, pt. iii, 655-656.
- Crotolaria juncea : fibrous plant, XXV, 231 ; sacred plant, *id.* 290.
- Croton : *aromaticus*, *hypoleucos*, *malabaricum*, *oblongifolius*, *reticulatum*, *tigilium*, timber trees, common in Konkan and Malabár hills, XXV, 120-121 ; *oblongifolius*, *tigilium*, medicinal plants, *id.* 255 ; *tigilium*, vegetable poison, *id.* 269.
- Crow : beliefs about, IX, pt. i, 382.
- Crown Lands : under Mughal administration, I, pt. i, 211.
- Crow pheasant : in Ratnágiri, X, 68.
- Crows : in Ratnágiri district, X, 81.
- Cruciferae : an order of food plants, XXV, 144 ; an order of oil-yielding plants, *id.* 214.
- Cryptocarya floribunda : *wightiana*, timber trees common on the Western gháts, XXV, 113.
- Crystal casket : Sopára stupa, XIV, 335.
- Crystalline limestone : in Belgaum district, XXI, 16.
- Crystalline sandstone : in Bijápur district, XXIII, 55.
- Cuckoo : held sacred, object of worship by women and girls, IX, pt. i, 381 ; in Ratnágiri district, X, 67 ; in Khándesh, XII, 35.
- Cuculidæ : family of birds in Ratnágiri, X, 67.
- Cucumbers : in Khándesh, XII, 172.
- Cucumis : *agrestis*, *cicatrissatus*, *culta*, *mede-respatanus*, *melolepo*, *momordica*, *pubescens*, *turbonatus*, *utilissimus*, food plants cultivated on river banks, XXV, 158 ; *trigonus*, medicinal plant, *id.* 255 ; *sativus*, food, oil-yielding and sacred plants, *id.* 159, 218, 279, 285.
- Cucurbita : *maxima*, *melolepo*, *moschata*, *oxifera*, food plants, XXV, 160 ; *pepo*, food, oil-yielding and sacred plants, *id.* 160, 218, 279, 285.
- Culirostres : family of birds in Thána district, XIII, 53.
- Cultivators : *see* All District Volumes under District Name.
- Cuminum cyminum : food plant, XXV, 161.
- Cumin seed : food plant, XXV, 161.
- Cunha : Nono da, Portuguese viceroy in India (1529), sends an expedition against the island of Diu ; his defeat ; supports Ohánd Khán ; sends an embassy to the Court of Humáyun ; makes peace with Sultán Bahádur

- (1634); comes to Diu in 1536; murder of Sultan Bahádur at a meeting with (1536), I, pt. i, 347, 348; prohibits the persecution of Hindus by Catholic priests, I, pt. ii, 58.
- Cunningham: General, his works quoted, I, pt. i, 86, *id.* 144, 178, 533, 534, 538, I, pt. ii, 296 note 5, *id.* 311, 338 note 7, 353 note 2, 357 note 3, 380 note 1, 410; his "Indian Eras," *id.* 415 note 3, 418, 432 note 8, IX, pt. i, 116 and notes 2 and 3; *id.* 117 note 1; *id.* 265 note 2, *id.* 442; *id.* 470 and notes 4, 5, 6; *id.* 471 and notes 1 and 2; *id.* 474 note 4; *id.* 478 notes 8, ii; *id.* 481; *id.* 482 notes 3, 6; *id.* 495 note 3; *id.* 496; *id.* 497 note 1; *id.* 501 note 3.
- Cupania canescens: timber tree common in Konkán, etc., XXI, 50.
- Cupid: god, IX, pt. i. See *Mudan*.
- Cupressus: *glauca*, *torulosa*, timber trees, XXV, 133.
- Curcuma: *angustifolia*, *caulina*, *longa*, *pseudo-montana*, food plants, XXV, 174-176; yield dye, *id.* 249.
- Curing fish: in Thána district, XIII, 58.
- Curly hair: theories about Shákyámunis, XII, 492 note 4.
- Currency: under Musalmáns, I, pt. i, 222 note 2; in Baroda, VII, 135-140; in Ratnágiri, X, 154; in Sávantvadi, *id.* 429; in Poona, XVIII, pt. ii, 103-104; in Bombay Island (1676-1774), XXVI, pt. ii, 206-230; mint to coin rupees, pice and *bajruks* (1676), *id.* 206; discount on Bombay rupees (1719), *id.* 211; Bombay rupees legal tender (1733), *id.* 212; coinage of gold (1765-66), *id.* 220-222; export duty on silver (1770-78), *id.* 222-24; more gold rupees (1774), *id.* 229-30.
- Cursoridae: family of birds in Ratnágiri, X, 90.
- Curumbies: Kunbis, I, pt. ii, 53.
- Custard apple: tree in Khándesh, XII, 490 and note 1; in Poona, XVIII, pt. i, 53.
- Custom and Excise: revenue in Bombay Island (1734-1744), XXVI, pt. iii, 299-300.
- Custom duty: of 3½ per cent. in Bombay Island (1676), XXVI, pt. iii, 266; concessions in regard to, to weavers (1676), *id.* 267; reduced (1677), *id.* 267-70; to be reduced (1715), *id.* 294-95; of 9 per cent. reduced (1720), *id.* 323; rates of, on various goods (1744), *id.* 327-29; of one per cent. continued (1747), *id.* 452-53; additional one per cent. for fortification charges (1757), *id.* 453-54; precautions against escape from (1766-71), *id.* 455-58.
- Custom House: new, in Bombay (1724), XXVI, pt. ii, 437; situated on Moody Bay, probably near the present Fort Market (1665-1714) at the present Custom House, XXVI, pt. iii, 589-592.
- Custom revenue: of Bombay Island (1771-72), XXVI, pt. iii, 458-461.
- Customs: among Gujarát Hindus, Bharváds, IX, pt. i, 269; Bhátíás, *id.* 119-121; Bhátis, *id.* 213-214; Bhaváyás, *id.* 225; Bráhmans, *id.* 31-50; Brahma-Kshatrias, *id.* 57-59; Chárans, *id.* 220-221; craftsmen, Bhávsárs, *id.* 178; Days, *id.* 181; Ghánchis, *id.* 183; Golás, *id.* 185-186; Kansárs, *id.* 187-188; Luhárs, *id.* 191-192; Mochis, *id.* 194-195; Saláts, *id.* 196-197; Sonis, *id.* 201-202; depressed classes, *id.* 333-334; Bhangíás, *id.* 336-338; Dhedás, *id.* 342-343; Garudás, *id.* 345; Rávalíás, *id.* 508; Thoris, *id.* 509; Vághris, *id.* 517-518; early tribes, Bajániá, *id.* 503-504; Bhils, *id.* 308-311; Chodhrás, *id.* 313; Dhundíás, *id.* 314-315; Dublás, *id.* 317-318; Gamits, *id.* 319; Káthodíás, *id.* 320; Kolgas, *id.* 321; Konknas, *id.* 322; Mángs, *id.* 323; Náikdás, *id.* 327; Várlis, *id.* 329; Vitolíás, *id.* 330; Hajáms, *id.* 233-234; husbandmen, Káchhiás, *id.* 154; Kanbis, *id.* 157-163; Anjana, *id.* 163; Kadvá, *id.* 165; Matia, *id.* 170-171; Patelás, *id.* 173-174; Ságars, *id.* 174-175; Sathváras, *id.* 176; Káthis, *id.* 257; Káyasths, Bhatnagra, *id.* 67-68; Máthur, *id.* 64-66; Válmik, *id.* 61-64; Kolis, *id.* 247-251; Márwáris, *id.* 104-105; Rabáris, *id.* 289; Rájputás, *id.* 138-151; Shrávaks, *id.* 99-102; Vániás, *id.* 89-95;—*Betrothals*: details of rites and ceremonies observed in, among Bráhmans, *id.* 40; Rájputás, *id.* 141-142; Vániás, *id.* 89-90;—*Birth*: details of ceremonies and observances at, among Brahma-Kshatrias, *id.* 57; Bráhmans, *id.* 33; Kanbis, *id.* 157; Kolis, *id.* 247; Rájputás, *id.* 138; Vániás, *id.* 89;—*Botan*: or weaning, that is first feeding, rites observed in, among Brahma-Kshatrias, *id.* 57; Bráhmans, *id.* 35; Káyasths, *id.* 61; Rájputás, *id.* 140;—*Death*: *svargárohana*, details of funeral ceremonies among Bráhmans, *id.* 47-51; Kanbis, *id.* 161-163; Rájputás, *id.* 148-151; Vániás, *id.* 94-95;—*Destiny-worship*: details of worship among Bhátíás, *id.* 119; Bráhmans, *id.* 33-34; Kanbis, *id.* 157; Káyasths, *id.* 64; Kolis, *id.* 248; Rájputás, *id.* 139; Vániás, *id.* 89;—*Marriage*: or *viváha*, ceremonies and observances in, among Bharváds, *id.* 270-285; Bhils, *id.* 308; Bráhmans, *id.* 39-47; Kanbis, *id.* 158-161; *id.* 165; Kolis, *id.* 248-250; Rájputás, *id.* 141-147; Vániás, *id.* 90-93;—*Mudan* or head shaving: details of rites in among Bráhmans, *id.* 35; Rájputás, *id.* 140;—*Naming* or *námkarma*, details of rites and ceremonies observed in, among Bráhmans, *id.* 34-35; Rájputás, *id.* 139;—*Pregnancy*: details of ceremonies performed in, among Bráhmans, *id.* 31-33; Kanbis, *id.* 161; Rájputás, *id.* 147-148; Vániás, *id.* 93-94;—*Thread-girding*: details of ceremonies performed in, among Brahma-Kshatrias, *id.* 57; Bráhmans, *id.* 36-39; Rájputás, *id.* 141;—among Gujarát Musalmáns, pregnancy, IX, pt. ii, 147-154; birth, *id.* 154-155; naming, *id.* 156-157; sacrifice, fortieth day, *id.* 158; salt-tasting, birth-day, *id.* 159; initiation, *id.* 159-160; circumcision, *id.* 160-161; first Rammazan fast, *id.* 161; present or *hadiya*, *id.* 162; betrothal, *id.* 162-163; marriage, *id.* 163-167; divorce, *id.* 168; death, 168-170; mourning, *id.* 170; among Gujarát Hindu converts, rites and ceremonies relating to pregnancy, *id.* 45; birth, *id.* 46-48; Goths or Vows, *id.* 48-49; Navroz, 49-50; betrothals, *id.* 50-51; marriage, *id.* 51-57; death, *id.* 57-61. See also all District Volumes under name or caste concerned.

Customs: dues in Thána district, abolished (1803), XIII, 562; in Bombay island, increase of (1756), XXVI, pt. iii, 375; revenue from (1760-1779), *id.* 504; receipts and expenditures, all District Volumes. See Revenue and Finance under District Name.

Catch: state, boundaries, divisions, aspects, geology, hills, rivers, lakes, the Ran, and its description, earthquakes (1819, 1844, 1845), climate, V, 1-18; minerals, trees, plants, domestic and wild animals, birds, fish, *id.* 19-37; census details, appearance of the people, dress, *id.* 38-43; Bráhmans, writers, traders, Rájputa, craftsmen, bards, herdsmen, beggars, depressed classes, Musalmáns, villages, dwellings, village communities, *id.* 43-103; agriculture, field tools, harvests, crops, husbandmen, *id.* 104-109; capitalists, exchange bills, currency, prices, wages, weights and measures, *id.* 110-113; roads, vessels, steamers, harbours, trade (1818, 1835, 1837, 1879), course of trade, brokers, insurance, trade guilds, *id.* 114-122; manufactures, *id.* 122-128; early history (325 B. C.-640 A. D.); the Arabs (711-1020), Samma conquest (1320), Máhmud Begadá's conquest (1472), the Raos (1548-1741), Mughal expeditions (1718-1730), the Raos continued (1741-1801), the rise of Fateh Muhammad (1786), his fall (1801), again in power (1804-1813), British help (1809), disorders (1814), hostility to the British (1814), administrative summaries (1860-1877), *id.* 129-177; land administration, revenue, *id.* 178-180; justice, courts, police, crime, infanticide, Jadeja court, *id.* 181-203; revenue and finance, instruction, readers and writers, libraries, *id.* 204-206; diseases, hospitals, vaccination, cattle disease, *id.* 207-209; places of interest, *id.* 210-253; H. H. Rao's family tree, *id.* 254; Gupta conquest of, I, pt. i, 70; included in Sauráshtra of Ptolemy, XIII, 414. See Kachh.

Cyamopsis psoraloides: food plants, XXV, 151.

Cyanotis axillaris: famine plant, XXV, 206.

Cyclone: description of, at Bassein (1618), XIV, 31 and note 4; at Thána (1618), *id.* 359; in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 8, 9; in Ratnágiri, X, 23-24.

Cyclostemon Indicum: timber tree found in Konkan, Malabár and Kánara, XXV, 119.

Cylicodaphne Wightiana: timber tree common in gháts and Kánara, XXV, 112.

Cyminosma pedunculata: timber tree, XXV, 31.

Cynara: *cardunculus*, *scolymus*, food plants, XXV, 163.

Cynodon dactylon: famine plant, XXV, 208; sacred plant, *id.* 279, 283, 289, 290.

Cynophis helena: a species of snake in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 75.

Cyperaceæ: species of food and famine plants, XXV, 184, 208.

Cypselinæ: family of birds in Ratnágiri, X, 62.

D

DABALA: see Chedi.

Dabalwárah: plundered by Máhmud of Ghazni, apparently Delvada, in Káthiawár, I, pt. i, 166 and note 2, 523.

Dabchick: class of birds in Ratnágiri, X, 98.

Dabgar: caste of leather workers in Káthiawár, VIII, 157.

Dabha: state in Mahi Kántha, V, 424.

Dábhi: Rájput tribe, VIII, 115; peasant proprietors, IX, pt. i, 129.

Dabhoi: sub-division in Baroda, its area, boundaries, aspect, water, soil, holdings, revenue, products, places of interest, VII, 544-545; town and fort, origin and history of, the Diamond Gate at, present condition of, *id.* 545-550; Senapati Dábháde's headquarters at (1725), *id.* 171; captured by Piláji Gáikwár (1727), *id.* 172; withheld by the Peshwa (1768), *id.* 187; Colonel Keating takes shelter at (1775), *id.* 193; captured by Goddard (1780), treaty at, with the Gáikwár, *id.* 196; ceded to the British (1817), *id.* 226; for its history see also I, pt. i, 179, 203, 394, 405, 408; head-quarters of the Mahdavi sayads in Gujarát, IX, pt. ii, 6 note 1 continued on 7, 64 note 2.

Dábhól: town in Ratnágiri district, its trade, history and remains, X, 326-331, 166, 175, 195 note 4; derivation of the name, *id.* 326 note 10; sack of, *id.* 195 note 4; district, I, pt. ii, 7; caves, *id.* 9; district, laid waste by Malik Káfur, *id.* 29; port of the first government of the Dakhan under the Bahámanis; under Gujarát kings, *id.* 30; last Musalmán seaport, *id.* 31; visit of Máhmud Sháh to, *id.* 33; commercial mart, ranked with Surat and Goa and the meeting-place of all nations, *id.* 34; its defences, *id.* 35, 39; frequently burnt by the Portuguese, *id.* 41; port destroyed by Francisco d'Almeida, *id.* 45; Portuguese factory, *id.* 48; destruction of, by the Portuguese (1570), *id.* 49; port, frequented by the English and Dutch ships without hindrance, *id.* 63; burnt by Shiváji (1660), *id.* 68; Subha, *id.* 69; given to the Shirke family, *id.* 72; taken by the Peshwa (1756), *id.* 92, 120; creek, *id.* 173, 533; Chaul trade diverted to (1347), XIII, 444; a trade centre (1500-1670), *id.* 448; English factory at (1674), *id.* 476; see also XIV, 357.

Dabir: Shiváji's foreign minister, XIX, 243.

Dabistán: Gujarát Bráhmans mentioned in, IX, i, 438.

Dabka: village in Baroda, noted for its game, VII, 542-544.

Dábshilims: ancient royal family of Somnáth, I, pt. i, 168.

Dachanabades: name of the Dakhan in the *Periplus* (247), I, pt. ii, 619.

Dactyloctenium Ægyptiacum: XXV, 208.

Dádá: commander of Mullugi's troop of elephants, I, pt. ii, 237.

- Dādābhāi Nanroji**: Malhārāy Gāikwār's minister (1874), VII, 282-283.
- Dādā Hari**: well of, at Ahmadābād, IX, pt. i, 165.
- Dādāji Kondadev**, or **Kondev**: Brāhman, manager of Shāhji Bhonsla and tutor of Shivāji, his death (1647), I, pt. ii, 591; *see* also XVIII, pt. ii, 225-226; XVIII, pt. iii, 403; XIX, 242.
- Dādāji Raghunāth Deshpānde**: a Marāṭha general, besieged Janjira and attacked Bombay (1682), XI, 441.
- Dādāka**: minister of Siddharāja, I, pt. i, 172.
- Dada Māhābali**: saint enshrined at Gotarka, in North Gujarāt, IX, pt. ii, 17.
- Dāda Miṣu**: Ahmadābād *sayad*, honoured by Mirāsī, IX, pt. ii, 83.
- Dadda I**: Gurjjara king of Nāndod (580), I, pt. i, 108, 114; first Gurjjara feudatory of Bhinmāl Gurjjara kingdom, *id.* 115.
- Dadda I**: Gurjjara chieftain, uproots the Nāgas, I, pt. ii, 281 note 3, 312 note 7, 313 note 4; vassal of the Kalachuri king Buddha, *id.* 315.
- Dadda II**: Gurjjara king (620-650), I, pt. i, 56; Gurjjara chief of Nāndod, helps the Valabhis, *id.* 85; his grant, *id.* 111, 114, 115, 116.
- Dadda II**: Gurjjara king, I, pt. ii, 312 and note 7, 313; contemporary of Harshavardhana of Kanauj, *id.* 314 and note 1; gives protection to Dharaśena IV, king of Valabhi, *id.* 315.
- Dadda III**: Gurjjara king (680), I, pt. i, 114; feudatory of Jayasimba, the Chālukya; first Saiva of his family, adopts the Purānic pedigree traced to Karna, *id.* 116-117; wages war with the kings of the East and West, I, pt. ii, 316; raised to be Kshatriya, IX, pt. i, 449, 479, 480, 486.
- Dadeli well**: in the vicinity of Bhinmāl, I, pt. i, 455.
- Dadhaluja**: state in Mahi Kāntha, V, 424; IX, pt. i, 129.
- Dadharapur**: fort built at, by Siddharāja I, pt. i, 180 note 2.
- Dadhich**: Rishi, son of Brahma, Sārasvats claim descent from, IX, pt. i, 18 note 2; Dadhich Brāhmins take name from, *id.* 9.
- Dadhich**: sub-caste of Brāhmins, their original stock, IX, pt. i, 9.
- Dadhivāle Vaidu**: caste of bearded doctors in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 479.
- Dādiseths**: chief family among earlier settlers in Bombay, IX, pt. ii, 195.
- Dādji Rāmoshi**: a noted dacoit in Poona district, his life (1773), XVIII, pt. iii, 36 and notes 1 and 2.
- Dadmardun**: medicinal plant, XXV, 254.
- Dādu**: Pir, of Sindhi Khojāh family; invested with mantle of *pir* or saint by the Khojāh Imām; conversions by, at Jāmnagar (1549), at Bhūj (1585-1594), IX, pt. ii, 41, 48.
- Dādu Narsu Kāle**: land settlement of (1429), in the Dakhan, XVIII, pt. ii, 217; XIX, 226; XX, 277.
- Dādupanthis**: religious sect in Gujarāt, IX, pt. i, XXXVI, 548; *see* Religious Sects.
- Dadva**: village in Gondal state in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 408.
- Damia extensa**: fibrous, medicinal, vegetable plant, antidote to snake-bite, grows in Bombay and Poona, XXV, 233, 257, 274.
- Daerd**: South Kānara tribe resembling Gujarāt Dhedās, IX, pt. i, 338 note 1.
- Daf**: drum, players on the, IX, pt. ii, 20.
- Dāfali**: *see* Abdali.
- Dagada-Choth**: *see* Ganesh Chaturthi.
- Dagdi Bāndh**: Sopāra stone dam, XIV, 342.
- Dāgh-Dena**: Branding among Nats, IX, pt. ii, 89 note 1.
- Dāhala**: Chedi country in Central India, attacked by the Western Chālukya king Someśvara I, I, pt. ii, 214, 293, 411; acquired by the Kālachuri king Krishna, *id.* 468, 469.
- Dāhānu**: sub-division of Thāna district, its boundaries, area, aspect, climate, water, holdings, rental, stock, crops, people, XIII, 2, 671-673; survey of, *id.* 558; a Portuguese district (1560), *id.* 455; town, its description, history, fort, XIV, 53-55; attacked by the Mughals, I, pt. ii, 40; Portuguese fort at, *id.* 66; reduced by the Marāṭhas, (1739), XXVI, pt. i, 198; XIII, 493.
- Dāhanukā**: river in Thāna district, I, pt. ii, 148; XIV, 54.
- Dahiani**: presents among Brahma-Kshatriis, IX, pt. i, 58.
- Dahida**: tāluka in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 408.
- Dahisar**: place in Thāna district, an inscribed stone at, XIV, 388.
- Dahithali**: village granted to Devaprasāda, son of Kshemarāja, for maintenance, I, pt. i, 170; residence of Kumārāpāla's ancestors, *id.* 181.
- Dahivadi**: village in Sātara district, an old mansion at, XIX, 461-462.
- Dahivali**: pass in Kolāba district, XI, 115.
- Dahivali**: village in Thāna district, XIV, 55, 196.
- Dahivar**: *see* Dheri.
- Dahnaj**: perhaps Kamlej, mentioned by Al Biladuri (892), I, pt. i, 520.
- Dāholi**: village in Poona district, temple, fair, XVIII, pt. iii, 127.
- Dahrasena**: Traikūtaka king (457), I, pt. i, 55, 58; grant of, I, pt. ii, 294-295.
- Dai**: missionary, IX, pt. ii, 26, 37; head *mulla*, *id.* 32; midwife, *id.* 154.
- Dailam**: Persian district, IX, pt. ii, 37, 38.
- Daily Life**: of towns people in Gujarāt, men, IX, pt. i, pp. xix-xxi; women, *id.* p. xxi; of rural population in Gujarāt, men, women, *id.* p. xxii; of men among Gujarāt Musalmāns of rich class, middle class, poor class, IX, pt. ii, 116-117; of women, of rich class, middle class, poor class, *id.* 117; of Buddhist monks, XIV, 143; *see* also under the caste concerned.
- Dairah**: settlement of Maldivis in Pālanpur, IX, pt. ii, 64 and note 1.
- Daivaduya Brāhmins**: *see* Sonār.
- Dāiwā**: tribe of Rājputis, IX, pt. i, 125.
- Dāji Gopāl**: Brāhman rebel, takes the fort of Betāvad (1817), I, pt. ii, 630.

- Dáji Krishna Pandit: minister of Kolhápur, XXI, 407. *See* Dáji Pandit.
- Dáji Pandit: state *kárbhári*, Kolhápur (1838-1843), XXIV, 242; revenue and judicial system under, *id.* 247-248; added a hall to Ambábai's temple at Kolhápur, *id.* 310.
- Dákan: Hindu witch, belief in, IX, pt. ii, 142 note 1. *See* Witches.
- Dáken: *see* Witches.
- Dakhamitra: wife of Ushavadáta, I, pt. ii, 148.
- Dakhan: etymology and denotation of the word, I, pt. ii, 133; its trade with the coast under Aśoka, XIII, 409; *Kahatrapas* driven from (124 A. D.), *id.* 412; its export to Egypt (150 A. D.), *id.* 416; grain market for the Konkan, *id.* 561-562; conquered by Vishnuvardhana Chálukya, *id.* 341, 375, 394, 482, 509, 528; invaded by Bhoja, *id.* 214; invaded by Allá-ud-din, *id.* 530-531; invaded by Malik Káfur, *id.* 532; Malik Káfur marches into, for the fourth time (1312), *id.* 533, 619, 568; remains subject to the Delhi emperors till 1345, *id.* 587; establishment of the Bahámání dynasty in (1347), *id.* 587-588, 620, 637; partition of, into Ahmadnagar and Bijapur kingdoms (1491), *id.* 589; Mughals begin to invade (1600), *id.* 590; Todar Mal's revenue system introduced into, under Aurangzib's governorship (1636), *id.* 625; *chauth* and *sardeshmukhi* obtained by the Maráthas on the revenues of (1720), *id.* 626; becomes subject to Nizám-ul-Mulk (1720), *id.* 626-627; passes to the Maráthas, *id.* 627; ravaged by Fatehsing Máne, *id.* 608; conquest of, by the English, 1818, *id.* 361. *See* also I, pt. i, 534, I, pt. ii, 608-609, 619, 626-627.
- Dakhan College: established 1857, XVIII, pt. iii, 51; origin, staff and other details, *id.* 56-57; description of, *id.* 364.
- Dakhan Education Society: XVIII, pt. iii, 60, 335.
- Dakhan Riots: 1875 A. D. in Ahmadnagar, XVII, 318-319; in Poona, XVIII, pt. ii, 119-123; commission or enquiry into, *id.* 123-128.
- Dakhan Trap: *see* District Volumes, Geology.
- Dakhani Bráhmans: in Gujarát called Maráthá or Maháráshtra Bráhmans; chief classes, strength and distribution, IX, pt. i, 2, 51; language, food, dress, faith, customs, *id.* 52-54. *See* Bráhmans.
- Dákhin: female spirit, XVIII, pt. i, 553-554. *See* Dákan.
- Dakhinabades: Dakshinápatha or Dakhan, I, pt. i, 545; I, pt. ii, 133, 174.
- Dakhinavadha: Dakhan, I, pt. ii, 133.
- Dakkhan: I, pt. ii, 133. *See* Dakhan.
- Dakshinábaddha: Dakhan, I, pt. ii, 133.
- Dákor: town and place of pilgrimage in Kaira district, its temple and lake, story of Krishna's removal from Dwárka to, III, 167-168; Piláji Gaikwár murdered at (1732), VII, 173; place of pilgrimage, IX, pt. i, 28, 119, 157, 164, 173, 175, 225, 247, 333, 336, 341, 347, 549; temple of Krishna, *id.* 10; arrangements for pilgrims, *id.* 28.
- Daksha: father-in-law of Shiv, represented with a goat's head, IX, pt. i, 377; his sacrifice said to have been held at Dhulkhed in Bijápúr district, XXIII, 378; historical value of the story, *id.* 646 note 3.
- Dakshani: caste of cultivators in Khándesh, XII, 69.
- Dakshina: Dábháde's charities continued by the Peshwa, XIX, 274.
- Dakshina: Sanskrit form of Dakhan, I, pt. ii, 133. *See* Dakhan.
- Dakshina Fund: origin of the, XVIII, pt. ii, 244.
- Dakshina Mahi: southern kingdom, I, pt. ii, 523.
- Dakshina Mahi Mandala: territory of the southern land, I, pt. ii, 500.
- Dakshina Mandala: southern territory ruled over by Vira-Ballála II, I, pt. ii, 502.
- Dakshinápatha: southern region, old name of Dakhan, I, pt. ii, 133, 140, 157, 160, 161, 174, 187, 280, 339, 482; XVIII, pt. ii, 212.
- Dakshina Prize Committee: in Poona city, formed (1838), its funds, how utilised, fellowships established out of its funds, (1857), XVIII, pt. iii, 62-64.
- Dakshina-Siva: Hindu god, I, pt. ii, 386.
- Dalál: caste of Musalmán brokers in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 227.
- Dalan: court-yard of a house, IX, pt. ii, 91.
- Dalása: hill in Káthiáwár, VIII, 9.
- Dalba Bhandári: tried for treason in Bombay island and fined heavily (1720), XXVI, pt. i, 148-149.
- Dalbergia: *latifolia*, fodder plant, XXV, 278; *oogenensis*, used to poison fish, *id.* 272; *sisso*, oil-yielding plant, *id.* 217.
- Dálbhát: dish, public dinners, called after; cost of, IX, pt. ii, 113, 114 and note 1.
- D'Albuquerque: Portuguese viceroy (1508-1512), established in Goa (1512), XV, pt. ii, 51; his tenure of office, *id.* 107-112; anchored at Anjidiv (1510), *id.* 255; permitted to fortify Bhatkal (1510), *id.* 272; takes Chitákul, *id.* 279; sails to Honávar, *id.* 309; visits Mirjan, *id.* 332.
- Dáldi: a Musalmán caste in Ratnágiri district, X, 134, 155, 171; fishermen, *id.* 101; in Kolába district, XI, 83; in Janjira, *id.* 421.
- Dále: caste of cultivators in Khándesh district, XII, 69.
- Dálhi: wood-ash tillage in Násik district, XVI, 97; in Ahmadnagar, XVII, 261-262.
- Dali: a tenure in Thana district, XIII, 531 note 3, 586.
- Dalim, dalimb: Dye-yielding and fruit plant, grows in Poona district, XXV, 246, XVIII, pt. i, 45.
- Dalmaj: town in Gujarát, perhaps Kamlej, I, pt. i, 109.
- D'Almeida, Francisco: first Portuguese viceroy, fortified Anjidiv, attacks Honávar (1505), XV, pt. ii, 103, 254, 278, 308; his naval victory at Diu (1509), *id.* 105; succeeded by Afonso D'Albuquerque, *id.* 107.
- D'Almeida, Lorenzo: son of Francisco D'Almeida, destroys seven vessels of the Moors (1507), I, pt. ii, 43; burns ships in Dábhól

- harbour, attacked by the Gujarát and Egyptian fleets and killed in Chaul harbour, *id.* 44.
- Dalsingar: *see* Kárángikar.
- Dalvádi: Kolis, sub-division of. *See* Kolis.
- Dám: coin, I, pt. i, 222 note 2.
- Dáma: Dáva, Sinda prince of Yelburga, I, pt. ii, 573, 574.
- Damadamis: Indian envoy to Antoninus Pius (A. D. 154-181), I, pt. i, 542.
- Dámájasari: twelfth Kshatrpa (236), coins of, I, pt. i, 45; sixteenth Kshatrpa (250-255), coins of, 47.
- Damáji: Founder of the Gáikwár family; distinguishes himself at the battle of Bálápur (1720), I, pt. i, 389; created *Samsher Baháddar*, his death (1721), VII, 168; *see* also XIX, 266-267.
- Damáji Gáikwár: son of Piláji, stirs Bhils and Kolis to revolt (1733), I, pt. i, 394; levies tribute from the chiefs of Sorath (1738), *id.* 321; attacks Chunval Kolis and burns the Chhanari village, *id.* 321-322; appoints Rangoji as his deputy in place of Malharáo Khuni (1741), *id.* 323; besieges Broach and receives a share in its customs revenues (1741), *id.* 324, 395; goes to Cambay from Sátara, *id.* 326; defeats Peshwa's army but is treacherously seized by the Peshwa and imprisoned (1751), *id.* 397; is released; his negotiations with the Peshwa (1752), *id.* 397, 398; returns to Gujarát and is reconciled to his brother Khanderáo, *id.* 330, 396; captures Kapadvanj and appoints his deputy Shevakrái to collect his share of revenue, *id.* 338; joins the Peshwa's deputy to invest Ahmadábád (1756), *id.* 340; helps the Ráo of Cutch in his expedition against Sind, *id.* 342; defeats Momin Khán at Cambay and recovers Visalnagar, Kheralu, Vadnagar, Bijápur and Pátan, *id.* 345; captures Bálásinor (1761), *id.* 399; accompanies the Peshwa to Dehli and escapes from Páñiput (1761), *id.* 399; marries a daughter of the Gobil chief of Láthi whose dowry in land gives him the standpoint in the heart of Káthiáwár, *id.* 418; his death (1768), *id.* 400; quarrels for succession in his family, *id.* 400; *another account*: joins Tárábai, defeats the Peshwa's officers and takes several forts for her; is encountered and taken prisoner by the Peshwa and sent to Poona, I, pt. ii, 601; (1732-1768) second Gáikwár, recaptures Baroda (1734), his alliance with Momin Khán, rivalry with the Bráhman party, his contest with and defeat by the Peshwa (1749-1751), partition of Gujarát with the Peshwa, his share in Gujarát at the battle of Páñipat (1761), his conquests (1763-1766), sides with Raghunáth-ráv against the Peshwa Mádbavráv, defeated by the latter at Dhodap in the Dakhan, his death (1768), VII, 173-188; the revenue of his territories, *id.* 387; attacked the Bábis at Visánagar (1763-1764), VII, 605; *see* also XVIII, pt. ii, 245, 246; XIX, 292-293.
- Dámáji Pant: revenue officer at Mangalvedha under Bedar kings (1347-1489); tradition of, XXIV, 361 note 1; famine of 1460 called after his name, XX, 277.
- Damáji Thorát: Kolhápur partisan, imprisons Báláji Vishvanáth (1414), XIX, 257-258; XVIII, pt. ii, 242; I, pt. ii, 599.
- Daman: Portuguese possession in Western India, coins found at, I, pt. i, 58; burned by the Portuguese (1532), *id.* 347; northern boundary of the Konkan, "Introduction to the History of the Konkan," I, pt. ii, IX; district of Ahmadábád kingdom, *id.* 30, 34; *thána-dári*, attacked by the Mughals (1582); town, besieged by the Mughals (1612), *id.* 40; its cession to the Portuguese, *id.* 48; jail at, *id.* 52; Portuguese fortress at, *id.* 54; under Gujarát kings (1508), XIII, 443; taken by the Portuguese (1531), *id.* 451; again taken (1558), *id.* 452-453; a fort built at (1533), *id.* 456; pinnaces built at, by the English (1634), *id.* 468; its description (1695) by Gemelli Careri, *id.* 483.
- Daman: fibrous plant, XXV, 230.
- Damana: river between Thána and Surat districts, I, pt. ii, 148.
- Damana: king of Erandapalla, I, pt. ii, 280.
- Damanganga: river in Surat district, II, 28; I, pt. ii, 295, 310.
- Damanganga: river in Násik district, XVI, 7.
- Dámara: Bhima I's general, takes Karna captive, I, pt. i, 163.
- Damari: mother of Virasena Abhira, I, pt. ii, 177.
- Damaruka: double drum, I, pt. ii, 469.
- Dámasena: eleventh Kshatrpa (A. D. 226-236); coins of, I, pt. i, 45.
- Damasiri: twenty-third Kshatrpa (A. D. 320); coins of, I, pt. i, 50.
- Damayanti: queen-consort of Nalrája, IX, pt. i, 8 note 1.
- Damazada: fifth Kshatrpa (A. D. 158-168), coins of, I, pt. i, 39-40.
- Dambal: lake in Dhárwár district, XXII, 260.
- Dambal: town in Dhárwár district, its temples, fort, inscriptions and history, XXII, 660-665; recovered from Dhundia Vágh by Col. Wellesley (1800), *id.* 424; survey of, *id.* 492-498, 537-547; a great Buddhist temple at, XXIV, 120 note; Buddhist *vihara* and remains at, I, pt. ii, 228, 406 note 5, 448 note 1, 452, 465.
- Dámdát: part of *Zend Avesta*, IX, pt. ii, 211 note 2 (5).
- Dámnagar: town in Káthiáwár, VIII, 408; under the Gáikwár, hospital at, VII, 510.
- Dámodar: reservoir at Junágad, IX, pt. i, 9.
- Dámodara Kadamba: Konnú inscription of, I, pt. ii, 286 note 1, 291; feudatory of the Cholas, *id.* 495, 498, 499.
- Dampel: dye-yielding plant, XXV, 241.
- Damurike: Ptolemy's Tamil country, XIII, 415.
- Dánakhanda: part of Hemadri's *Chaturvarga Chintamni*, I, pt. ii, 249.
- Dancing Girls: *see* Temple Servants, also Kalávánt, Murali, Náikin and Saib.
- Dancing Girls' Palace: at Cheul, XI, 299-300.
- Dand: form of gymnastic exercise, IX, pt. ii, 172.
- Dánda: fort near Kelve Máhim in Thána district, XIV, 55, 200; port under Gujarát kings, I, pt. ii, 30.

- Dandaguda: city on the Coromondal Coast mentioned by Pliny, I, pt. i, 533.
- Dandāhi: village anecdote of its cultivators, I, pt. i, 169.
- Dandāi: local name of Kadi district, I, pt. i, 208 note 3.
- Dandaka: Mularāja's uncle, I, pt. i, 156, 160.
- Dandaka (forest): the modern Dakhan, I, pt. ii, 135, 142. See also XVIII, pt. ii, 211.
- Dandakāranya: forest of Dandaka, I, pt. ii, 135, 136; infested by the *rākshasas*, *id.* 137; Aryas settle in, *id.* 138, 141, 142, 231, 247.
- Dandāpur: village in Dhārwar district, inscription at, I, pt. ii, 417.
- Danda-Rājapuri or Rājpurī: town, same as Janjira, I, pt. i, 207 note; XI, 460, 461; ceded to Bijāpur (1636), *id.* 143; head-quarters of Southern Konkan under Bijāpur, *id.* 144; Mánāji Angria's attack on (1758), *id.* 154; head-quarters of North Konkan under Yādav kings (1250-1318), *id.* 432; under Gujarāt kings (1450-1530); taken by Malik Ahmad (1490), *id.* 434; mentioned by Barbosa (1514), *id.* 435; captured by Shivāji (1661), *id.* 436; retaken by the Sidis (1671), *id.* 438; district and port under Ahmad Shāh, I, pt. ii, 30; its siege and capture by Mulk Ahmad (1490), *id.* 32; its capture by Shivāji (1661), *id.* 68, 69; the Dutch prevented admission into the port of (1756), *id.* 122.
- Dandi: or *sanyāsi*, order of Shaiv ascetics, appearance, daily life, philosophic tenets, IX, pt. i, 542-543. See Shaivs.
- Dandian: poet, I, pt. ii, 144; author of the *Kāvyādarśa*, *id.* 170.
- Dandigdāsar: caste of beggars in Bijāpur district, their food, dress and customs, XXIII, 180-184.
- Dāndis: name of Khāndesh after Dāniāl, son of Akbar, I, pt. ii, 624.
- Dandu Dātātri: commander of Ahmadābād garrison (1753), I, pt. i, 338.
- Dānes: traders in Surat (1759-1800), II, 149.
- Dāng: clan of Rājputis in Cutch, V, 65; in Gujarāt, IX, pt. i, 123.
- Dāng: see Dangs.
- Dāngehi: Dang Bhils in Khāndesh, XII, 103.
- Danger: Mātherān Point, XIV, 233, 238.
- Dangi: breed of cattle in Poona, XVIII, pt. i, 56.
- Dāngi: Kanbis, see Kanbis.
- Dāngs: forest in Khāndesh, XII, 21; see also I, pt. i, 508; I, pt. ii, 632; states, XII, 597-606; tract in Nāsik, XVI, 3; hill villages, survey settlement and reports of (1840-1860), *id.* 205 note 1, 214, 217, 230-245; revision survey (1875-1880), *id.* 280-291; in Ahmadnagar, XVII, 2.
- Dāniāl: son of Akbar, storms Ahmadnagar and takes the king prisoner (1600); is appointed governor of Khāndesh and Berār, I, pt. ii, 624.
- Daniell: Major H., catches Honya rebel, XVIII, pt. ii, 309; XVII, 420; puts down Rānoshi rising (1879), XVIII, pt. iii, 38-39; captures Vāsudev Balvant Phadke rebel, XIII, 526, 637-638.
- Dāniyāl: marriage of prince, with Bijāpur princess (1604), XXIII, 422. See Dāniāl.
- Danka: drum, IX, pt. ii, 20.
- Dannayakanākere: village in the Bellāry district, I, pt. ii, 437.
- Dānpaisa: copper coin in Khāndesh (1818), XII, 248 note 5.
- Danta: state in Mahi Kānthā, its history, V, 413-416; I, pt. i, 464; IX, pt. i, 127; pays tribute to Baroda, VII, 329.
- Dantidurga: son and successor of Indra II, the Rāshtrakūta king (753), conquers the last Chālukya king Kirtivarman II, I, pt. ii, 190 (see also XV, pt. ii, 82); real founder of the Rāshtrakūta dynasty, his *biruda*, epithets and titles; his conquests and deposition, *id.* 389 and note 5, 194, 195, 210, 377 and note 3, 378, 382, 384, 388, 390, 391, 392, 397 note 1, 399 note 7, 414 note 1; his grant, XV, pt. ii, 84; see also *id.* 85 note 2; I, pt. i, 120, 122, 467. See Dantivarman II.
- Dantiga: Pallava king of Kanchi, conquered by Govinda III (804), I, pt. ii, 198, 332, 395, 397; killed by Krishna III, *id.* 207, 420.
- Dantivarman II: Rāshtrakūta king (753), XXIV, 219. See Dantidurga.
- Dantivarman: of the Gujarāt branch of the Mālkhed family, I, pt. ii, 413, 414; another name of Dantidurga, *id.* 389.
- Dantivarman I: Rāshtrakūta king, I, pt. ii, 194, 388.
- Dantivarman: I, pt. i, 120; son of the Rāshtrakūta prince Karka, his plates, *id.* 125, 127.
- Dantivra: village in Thāna district; custom office at, XIV, 55.
- Dāntrana: village in Kāthiāwār, the birth-place of Nāgbāi, her story, VIII, 408-409.
- Dantretia: village in Kāthiāwār, said to be a port in former times, VIII, 409.
- Danngūr: village south of Bangalore, *matha* at, I, pt. ii, 437 note 6.
- Dānyāl: Akbar's son, takes Ahmadnagar (1599), XVII, 386-387, 391. See Dāniāl.
- Daphlāpur: petty state in Satāra district, XIX, 2, 624.
- Daphles: chiefs of Jath, XIX, 232.
- Dāpoli: sub-division of Ratnāgiri district, account of, X, 2, 296-299; town, *id.* 331; climate, statistics of, *id.* 26, 27.
- Dāpuri: village near Poona city, bungalows and gardens at, XVIII, pt. iii, 127-128.
- Dārā: Aurangzib's brother, in Cutch (1659), V, 137. See Dārā Shikoh.
- Darachini: oil-yielding plant and also used as medicine, XXV, 224.
- Darapura: a village in Baroda territory, VII, 544.
- Dārā Shikoh: prince Muhammad, twenty-seventh viceroy of Gujarāt (1648-1652); sent to Kāthiāwār, I, pt. i, 280; obtains the transfer of Murād from Gujarāt to Berār; is defeated at Dholpur by Murād and Aurangzib; flies to Delhi and thence to Lahore (1658), *id.* 282; his rebellion; is defeated at Ahmadābād; flies to Sind; is taken prisoner (1659), *id.* 282. See Dārā.

- Darbār**: mansion of a Thākor, description of, IX, pt. i, 130-131.
- Darbār cave**: at Kānheri, XIV, 172-173; I, pt. ii, 404.
- Darbha**: grass, also called Kuaha, its holiness, IX, pt. i, 42 note 1; its use in religious ceremonies, *id.* 42, 384.
- Darbhāvati**: modern Dabhoi, I, pt. i, 203.
- Dardas**: Dards of the Upper Indus, I, pt. i, 533.
- Dardam Shirasta**: old or standard rates of land revenue in Thāna, XIII, 559.
- Daremeher**: gate of mercy; fire temple set apart for the rites of the dead, IX, pt. ii, 213, 224, 225, 226.
- Dargāh**: tomb of a saint, IX, pt. ii, 160.
- Darghācha Killa**: *see* Sankshi.
- Darhasena**: Traikutaka prince, I, pt. ii, 178.
- Dari**: tribe mentioned by Pliny, I, pt. i, 533.
- Darila**: possibly Darje Tavar, perhaps north of Daman, I, pt. ii, 49.
- Dari Pir**: fair in honor of, at Ichalkaranji, XXIV, 298.
- Darius Hystaspes**: conquers the Punjab (B. C. 510), IX, pt. ii, 183 note 4.
- Dariyāsha**: Musalmān saint of Virpur, direct descendant of Abbās, IX, pt. i, 361.
- Darje Tavar**: I, pt. ii, 49. *See* Darila.
- Darji**: caste of tailors in Cutch, V, 72; in Kāthiawār, VIII, 151; in Gujarāt, strength and distribution, IX, pt. i, 177, 179; divisions, surnames, *id.* 179; work, shop, tools, earnings, Ovington's notice of Surat tailors, *id.* 180 and note 1; officiating priests at Bharvād marriages, *id.* 180-181; their religion, customs, *id.* 181; Musalmān tailors in Ahmadnagar, XVII, 227.
- Darmsteter**: his opinion that Māghās were Zoroastrians, IX, pt. i, 440; IX, pt. ii, 10 note 4.
- Dārna**: river in Nāsik district, XVI, 8, 9.
- Daro**: grass, Ganpati's favourite offering, its worship, IX, pt. i, 384.
- Darod**: tāluka in Kāthiawār, VIII, 411.
- Daroghah**: official, I, pt. i, 214.
- Darshanigudda**: hill in Kānara district, XV, pt. i, 4, 5; pt. ii, 153, 280-281.
- Darshingudda**: *see* Darshanigudda.
- Daru**: name for priests in *Zend Avesta*, IX, pt. ii, 222.
- Darud**: calling down blessings on the prophet, IX, pt. ii, 147 note 1.
- Darur**: I, pt. i, 541. *See* Dhārur.
- Dārvaśās Bridge**: in Poona city, XVIII, pt. iii, 285.
- Darvesh**: Musalmān beggars in Belgaum, XXI, 223, 224.
- Dary**: *see* Dheri.
- Darya Khān**: Gujarāt governor (1373), I, pt. i, 231.
- Darya Pir**: spirit of the Indus, worshiped by the Lohānas, V, 55; vows to, by Bhādālās, *id.* 99; worship of, IX, pt. i, p. xxv, 22; prayed to by Hindu priests to drive away Eusuf-ud-din, IX, pt. ii, 51.
- Dāsa**: Śiva's attendant, I, pt. ii, 482.
- Dāsa**: Sinda prince of Yelburga, I, pt. ii, 573, 574.
- Dasā**: section or sub-division in Vāniā caste, IX, pt. i, 70; in Bhātias, *id.* 117; the division explains the proportion of outside intermixture, *id.* 435.
- Dasābāi**: hill tomb, in honour of Chānd Bibi, in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 714.
- Dasāgri**: caste of husbandmen in Thāna district, XIII, 116.
- Dasanāmi**: *see* Atit, I, pt. i.
- Dasānapura**: Pallava town, I, pt. ii, 318; charter issued from, *id.* 321, 322.
- Dasapura**: town in Mālwa, I, pt. ii, 148; perhaps Dasora in Mālwa, mentioned in Pandu Lena Caves, XVI, 571, 605, 636.
- Dāsar**: a caste in Kānarese district, I, pt. i, 349; pt. ii, 414 note 5; in Belgaum, XXI, 179-180; in Bijāpur district, XXIII, 184-187; in Dhārwar, XXII, 132-134; in Cholimpur, XX, 180-182.
- Dasara**: tāluka in Kāthiawār, VIII, 411.
- Dasarā**: Hindu holiday, IX, pt. i, 53, 67, 136, 336; day sacred for making offerings to goddesses, *id.* 406; day of the autumn equinox, great festival and *jātar* or sacrifice offering day among Bhils, IX, pt. i, 305, 306, 307; day of rest, *id.* 175; day for worship of elephant, *id.* 376; horse, *id.* 137, 173, 213, 305, 376; chas or king-fisher, *id.* 157, 173, 175, 382; peacock, *id.* 381; *shami* tree, *id.* 386; of grain, *id.* 390; *āsandro* leaves given as gold on, *id.* 383; buffalo sacrifice on, *id.* 216, 375; *see* also XVIII, pt. i, 250-251; Sir J. Malcolm's description of, *id.* 294 and note 3, XVIII, pt. ii, 286 note 1, 299; procession of, in Satāra city, under the Mahārājas, XIX, 658-659.
- Dasaratha**: Āśoka's grandson (B. C. 210), I, pt. i, 14-15.
- Dasaratha**: father of Rāma, I, pt. ii, 142.
- Dāsari**: *see* Dāsār.
- Dāsarna**: district mentioned in the *Rāmāyana*, I, pt. ii, 142.
- Dāsaru**: *see* Dāsār.
- Dasarupaka**: treatise on rhetoric, Dhanika's commentary on, I, pt. ii, 171.
- Dāsavāmin**: Brāhman grantee of the Chālukyas, I, pt. ii, 191.
- Dasatāli**: moon worship, details of, IX, pt. i, 400. *See* Planet Moon.
- Dasavarman**: brother and successor of the Western Chālukya king Satyāśraya, I, pt. ii, 213, 433.
- Dasavatār**: a Khoja religious book, V, 92, 227.
- Daśavatāra**: cave temple of Ellorā, I, pt. ii, 388, 404; rock-cut temple of the, I, pt. ii, 194.
- Dasera**: *see* Dasara.
- Dāsgaon**: paas in Kolāba district, XI, 115; town, ceded by the Peshwa (1756), *id.* 159; details, rock-cut cistern, and hot springs at, its history, *id.* 310-311.
- Daśāthār**: division of Brāhmins, in Thāna district, XIII, 77.
- Daskroi**: sub-division of Ahmadābād district, its boundaries, area, aspect, climate, water, soil, holdings, rental, stock, produce and people, IV, 232-235.
- Dasori**: ceremony relating to birth, IX, pt. ii, 229.

- Dasparkari : class of reduced peasant-holders, in Ratnagiri district, X, 203.
- Dāsri : caste of musicians in Kolhāpur, XXIV, 100.
- Dassoudh : tythes, IX, pt. ii, 41, 49.
- Dastarkhān : IX, pt. ii, 111. *See* Meals.
- Dastur : high priest, office of, duties and position of, IX, pt. ii, 222; as a member of an Anjuman, *id.* 244.
- Dastur Dinār : Abyssinian governor of Gulbarga (1485-1498); his defeat and death, I, pt. ii, 589; Bahāmani noble (1478), XX, 278.
- Dasyus : wild tribes, met by Aryas, I, pt. ii, 137; descendants of Visvāmītra from a large portion of, *id.* 138; or fiends, aborigines so called in the *Vedas*, IX, pt. i, x, 448.
- Dātār Pir : tomb at Junāgadh, healing shrine, IX, pt. i, 366.
- Dategad : hill fort in Sātāra district, its description, XIX, 10, 462-463.
- Date palm : food plant cultivated in several districts, XXV, 181; culture of, in Surat district, profit from, manufacture of sugar from their juice, II, 39-41.
- Datha : tāluka in Kāthiāwar, VIII, 410.
- Dattadevi : Gupta queen, I, pt. i, 65.
- Dattāmītri : town in Sindh, I, pt. ii, 11, 176; mention of, in Sopāra and Kānheri caves, XIV, 147, 168.
- Dattātāra : shrine of, at Cheul, XI, 287; temple of, at Nirmal, XIV, 293; image of, in Sopāra Chakreshvar temple, *id.* 338; foot-prints of, at Tungār, *id.* 367; image and pool at Gokarn, story of, XV, pt. ii, 296 and note 2.
- Datura alba : poisonous plant, XXV, 268.
- Dāu : Arab vessel, X, 170.
- Daud bin Ajabshah : high priest of the Gujarāt Bohoras, IX, pt. ii, 27.
- Dāudi : *see* Bohora.
- Dād Khān : Faruki king (1503-1510), XII, 245.
- Dād Khān Pannī : forty-sixth viceroy of Gujarāt (1714-1715); religious riots at Ahmadābād; his introduction of Dakhan Pandits into official posts, I, pt. i, 298, 299; VII, 167; viceroy of the Dakhan, supports Shāhu, XIX, 254-255; is defeated and slain in Khāndesh by Hussain Ali Sayid, I, pt. ii, 626.
- Daudmare : poisonous plant, XXV, 265.
- Daulatābād : town near Aurangābād, in the Nizām's dominions, I, pt. ii, 3, 136, 231, 253 note 2; Devagiri, so named by Muhammad Tughlak, military post at, *id.* 534, 538 note 8; seat of a governor of the Bahāmani kings (1347-1500), *id.* 30, 620; rising at (1366), headed by Bahrām Khān, aided by a Yādav chief and the Rāja of Bāglan, *id.* 620; district under Malik Ahmad (1485), *id.* 32, 621; unsuccessful efforts of Malik Ahmad to secure the fort of (1493), *id.* 621; capture of, by the Mughals (1633), *id.* 625; fort, surrendered to the Marāthās (1760), *id.* 627. *See* also XV, pt. ii, 94, and XVII, 359-360, 397.
- Daulatābād : old rupee, X, 154.
- Daulat Khān : Shivājī's Musalmān admiral, I, pt. ii, 72.
- Daulatrāv Gāikwār : British guarantee in his favour (1808), VII, 259-260.
- Daulatrāv Sindia : successor of Mahādāji Sindia (1794), I, pt. ii, 606; treacherously seizes Nāna Phadnāvis and Aba Shelukar (1797), I, pt. i, 411; hostile to the British (1803), XVII, 410; present in the battle of Kharda (1795), XVIII, pt. ii, 270; promises to secure the accession of Bājirāv, *id.* 271; Bājirāv deserts Sindia whose minister sets up Chimnāji in his place, *id.* 272; Nāna's negotiations with Sindia who imprisons his minister and procures the accession of Bājirāv, *id.* 273; his influence in Poona, *id.* 274; he plunders (1797) Poona, *id.* 275; family quarrels, *id.* 276-279; Sindia all powerful at Poona, *id.* 280; his wars with Yashwantrav Holkār, who defeats his army at Ujain, *id.* 281; assists Bājirāv in repelling Holkār who is master of Poona, *id.* 282; tries to seize Patvārdhan's *saranjāms*, XXIV, 234-235; builds a temple at Kedāreshvar, *id.* 299.
- Dauri : caste of beggars in Sholāpur, XX, 182. *See* Davri.
- Dāva : I, pt. ii, 574. *See* Dāma.
- Davaka : perhaps Dacca, kingdom of, I, pt. i, 64 and note 2.
- Davangere : village in Mysore, I, pt. ii, 285 note 5; inscription at, *id.* 319 note 1, 454, 455 note 6, 459 note 3, 462, 528, 529.
- Dāvar : early tribe in Thāna district, XIII, 156, iron smelters at Mātherān, XIV, 250, 264.
- Davari : Ratta chieftain, I, pt. ii, 553.
- Davidson : Major, resident at Baroda (1856), VII, 273.
- Davidson : Mr., his statements of cost and profit of tillage in Bassein, Māhim, Saujan, Kolvan and Bhiwndi (1845), XIII, 587-589.
- Davies : Mr. J. M., his new assessment (1836-1838), I, pt. ii, 129; political agent (1840), XI, 158; his appointment for revision of assessment (1836), *id.* 182; his account of Sānkshi, Rājpurī and Rāygad (1837), *id.* 182-186; his revision of Thāna assessment (1836), XIII, 579-583.
- Davis : Mr., resident at Baroda (1853), VII, 271.
- Davis : English sea captain, mentions Honāvar (1590), XV, pt. ii, 310.
- Davis : Lieutenant, at the siege of Rājder, XVI, 196; killed (1818) at the siege of Mālegaon, *id.* 197.
- Davri : caste of beggars in Belgaum district, XXI, 180; in Kolhāpur, XXIV, 101. *See* Budbucker and Dauri.
- Dawal : common plant, XXV, 265.
- Dāwār : *see* Changa Asa.
- Dawla Kura : poisonous plant, grows on the ghāts, XXV, 259.
- Dayamava : village goddess, in Dhārwar, temples, image, worship and fair of, XXII, 807-812.
- Dayārām : poems of, list of Gujarāt Brāhmans in, IX, pt. i, 2.
- Dāyima : I, pt. ii, 553. *See* Dāvri.
- Days : week, common beliefs about, Sunday, IX, pt. i, 393, 396; Monday, *id.* 397, 400; Tuesday, *id.* 401-402; Wednesday, Thurs-

- day, *id.* 402; Friday, *id.* 402, 403; Saturday, *id.* 403; lucky and unlucky, IX, pt. ii, 146 and notes 2 and 3; of the Pārsi month, names of, IX, pt. ii, 215, 216 note 1; (high) festival, *id.* 216-217. *See* Jāsans. Leading high, *id.* 218-219. *See* Festivals (Season).
- Deacon: Colonel, I, pt. ii, 611; captures Chākan and other forts (1818), XVIII, pt. ii, 302.
- Death: rites and ceremonies among Hindus, Bhangīās, IX, pt. i, 337; Bhātīās, *id.* 121; Bhils, *id.* 309-310; Brāhmans, *id.* 47-51; Brahmas Kshatris, *id.* 59; depressed classes, *id.* 333; Dhedās, *id.* 343; Dhundiās, *id.* 315-316; Kanbis, *id.* 161-163; Kāyasths, *id.* 64; Kolis, *id.* 251; Konkṇās, *id.* 322; Mochis, *id.* 195; Naikdās, *id.* 328; Rājputās, *id.* 148-151; Shrāvaks, *id.* 102; Vāniās, *id.* 94-95; Varlis, *id.* 329; Gujarāt Musalmāns, IX, pt. ii, 239; recital of prayers near the dead, *id.* 239-240; bier, *id.* 240; bier-bearers or *nasalārs*, *id.* 239 and note 2; last look at the dead; carrying of the dead body to the tower of silence, *id.* 210; funeral party, widow of the dead, *id.* 241; *athamna* or rising from mourning, *id.* 242; feast-giving on, *id.* 207, 243. Pārsi bier or *janazahs*, funeral; to help in funeral a *farz* or duty; *ziārat* feast; dinners on; mourning, IX, pt. ii, 168-170. *See* also in All District Volumes under caste concerned.
- Debal: expedition to, I, pt. i, 506, 511, 512, 513; identified with Karāchi or Thatta, *id.* 508 note 2, 514, 517, 521; perhaps Diu, *id.* 523, 547.
- De Barros: Portuguese historian (1570), I, pt. i, 349; his map (1580), XV, pt. ii, 118; mentions Chitākul (Sintacora), *id.* 249, 279; Agrakon (Egorapan), *id.* 260; Bhatkal (Batekala) mentioned in his map, *id.* 274; mentions Honāvar, *id.* 310; Mirjan (Mergen), *id.* 332.
- Debregeasia longifolia: fibrous plant, found at Mahābaleshvar and Konkan jungles, XXV, 234.
- Debtors: *see* Borrowers.
- Debur: place in Mysore, stone inscription at, I, pt. ii, 302.
- Decadas: (1497-1539) a work by De Barros, a Portuguese historian, his death in (1570), I, pt. i, 349.
- Deccan: *see* Dakhan.
- Deccan College: *see* Dakhan College.
- De Couto: *see* Do Couto.
- De Coutto: Portuguese writer and traveller, I, pt. ii, 58.
- Deda: a clan of Samma Rājputās in Cutch, V, 66.
- Dedadra: reservoir built by Siddharāj, I, pt. i, 180 note 2.
- Dedal: state in Mahi Kāntha, V, 426.
- Dedān: tāluka in Kathiāwār, VIII, 411.
- Deda raids: in Cutch (1871), V, 175.
- Dedarda: tāluka in Kathiāwār, VIII, 411.
- Dedhrota: state in Mahi Kāntha, V, 427.
- Deer: held sacred, IX, pt. i, 378; in Khāndesh, XII, 32; at Mātheran, XIV, 259; in Kānara, XIV, pt. i, 100-102.
- Deesa: cantonment, town, in Pālanpur, temples and fair at, V, 341-342; contingent hospital at, maintained by the Gāikwār, VII, 508.
- Defence works: Bombay (1737) out forts and *galvats* to defend fords; batteries between Warli and Māhim, breast work from custom house to fort; stone work opposite Dhārāvi; wall from Rewa to Sion, XXVI, pt. ii, 279-281; forts at Dongri and the Breach (1739), *id.* 282; the Town Ditch (1739-1743), *id.* 283-291.
- Degadi: Prachanda's ancestor, I, pt. i, 129.
- Degamve: village in Belgaum district, temples and inscriptions at, XXI, 554; *see* also I, pt. ii, 569, 570; ordeal at, *id.* 571.
- Deh: tenth month of the Pārsi year, IX, pt. ii, 217, 218.
- Debegām: a part in Broach district, its trade, II, 560.
- Dehej: part in Broach district, its history and trade, II, 560.
- Dehera: *see* Rājdaīr.
- Dehevān: an old port and place of importance in Kaira district, III, 168.
- Dehgām: sub-division in Baroda, VII, 588-589; town, *id.* 589-590; hospital at, *id.* 507.
- Deh Jasan: high festival day, IX, pt. ii, 217. *See* Jāsans.
- Dehli: gateway platform in front of Rājput houses, IX, pt. i, 130, 134.
- Dehli Siwālik: pillar, inscriptions on, IX, pt. i, 59 note 1.
- Dehra: perhaps Dehra Dūn, IX, pt. ii, 188 note 4.
- Dehrās: temples, Shrāvak religious buildings, description; named after Tirthankars; installation of image of Tirthankar; *anjana-salakha* ceremony; ornaments of the image; ministrants and their duties; worship in, IX, pt. i, 110-113.
- Dehu: village in Poona district, birth-place of Tukārām, temples and fairs at, XVIII, pt. iii, 129.
- Deimachos: ambassador to Chandragupta's son, his work on India, I, pt. i, 534.
- Dekkan: *see* Dakhan.
- Delali: state in Mahi Kāntha, V, 428.
- Delamotte: General, English commander, takes Bhudargad and Panhāla (1844), XXIV, 295, 315; seizes and dismantles Sāmāngad (1844), *id.* 319.
- Delasseau: Major, political agent of Dhār (1895), I, pt. i, 384.
- Dela Valle, Della Valle: traveller, his description of Cambay (1623), VI, 219; his journey from Cambay to Ahmadābād, I, pt. i, 224 note 2; traveller (1624), anchors at Keshi in Ratnāgiri, X, 342; mentions the hurricane (1618), and Māhim, XIV, 32 note 1, 199; his description of Cheul, XI, 280-282, 292, 298, 309; *see* also I, pt. ii, 36; his description of Honāvar, Gersappa and Ikkeri, XV, pt. ii, 123, 124, 284, 307, 310; mentions Anjdiv, *id.* 255.
- Delhi: establishment of Musalmāns at, I, pt. ii, 250; Musalmān kings of, *id.* 509; empire of, *id.* 510; Khilji emperors of, *id.* 530, 531;

- Alla-ud-din ascends the throne of, *id.* 532; Malik Kafur returns to (1311); intrigues at (1316), *id.* 533; empire, decline of (1708), *id.* 626; Shivaji's visit to, XVIII, pt. ii, 234; Bájiráv defeats the Mughals near (1736), XIX, 279; fall of (1857), emperor of, in treasonable correspondence with Nawáb of Rádhhanpur, I, pt. i, 441.
- Delhi Emperors: their rule in Belgaum district (1294-1350), XXI, 361-362; their rule in Ahmadnagar (1318-1347), XVII, 353; of the Dakhan (1318-1347), XVIII, pt. ii, 215.
- Delivery: place of, services of midwife at the time of, IX, pt. ii, 228.
- Dellori: imprisoned by the inquisition at Daman (1674), I, pt. ii, 52, 58, 60.
- Delvada: town in Káthiáwár, VIII, 667; Ráj-púts attacked at (1394), I, pt. i, 233 and note 3.
- Demaladevi: wife of the Sinda prince Chávanda II, I, pt. ii, 575.
- Demetrius: king of the Indians (n. c. 190-165), I, pt. i, 16.
- Demi: river in Káthiáwár, VIII, 63.
- Dendro-calamus strictus: food, famine, fibrous and fodder plant common in India, XXV, 188, 209, 238, 277.
- Deodár: fibrous plant, XXV, 229.
- Deoli: suburb of Ahmadnagar, grant from, I, pt. i, 468, 469, 541; I, pt. ii, 304 note 4, 414, 416 note 4, 417, 418, 419 note 1, 420; Charter at, *id.* 422.
- Deopali: town, identified with Deoli, I, pt. i, 541.
- Depála: caste of traders in Outch, V, 56; an offshoot of Lohánás in Káthiáwár, VIII, 149, IX, pt. i, 122.
- Depala: *see* Depala.
- Depressed classes: in Gujarát, strength and distribution; chief classes Bhangías, Dhedás, Garudas, Khalpas, Sindhvás; main causes of uncleanness; appearance; IX, pt. i, 331; food, position, religion, object of worship and reverence, *id.* 332; *bhagats* or holy men, customs, *id.* 333; community, *id.* 334. *See* All District Volumes under District Name.
- Dera: sand-hills in Káthiáwár, VIII, 26.
- Dera Ismáil Khán: town once in Sind, I, pt. i, 538.
- Derangé: identified with the Telingas, I, pt. i, 534.
- Derbhavti: state in Khándesh, XII, 605.
- Derby: English ship, taken by Kánhoji Ángria (1727), I, pt. ii, 87.
- Derdi Jánbáini: state in Káthiáwár, origin of its name, VIII, 412.
- Dermal: fort in Khándesh district, XII, 439.
- Desái: social division of Anávalá Bráhmans, IX, pt. i, 5, 6; families in Sajodra Bráhmans, *id.* 18; in Brahma-Kshatris, *id.* 57; family of, of Navsári, IX, pt. ii, 244; office of, holders of the office of Poria, *id.* 200 note 1; British guarantee in favour of (1793), VII, 247; title among some of the Dhandhuka village Bohorás, IX, pt. ii, 62; sub-divisional superintendent in Thána district, *vatan* grants to (1881), XIII, 538; position and duties under the Maráthás, *id.* 556; position and duties of, I, pt. i, 210, 212, 223 and note 2; I, pt. ii, 34; revenue contractors in Surat, their present condition, II, 192; their power and exactions, their relation with the government and the cultivator (1800-1816), their office abolished under the settlement of 1817-1822, *id.* 214-220; in Broach, their exactions (1772-1785), *id.* 484-485; of Bárwár and Sonda; ruled north Kánara under Bijapur (1600-1685), XV, pt. ii, 123; give up allegiance to Sambhaji (1685), *id.* 131.
- Desar: in Idar state in Mahi Kántha, an old temple at, V, 433-434.
- Desar: place of interest in Pauch Maháls, with an old temple, III, 309.
- Desastha: *see* Deshasth.
- Desávál: sub-caste of Bráhmans, IX, pt. i, 2, 9; of Vániás, *id.* 70-71; takes its name from Deesa, V, 341; in Kolába district, XI, 48.
- Desembargadores: Portuguese district judges, I, pt. ii, 52; forbidden to have anything to do with Bráhmans and other Hindus (1591), *id.* 59.
- Desert snakes: in Poona, XVIII, pt. i, 77.
- Deshantris: Saturday oil-beggars, I, pt. i, 451.
- Deshasth: a Bráhman sub-division, in Ratnágiri, X, 115; in Sávantvádi, *id.* 411; in Kolába, XI, 44; in Janjira state, *id.* 411; in Khándesh, XII, 51; in Thána, XIII, 63, 77; in Kánara, XV, pt. i, 129-130; in Ahmadnagar, strength, appearance, division, languages, houses, food, dress, calling, religion, daily life, customs, condition, XVII, 50-54; in Poona, XVIII, pt. i, 159-160; in Sátára, XIX, 51; in Sholápur, XX, 26-27; in Belgaum district, XXI, 89-90; in Dhárwár their sub-divisions into Vaishnavas or Mádhva Bráhmans and Smárt Bhágvats, XXII, 56; in Bijapur their sub-divisions Smárts, Vaishnavas and Savashes, their food, dress, daily life, birth, thread ceremony, marriage, coming of age, and death ceremonies, XXIII, 79-89; in Kolhápúr, their character, dress, occupation, customs, birth, death and marriage ceremonies, thread ceremony, marriage, XXIV, 43-60; *see* Dakhani Bráhmans.
- Deshával: caste of labourers in Belgaum district, XXI, 165.
- Deshi: breed of cattle, in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 56.
- Deshkulkarnis: district accountants, XI, 177.
- Deshmukhs: hereditary revenue officers in Kolába, their remuneration under Musalmán and Maráthá governments, XI, 163; under early Hindu rulers, *id.* 169; sub-divisional superintendent in Thána district, *vatan* grants to (1881), XIII, 538; *izat* tenure enjoyed by, *id.* 540; their duties under Musalmáns, *id.* 553; under the Maráthás, *id.* 556.
- Deshnur: hill and village in Belgaum district, XXI, 9, 554.
- Deshpandes: sub-divisional accountants in Thána, *vatan* grants to (1881), XIII, 538; *izat* tenure enjoyed by, *id.* 540; their duties under the Musalmáns, *id.* 553; under the Maráthás, *id.* 556; hereditary revenue officers in Kolába, XI, 163, 169, 171, 172 note 1, 178, 194. *See* also I, pt. ii, 34.

- Desikosa**: vocabulary of vernacular words, I, pt. ii, 169.
- Desinamamāla**: Prakrit work on local and provincial words compiled by Hemachandra, I, pt. i, 193.
- Desinga**: I, pt. ii, 435. See Jayasimha II.
- DeSouza**: Emanuel, captain of the fort of Diu (1536), I, pt. i, 347.
- DeSouza**: dispensary at Uran, in Thāna district, XIII, 668.
- DeSouza**: Martin Alonzo, Portuguese viceroy (1542), wasted Bhatkal territory, XV, pt. ii, 114, 273 and note 3.
- Destiny**: worship of, called *Shashthi Pujan* or *Chhathi Pujan*, worship of Vidhata or goddess of fortune on the sixth day after birth, rites of, among Bhātiās, IX, pt. i, 119; Brāhmins, *id.* 33-34; Chārans, *id.* 220-221; Kanbis, *id.* 157-158; Kāyasths, *id.* 61, 64, 67; Kolis, *id.* 248; Lohārs, *id.* 191; Rājputs, *id.* 139; Shrivāks, *id.* 100; Sonis, *id.* 201; Vāsiās, *id.* 89; is observed among other classes, *id.* 57, 61, 100, 105, 154, 170, 173, 174, 176, 178, 181, 183, 185, 188, 194, 196, 205, 213, 225, 226, 233, 289, 329, 330.
- Deur**: in Bijāpur district, inscription at, I, pt. ii, 440 note 5, 521 and note 5.
- Deur**: village in Sātara district, action near (1713), XIX, 463, 256; action at, between Bāpu Gokhle and General Smith (1818), *id.* 303.
- Dev**: river in Rewa Kāntha, VI, 5.
- Dev**: river in Nāsik district, XVI, 8.
- Devachandra**: Jain priest, visits Dhandhuka, carries Changodeva to Karnāvatī, changes his name Somachandra to Hemachandra, I, pt. i, 191.
- Devadaithan**: village in Ahmadnagar district, temple at, XVII, 714.
- Devadatta**: a Buddhist monk, XIV, 142.
- Devagana**: sect of Digambara Jains, I, pt. ii, 191.
- Devagere**: see Devagiri.
- Devagiri**: modern Daulatābād, I, pt. ii, 136, 353 note 2, 520; identified with Tagara, *id.* 174, 538 note 8; Yādavas of, *id.* 230-252, 299 note 4, 466, 509, 511, 512, 549, 555, 557; situated in Seunadeta, *id.* 231; founded and made capital by Bhīllama, *id.* 238; capital of the Yādava kings, *id.* 240, 245, 247, 583, 584; expedition of Allā-ud-din, against (1294), two invasions of, by Malik Kafur, 1307 and 1312, respectively, against the Yādava kings Rāmachandra and Samkara, *id.* 250-251, 530, 531, 532; peaks of, *id.* 501-502; Yādava kings, inscriptions of, *id.* 503, 505, 506, 508, 523, 526, 528; kingdom under Musalmān yoke, *id.* 530; Karnaraya of Gujarāt flees to, *id.* 532; visited by Muhammad Tughlak, *id.* 533; name of, changed to Daulatābād by Muhammad Tughlak, *id.* 534.
- Devagiri**: village in Dhārwar district, copper-plates at, I, pt. ii, 285, 287, 288, XXII, 400-401.
- Devagiri Yādavs**: Dakhan kings, their rule in Thāna, grants of (1273-1291), XIII, 60, 437; in Kānara (1188-1318), XV, pt. ii, 91-92; in Sātara district (1170-1310), XIX, 224-225; their rule in Sholāpur (1170-1310), XX, 275; in Belgaum (1250-1320), XXI, 358; their rule in Dhārwar (1187-1320), XXII, 400-401; in Bijāpur district, XXIII, 394-395; in Kolhāpur (1180-1300), XXIV, 218.
- Devāji**: son of Jangar, Bhil Nāik of Chikli, surprises and captures the fort of Roshmal and kills Bhikāji, I, pt. ii, 633.
- Devāji Takāpir** or Takpar: lieutenant of Dāmāji Gāikwār, defeats Abdul Aziz (1744), I, pt. i, 328; see also VII, 174, 176, 179.
- Devak**: totem or marriage gods among Poona population; among Kāchis, XVIII, pt. i, 284; among Koshtis, *id.* 348; among Lohārs, *id.* 353; among Lodhis, *id.* 399; among Rāmshis, *id.* 410; among Gondhalis, *id.* 452; among Sātara Buruds and Sāngors, XIX, 80, 94; among Marāthās, XIII, 125, XXIV, 66; Marāthā worship of, *id.* 75-76; a list of, among Marāthā, *id.* 414; among Koshtis, *id.* 95; among Lingāyats, *id.* 130.
- Devaladevi**: sister of Kumārāpāla, married to Anarāja, king of Sākambhari, I, pt. i, 181-182.
- Devaladevi**: daughter of Karnadeva, the last Vāghela chief, and Kauladevi, the promised bride of the Devagiri prince Samkara, is captured by Alaf Khān and married to Allā-ud-din's eldest son Khizr Khān, I, pt. i, 205, *id.* pt. ii, 532; see also I, pt. i, 205.
- Devala Mahadevi**: wife of the Hoysāla king Vira Someśvara, I, pt. ii, 466, 493, 508.
- Devalāna**: village in Nāsik district, coins from, I, pt. ii, 296, 385.
- Devalās**: Rājput tribe of Bhīmāl, I, pt. i, 465.
- Devalgaon**: village in Ahmadnagar district, well at, XVII, 714.
- Devalia**: state in Rewa Kāntha, VI, 143.
- Devanāgari**: written character, I, pt. i, 80.
- Devanandin**: proper name of Pujyapāla, I, pt. ii, 373.
- Devanayya**: governor of Belvola, I, pt. ii, 405.
- Devāng**: caste of weavers in Dhārwar, the story of their origin, XXII, 165-167; in Kolhāpur, XXIV, 95.
- Devangaon**: village in Bijāpur district, temples at, XXIII, 645.
- Devaprasāda**: son of Kshemarāja, I, pt. i, 170; recommended by Karna to Siddharāja, burns himself on the funeral pile, 171.
- Devaputra**: Kushān name, I, pt. i, 64 and note 5.
- Devarāja**: early Rāshtrakūta prince, I, pt. i, 120; grantor in Dhruva's Baroda grant, *id.* 126, 470; see also I, pt. ii, 386.
- Devarāja**: Yādava king Mahādeva's officer (1264), I, pt. ii, 528.
- Devar Hippargi**: village in Bijāpur district, inscription, I, pt. ii, 521.
- Devar Hubli**: village in Dhārwar district, XXII, 665.
- Devar Navadgi**: village in Bijāpur district, Vāsudev Balvant Phadke's capture at (1879), XXIII, 645-646.
- Devar Rājputs**: I, pt. i, 465. See Devla Rājputs.

- Devasakti: Sendraka chief, I, pt. ii, 186, 292, 363.
- Devasri: lady of Udambara village, feeds Kumārāpala in exile, I, pt. i, 182, 184.
- Devasuri: Svetāmbara Jain Achārya, holds a religious discussion with Kumdachandra, Digāmbara Jain Achārya, I, pt. i, 181 and note 2; Hemāchārya's teacher advises Kumārāpala to rebuild the Somanātha temple, *id.* 189.
- Devasvāmīn: Brāhman grantee of the Chālukyās, commentator on sacrificial *sūtras* and rites, I, pt. ii, 191.
- Devavarman: Kadamba prince, I, pt. ii, 290; father of Krishnāvarman, *id.* 291 note 2.
- Devayani: wife of Yayāti, I, pt. i, 460.
- Devayo: village in Gujārat, perhaps Dholka, I, pt. i, 184.
- Devbārāy Dalvi: a Koli freebooter (1820), XIII, 634.
- Devchand: Cutch minister, murdered (1778), V, 147.
- Devda: village in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 411.
- Devda: hill path in Kolhāpur, XXIV, 5.
- Devdās: *see* Kshetridāsa.
- Devdatta: Shākyamuni's brother-in-law, XII, 498 note, 560 note.
- Devdhan: food plant cultivated throughout India, XXV, 186.
- Devdi: *sati* platform, daily worship, visits to, IX, pt. i, 360. *See* Sati.
- Devdig: *see* Sappalig.
- Devdivāli: holy day, *tulsi* or sweet basil plant married to Vishnu on, IX, pt. i, 23 note 5, 175.
- Devendravarman: son of Anantavarman, I, pt. ii, 297; son of Gunārnavā, *id.* 297.
- Dev Family: of Chinchvād, story of, XVIII, pt. iii, 125-126.
- Devgad: river in Ratnāgiri district, X, 10.
- Devgad: sub-division of Ratnāgiri district, account of, X, 2, 311-313; trade (1818), *id.* 177; port, exports and imports of, *id.* 186; town, trade, history, fort, *id.* 332.
- Devgad: *see* Oyster Rocks and Sunghiri; also Hareshvar.
- Devgadhi: Daulatābād, I, pt. i, 229 and note 4; I, pt. ii, 75; seat of Musalmān government (1312), *id.* 620.
- Devgiri: *see* Devagiri.
- Devimane: pass in Kānara, trade through, XV, pt. ii, 39, 40, 45, 280.
- Deviputra: *see* Kāyasth Prabhu, XVIII, pt. i, 193.
- Devis: goddesses, of North Gujārat, said to be spirits of Chāran women; nine lākhs or nine hundred thousand *mātās* of Pāvāgadh said to be Chāran girls, IX, pt. i, 216 and note 1.
- Devjagan: place of pilgrimage in Broach district, II, 561.
- Devji: son of Punja the Cutch minister, poisoned (1772), V, 145.
- Devji: of Bednor, originally a Gujār, chief divinity of Ajmer Gujars, IX, pt. i, 502.
- Devkāj: ceremony, IX, pt. i, 57.
- Devkarn: minister of Cutch, slain by Rāo Lākha (1738), V, 140.
- Dev Kedār: place in Panch Mahals, III, 310; temple at, *id.* 310.
- Devlāli: village with railway station in Nāsik district, barracks at, XVI, 132, 431.
- Devlān: village in Nāsik district, Hemādpanti temple at, XVI, 431-432.
- Devli: goddess, IX, pt. i, 363.
- Devli: caste of husbandmen in Ratnāgiri, X, 126; in Sāvāntvādi, *id.* 414; in Kānara, XV, pt. ii, 4; in Belgaum district, XXI, 158.
- Devlia: taluka in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 412.
- Dev Mogra: village in Rājpipla in Rewa Kāntha, Bhil fair at, VI, 161.
- Devnar: an estate in Sālsette, XIII, 545-546.
- Devraj: fourth Vijayānagar king (1401-1451), encourages import of horses, XV, pt. ii, 49, 96 and note 4; prosperity of Vijayānagar under, *id.* 98-99.
- Devrshta: village in Sātara district, temples and cells at, its pond and tradition of its origin, XIX, 463-465.
- Devrukh: place of interest in Ratnāgiri district, X, 333.
- Devrukha, Devrukhi: sub-division of Brāhmana, I, pt. ii, 113; in Ratnāgiri, X, 114; in Sāvāntvādi, *id.* 411; in Kolāba district, XI, 44; in Janjira, *id.* 411; in Khāndesh, XII, 52; in Thāna, XIII, 77; in Nāsik, XVI, 40; in Ahmadnagar, XVII, 54-55; in Poona, XVIII, pt. i, 160; in Sātara, XIX, 51-52; in Sholāpur, XX, 27-28; in Kolhāpur, XXIV, 60-61; *see* Dakhani Brāhmans.
- Devs: un-Brāhman spirits, XIII, 65.
- Dev Satia: peak in Rewa Kāntha, VI, 3.
- Devstali: pass in Kolāba and Janjira districts, XI, 6, 115.
- Dewachabasni: Wagher chief in command of the fort of Bet, I, pt. i, 447.
- Dewarde: village in Sātara district, I, pt. ii, 390.
- Dewla Rājputs: I, pt. i, 462-463.
- Dhada: measure in Ratnāgiri, size of, X, 164.
- Dhādhar: river in Broach district, II, 339; and Baroda state, VII, 18, 193.
- Dhādibhadaka: Rāshtrakūta feudatory of Vikramāditya VI, I, pt. ii, 425, 450.
- Dhādibhandaka: I, pt. ii, 425, 450. *See* Dhādibhadaka.
- Dhādiyama: son of Vaddiga, I, pt. ii, 513. *See* Dhādiyasa.
- Dhādiyappa: son of the Yādava king Fennachandra I, I, pt. ii, 231; his various names, *id.* 512, 514.
- Dhādiyasa: I, pt. ii, 232, 512-513. *See* Dhādiyappa.
- Dhagya: hill in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 4.
- Dhair: hill fort in Nāsik district, XVI, 441, 641, 642.
- Dhāk: hill and fort on the border of Thāna and Poona districts, XIV, 55; XVIII, pt. i, 3.
- Dhākji Dādāji: appointed native agent to the Residency at Baroda (1816), VII, 224; his intrigues (1818), *id.* 231; his fall (1820), *id.* 234-235; appointed a *potedār* (1816); his deceit, *id.* 398.
- Dhalanappa: father of Prachanda, I, pt. ii, 413.
- Dhālgar: IX, pt. ii, 75. *See* Khātki.
- Dhāman: snake in Ratnāgiri, X, 48.

- Dhāman : tree in Khāndesh, XII, 25; in Poona, XVIII, pt. i, 45.
- Dhāmankhed : village in Poona district, temples, fairs at, XVIII, pt. iii, 129.
- Dhāmāpur : village in Ratnāgiri district, lake at, X, II, 333.
- Dhāmlej : village in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 414.
- Dhammarakhito : Yāvan evangelist (B. C. 230), I, pt. i, 13.
- Dhamniyara : Silahāra king, founder of Walipattana, I, pt. ii, 537.
- Dhamni : carriage drawn by bullocks in Khāndesh, XII, 145.
- Dhamni : fibrous plant, XXV, 229.
- Dhāmor : Bhil tribe in the Panch Mahāls, IX, pt. i, 295 note 2.
- Dhan : Mehr of Dhandhuka, I, pt. i, 87 note.
- Dhanaji Jādhav : Shivāji's officer, I, pt. ii, 594; enters Gujārat and defeats the Muslims at Ratanpur and Baba Piarāh ford (1705), I, pt. i, 291; appointed *senāpati* of the Marātha forces, I, pt. ii, 597; supports Shahu (1707), XIX, 253, 254; confirmed as *senāpati* by Shahu (1708), I, pt. ii, 598;
- Dhanakataka, Dhanakot : Dharnikot, near the mouth of the Krishna, I, pt. ii, 11; I, pt. i, 533; capital of king Satakarni, I, pt. ii, 150, 151, 152, 165, 166, 167.
- Dhananjaya : king of Kusthalapura, I, pt. ii, 280.
- Dhāndhalpur : village in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 413.
- Dhāndhār : local name of Pālanpur zillah, I, pt. i, 208 note 3.
- Dhandh Khant : Khant Kholi leader, IX, pt. i, 240.
- Dhandhuka : Parmāra chief of Abu, subdued by Vimala, general of Bhima, I, pt. i, 169.
- Dhandhuka : Hemāchārya's birth-place, tāluka town, I, pt. i, 191 and note 1; district under the Vaghelas, *id.*, 198, 470.
- Dhandhusar : village in Kāthiāwār, origin of its name, VIII, 415.
- Dhanduka : sub-division of Ahmadābād district, IV, 243-245; town, *id.*, 333; Hemāchārya's birth-place, I, pt. i, 191 and note 1; district under the Vaghelas, *id.*, 198, 470.
- Dhanesa : preceptor of Bopadeva, I, pt. ii, 249.
- Dhangar : caste of shepherds in Ratnāgiri district, X, 40 note 1, 127; in Sāvantvādī, *id.*, 415; in Kolāba district, XI, 67-68; in Janjira, *id.*, 414; in Khāndesh, XII, 78; blanket weavers in Khāndesh, *id.*, 235; in Thāna, XIII, 144; at Mātherān, XIV, 230 note 1, 259, 260; in Kānara, XV, pt. i, 295-296; in Nāsik, XVI, 56; in Ahmadnagar, XVII, 149-150; in Poona, XVIII, pt. i, 384-385; husbandmen in Poona, XVIII, pt. ii, 2; in Sātara, XIX, 104-105; in the Marātha army, *id.*, 250; in Sholāpur, XX, 146-147; in Belgaum, XXI, 153-154; in Kolhāpur, XXIV, 103.
- Dhānia : snake in Ratnāgiri, X, 50.
- Dhanika : commentator of the *Dasārūpaka*, I, pt. ii, 171.
- Dhanjisha : of Surat, takes active part in the suppression of Māndvi riot, recognition of his services by the British Government, IX, pt. ii, 198 note 5.
- Dhānk : village under Gondal in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 414.
- Dhanka : a Bhil sub-division in Rewa Kāntha, VI, 34, 95 footnote 1.
- Dhanora : fort in Khāndesh district, XII, 439.
- Dhanpāl : ancestor of the Udvala, Balsār, and Sanjan priests, IX, pt. ii, 221.
- Dhanur : village in Bijāpur district, temples at, XXIII, 646.
- Dhānyaghata : Amarāvati, sacred to Buldha, I, pt. ii, 331.
- Dhānyaghataka : I, pt. ii, 331; *see* Dhānyaghata.
- Dhānyakasrenis : Buddhist corn dealers, I, pt. ii, 173.
- Dhār, Dhāra : plateau, I, pt. i, 352; capital of the old Hindu kings of Mālwa, *id.*, 357; Anandráv Pavār settles at (1754), *id.*, 382; defeat of Sultān Hoshang by his uncle Muzaffar I of Gujārat (1408), *id.*, 358; attacked by Siddharāja, I, pt. i, 178; carving on pillars of a mosque at, *id.*, 180; capital of Bhoja, sacked by the joint army of Chedi and Gujirāt, I, pt. ii, 214, 228; prince of, besieged by Singhana, *id.*, 240; capital of the Paramāras, stormed by Someśvara I, *id.*, 441; territory, *id.*, 442, 525; taken by Ereyanga, *id.*, 494.
- Dhārabād : rent deduction system in Kolāba, XI, 173-174, 181.
- Dharada : tribe of hillmen name derived, their mention in the *Mahābhārata* by Mānu, by Ptolemy, IX, pt. i, 338 note 1.
- Dhārālā : armed population of Gujārat, IX, pt. ii, 25; swordsmen, Tālabda Kolis, IX, pt. i, 243 and note 3.
- Dharampur : state in Surat, area, boundaries, aspect, water-supply, climate, products, population, soil, crops, roads, history, land management, justice, instruction and places of interest, VI, 254-257; *see* also IX, pt. i, 129.
- Dharamshilas *See* Rest-houses.
- Dharamtar : port in Kolāba district, XI, 311-312.
- Dharanendra : serpent king, I, pt. ii, 576.
- Dharangaon : place of interest in Khāndesh district, XII, 251, 254, 259; early trade centre, history, a Bhil school at, *id.*, 439-441.
- Dharanikot : town in Madras, mention of, in Kānheri caves, XIV, 147, 188; Goṭamipatra II's coins found at, *id.*, 148; *see* also I, pt. ii, 151, 152, 167. *See* Dharnikot.
- Dharanivārāha : Chāpa king of Wadhvān (914), I, pt. i, 138, 466, 469; king of Chāpa race, I, pt. ii, 343 note 5; local representative of Mahipāla, *id.*, 383.
- Dharapatta : Valabhi king, devotee of the sun, I, pt. i, 83.
- Dharāpur : ruined city in Pālanpur state, V, 282.
- Dhārāpuri : sacked by Karna, I, pt. 163.
- Dhārāsar : lake in Pālanpur, V, 282.
- Dharasena I : Valabhi king, I, pt. i, 114-115.
- Dharasena II : Valabhi king, copper-plate of, I, pt. i, 79 note 1; spurious grant of, I, pt. ii, 312 note 7.
- Dharasena IV : Valabhi king, I, pt. i, 116; defeated by Harshavardhana of Kanauj and protected by Gurjjara king Dadda II (648), I, pt. ii, 316.

- Dhárás Raya Jayasimha: *See* Jayasimhavarmen.
- Dháravarsha: another name of Dhruva I, also of Dhruva II, I, pt. i, 126; *viruda* of Dhruva, I, pt. ii, 197, 393, 409.
- Dháravarsha: Nirupama Dhruvarāja, Rāshtrakūta king of the Gujarāt branch (834-835), I, pt. ii, 383.
- Dhārāvī: island in Thāna district, ruins of a church and fort at, XIV, 55; seized by the Marāthās (1738), *id.* 34; fortified post at (1775), XXVI, pt. ii, 399; basalt columns at, XIII, 466 note 3.
- Dhārekaris: peasant-holders in Ratnāgiri, X, 138, 139, 156; position and rights of (1880), *id.* 206-209; position and rights of (1818), *id.* 227-234 and note 1; in Kolāha, peasant proprietors, their position (1728-1837), XI, 173, 178, 181, 182 note 3, 183 and note 3, 184 and note 1, 453.
- Dhāreshvar: village in Kānara, temple and copper-plate grants at, XV, pt. ii, 106, 115, 279-280.
- Dhāreśvara: Bhoja of Dhāra, I, pt. ii, 229.
- Dhargao: fort in Khāndesh district, XII, 441.
- Dhari: state in Rewa Kāntha, VI, 152.
- Dhari: town in Kāthiāwār, with a mosque and a hospital, VIII, 415; *see* also VII, 509.
- Dharma: river in Dhārwar district, XXII, 6.
- Dharmachakra Mudra: teaching position Buddha's images in, at Sopāra, XIV, 331, 412, 413.
- Dharmādāya: land alienation for charitable purposes, in Baroda VII, 349-350; charitable grants, *id.* 353.
- Dharmakirti: Bhatkal chief tributary to Portugal (1514), XV, pt. ii, 112, 272.
- Dharmapāla: king of Bengal, I, pt. ii, 394.
- Dharmāpura: Dambal town, I, pt. ii, 448, 465.
- Dharmarāj: the Pāndava temple dedicated to, at Kāte in Kolhāpur state, XXIV, 301.
- Dharmarāja-Bātha: temple of, I, pt. ii, 331.
- Dharmarakshita: Aśoka's Konkan missionary (B. C. 225), XIII, 405; sent to Sopāra, XIV, 125, 319.
- Dharmaura: village in the Bachehe province, in Southern Marātha Country, I, pt. ii, 380.
- Dharmāvātāra: *viruda* of the Ganga chief Mārasimha, I, pt. ii, 305.
- Dharmavolal: modern Dambal, I, pt. ii, 228.
- Dharna: fasting at the door, a mode of exacting debts from powerful debtors, VIII, 326; Bhat's means of extorting compliance with his demands, IX, pt. i, 210.
- Dharnidhar: place of pilgrimage in Pālanpur state, fair at, V, 300, 342; gateway, I, pt. i, 450 note 1.
- Dharnikot: town in Madras; Andhrabhritva capital, I, pt. ii, 11; *see* also XII, 238; XIII, 409 note 3; XVI, 182; XVIII, pt. ii, 212 note 1.
- Dhars: tribe, I, pt. i, 533.
- Dhāraka: village in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 416.
- Dhārur: town in the Nizām's territory, identified with ancient Tagara, I, pt. ii, 174; *see* also I, pt. i, 541, 545; siege of, by Murtaza Nizām Shāh (1569), XVII, 371.
- Dhārwar: district, XXII, 1-822; its boundaries, sub-divisions, aspect, hills, rivers, *id.* 1-8; geology, climate, *id.* 8-17; production, *id.* 18-44; gold and other minerals, forests, trees, domestic animals, wild animals, birds, insects and fish, *id.* 18-44; population, *id.* 45-251; census details, communities, customs, religion, movements, *id.* 45-56; Deshastha, Smārt, Bhāgvat, Kanva and other Brāhmins, *id.* 56-101; Lingāyats, Jangams, *id.* 102-115; Jains, Lavānās, Lingāyat Vānis, Mārwaris, Telugu Banjigars and other traders, *id.* 115-131; Māsār, Halepaik, Kāmāti, Marāthās and other husbandmen, *id.* 132-145; Badiges, Gavandis, Huzars, Ilgeris, and other craftsmen, *id.* 145-163; Bilejādars, Devangs, Lingāyat Gānigars, Khartis and other manufacturers, *id.* 163-179; Gavlis, Kurubars, *id.* 179-183; Ambigs, Bedars, Bhois, Mathpathis, Lingāyat Basavas, *id.* 183-193; Dombars, Koravars and other wandering tribes, *id.* 193-198; Marātha Bhāts, Buddudkis, Gollārs and other castes of beggars, *id.* 198-213; Bhangis, Dhors, and other depressed classes, *id.* 213-221; Musalmāns, different classes of, *id.* 222-249; Christians, *id.* 250-251; Pārsis, *id.* 251; agriculture, *id.* 252-318; husbandmen, soil, holdings, irrigation, reservoirs, canals, manure, field tools, seasons and crops, *id.* 252-318; capital, *id.* 319-340; currency, bankers, insurance, investments, money-lending, interest, land mortgage, wages, weights and measures, and prices, *id.* 319-340; roads, railways, bridges, ferries, post and telegraph, *id.* 341-351; traders, trade centres, markets, fairs, imports and exports, *id.* 351-365; ginning, spinning, carpets, floor cloths, metal works, molasses, oil, ink and other crafts, *id.* 365-388; history, *id.* 389-438; early history, Kadambas (500), Chalukyas (510-760), Rāshtrakūtas (760-973), Western Chalukyas (973-1190), Kālāchuris (1161-1184), Hoysāla Ballāls (1137-1210), and Devgiri Yādavs (1187-1320), *id.* 389-401; Delhi emperors (1294-1347), Vijayanagar (1335-1344), the Bahmanis (1347-1489), Bijāpur kings (1489-1636), *id.* 401-409; Savnār Navāb (1700), Peshwas (1752-1776), Māsur (1776-1792), the Peshwas (1792-1817), the British (1818-1883), *id.* 410-438; land, acquisition, history, *id.* 439-452; British management, survey (1843-1860), revision survey (1874-1881), and season reports, *id.* 453-594; staff, village servants, alienated villages, *id.* 594-597; justice, *id.* 598-605; civil courts, civil suits, registration, magistracy, crime, police, *id.* 598-603; offences and jails, *id.* 603-605; finance, excise, assessed taxes, and balance sheets, *id.* 606-611; instruction, private schools, girls' schools, readers and writers, school details, newspapers, libraries, and reading rooms, *id.* 611-621; hospitals, dispensaries, vaccination, births and deaths, *id.* 622-625; sub-divisions, *id.* 626-647; Bankapur, its details, *id.* 628-628; Dhārwar, its details, *id.* 628-630; Gadag, its details, *id.* 630-632; Hāngal, its details, *id.* 632-634.

- Hubli, its details, *id.* 634-636; Kalghatgi, its details, *id.* 636-638; Karajgi, its details, *id.* 638-640; Kod, its details, *id.* 640-642; Naval-gund, its details, *id.* 642-644; Ranebennur, its details, *id.* 644-646; Ron, its details, *id.* 646-647; places of interest, *id.* 648-790; inscriptions in I, pt. ii, 460, 465, 466, 473; Lingayats in, *id.* 477, 478, 482, 489, 496, 497, 502;—*Sub-division*, its boundaries, area aspect, hills, soil, climate, water, stock, crops, people, *id.* 628-630; survey (1848-49), *id.* 518-521; revision survey (1879-80), *id.* 568-577;—*Town*, aspect, fort, divisions, suburbs, population, houses, roads, management, municipality, water-supply, reservoirs, cisterns, wells, markets, industries, objects, memorial, tablets, civil station, cantonment, history, *id.* 666-711; Goa, Kādāmba records at, *id.* 566, 569, 572, 573, 574, 578; retaken by the Hindus, *id.* 640; taken by Ali A'dil Shāh from an officer of the Vijayanagar king (1573), *id.* 645; taken by the Mughals under Muazzim, *id.* 654; taken by Fazl-ullah-Khān (1764), taken by the Marāthās, *id.* 658-659; taken by Haidar, *id.* 659; siege of, in 1789; capture of, by the allied forces of the English and the Marāthās (1790), *id.* 661, 662; the commandant of the fort refuses to give up the fort to Trimbakji Dengle, *id.* 663; ceded to the English by the Peshwa (1817), *id.* 664; becomes the head-quarters of the English commissioner Colonel T. Munro (1817), *id.* 664.
- Dhassa: town in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 416.
- Dhātārvarī: river in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 63.
- Dhātura: tree, worship of, IX, pt. i, 40.
- Dhau: Arab vessel in Thānā, description of, XIII, 353-354, 718; in Kānara, XV, pt. ii, 60, 320, 327.
- Dhāukorbāi: Sāthodra Nagar Brāhman *sati*, IX, pt. i, 358.
- Dhau: in Bengal, inscriptions at, I, pt. ii, 142.
- Dhaura: dye and gum-yielding plant, XXV, 244, 251.
- Dhauri: dye-yielding plant, common on the *ghāts*, XXV, 245.
- Dhau Vāla: Vāla Rājput chief of Dhāuk, story of his marriage with Umrābāi, daughter of Umro-Kāthi, his sons by Umrābāi-Vāla Khumān and Khāchar, the founders of the three noble tribes of Kāthi, their descendants called Shākhāyās, IX, pt. i, 252-253.
- Dhavād: caste of blacksmiths in Ratnāgiri district, X, 415; Musalmān iron smelters in Sātāra district, XIX, 140-141; in Kolhāpur, XXIV, 18.
- Dhāvādshi: village in Sātāra district, XIX, 466.
- Dhaval: priest, son of Shāpur Shoheriār, IX, pt. ii, 221.
- Dhavalā: king of Bhimāpalli, I, pt. i, 196; Vāgbela chief (1160), *id.* 206.
- Dhavalā: Maurya chief, I, pt. ii, 284; holds the northern part of Mālwa (738), *id.* 312.
- Dhavalāppa: Prachanda's father and general of Krishna Akalavarsha, I, pt. i, 129.
- Dhāvda: timber tree in Khāndesh, XII, 25; in Poona, XVIII, pt. i, 45.
- Dhāvda: caste of iron smelters in Ratnāgiri, District, X, 30.
- Dhavlā: pass in Kolāba district, XI, 5, 114.
- Dhawalagadha: *see* Dholka.
- Dhāyata: an old settlement in Khāndesh, a trade centre (1609), XII, 248, 441.
- Dhayati: dye-yielding plant, common on the *ghāts*, XXV, 245.
- Dhebrā: or Dhivar or Dhimars, caste of fishermen in Gajarāt, IX, pt. i, 519, 520.
- Dhed, Dheda: depressed class in Gujarāt, strength and distribution, IX, pt. i, 331, *id.* 338; claim descent from Kshatriya, and strain of Rājput blood, *id.* 338 and note 1; claims Solanki descent, *id.* 486; defeated foreigners thrown among, *id.* 454; their surnames, Rājputs, *id.* 338; local, 339; divisions, ancient—Chāsia and Kusia, local; appearance; position, *id.* 339; dress, *id.* 340; occupation, former, present, as labourers, as private servants, *id.* 340-341; as butlers, house servants, and grooms, *id.* 339; traces of former slavery, *id.* 340 and notes 1 and 2, 341 and note 1; Surati Dhedas in European service called Lālās, *id.* 339 and note 2; religion—followers of different sects, worship *tulsī* plant, Garudā priests, places of pilgrimage, saints, *id.* 341; their religious meetings or *ochhavs*, *id.* 344 and note 1; customs, *id.* 341-343; community prospects, *id.* 344 and note 2; beliefs of Kaira Dhedas, *id.* 343 and note 1; reference to tradition of Elias the Prophet, *id.* 343 and note 2; prophecies of high future in store for, *id.* 343; in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 157; in Thānā, XIII, 191.
- Dheguji Meghuji: Cloud of Clouds, name of the teacher of Mahārs, XXIV, 114.
- Dhenukakati: Dhanakataka modern Dharnikot, I, pt. i, 533.
- Dhep: form of assessment in Kolāba, XI, 168, 170, 171; in Thānā, XIII, 531, 536; a measure, *id.* 547, 550 and note 2, 552; unmeasured lump of land, assessment on, *id.* 565; rental how fixed, *id.* 565; not on the quantity of seed, *id.* 565 note 4; (1828), 574; (1845), 587.
- Dhepbandi: *see* Dhep.
- Dhergaon: village in Ahmadnagar district, temple at, XVII, 714-715.
- Dheri: old town near Umbargaon in Thānā, XIII, 454; XIV, 55, 370.
- Dhigvān: caste of saddlers in Khāndesh, XII, 74.
- Dhimar or Dhivar: *see* Dhebrā.
- Dhingi: Sind sailing-vessels, XIII, 350-351.
- Dhiniki: village in Kāthiāwār, forged grants at, I, pt. i, 87, 137.
- Dhinodhar: place of interest in Cutch; *see* Kānphtā beggars, penance of their founder at, V, 85, 220.
- Dhinoj: a section of Nigar Brāhmins, origin of their tribe, VII, 625.
- Dhiro: *bhagat*, poet, IX, pt. i, 213.
- Dhobi: washerman, as servant, IX, pt. ii, 96; caste of, in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 157; in Gujarāt, IX, pt. i, 228-230; in Khāndesh, XII, 77; Musalmān in Poona, XVIII, pt. i, 504; in Sātāra, XIX, 141; in Sholāpur, XX, 206;

- in Belgaum, XXI, 221, 222; in Dhárwar district, XXII, 245; in Thána, XIII, 237.
- Dhobis' fall: at Mahábaleshwar, XIX, 507.
- Dhodambe: village in Násik district, with a temple, XVI, 432.
- Dhodap: hill fort in Nasik district, XVI, 210 note 3; approaches, village, ascent, fort, details, history, *id.* 432-436, 441; Rághobá captured in the action at (1768), XVIII, pt. ii, 253.
- Dhoddi: Brahman, Tenna granted to, I, pt. i, 131.
- Dhodíá: early tribe in Thána district, XIII, 157.
- Dhokalsing: general of Abhaysing, captures Baroda (1732), VII, 173.
- Dhoke: village in Ahmadnagar district, caves at, XVII, 715.
- Dhola: town in Káthiáwár, VIII, 417.
- Dholádrí: taluka in Káthiáwár, VIII, 417.
- Dholágrí: sub-caste of Agris, in Kolába, XI, 51; in Thána, XIII, 116.
- Dholarva: taluka in Káthiáwár, VIII, 417.
- Dholera: creek and town in Ahmadábád, IV, 15, 334.
- Dholi: village in Gujarát, battle at (1735); defeat and death of Sohráb Khán at, I, pt. i, 316; caste of minstrels among the Bhils in Gujarát, IX, pt. i, 302, their duties; their musical instruments, *id.* 303-304; Bajánias, *id.* 503; *see* also IX, pt. ii, 83, 96.
- Dholka: sub-division of Ahmadábád, IV, 241-243;—town, *id.* 337; Málavya lake at, built by Siddharája, I, pt. i, 180 note 2; district under the Vághelas, *id.* 198; assigned to Ratansing Bhandári (1735), *id.* 315; defeat of Rangoji by Ratansing Bhandári at (1736), *id.* 317; defeat of the Maráthás at (1741), *id.* 324, 517, VII, 175; ceded to the British (1802), *id.* 207; Ráús of, I, pt. ii, 525. Vairat identified with, IX, pt. i, p. ix, 294.
- Dholkot: village near Asirgád, Bájiráo surrenders himself at (1818), I, pt. ii, 630.
- Dholpur: town in Rájputána, battle of (1658), I, pt. i, 282.
- Dhom: holy village near Mahábaleshwar in Sátára, temples, XIX, 466-467.
- Dhond: town in Poona district, with railway station, trade and temples at, XVIII, pt. iii, 129.
- Dhond and Manmád Railway: its construction, XVII, 330-331.
- Dhondopant or Dhond Pant Gokhale: Maráthá governor of the Bombay Karnátak (1796-1800), defeated Dhundia Vágh (1794), XXII, 419; his aggrandizement, *id.* 420; defeated and killed by Dhundia Vágh (1800), *id.* 423; I, pt. ii, 662; XXIV, 347-348; *see* also XXI, 389-392.
- Dhondphoda: class of Musalmán quarrymen in Sátára district, XIX, 141.
- Dhopeshtar: village in Ratnágiri, with a temple, X, 334.
- Dhor: Koli sub-division in Thána, XIII, 159 note 1, 167; caste of tanners in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 357-358; in Násik, XVI, 72; in Ahmadnagar, XVII, 168-169; in Poona, XVIII, pt. i, 431, 435; in Sátára, XIX, 111; in Sholápur, XX, 170; in Belgaum, XXI, 192; in Dhárwar, XXII, 214; in Bijápur, XXIII, 263-265; in Kolhápur, XXIV, 110-111.
- Dhora: Prákrit form of Dhruva, I, pt. ii, 393.
- Dhora: river in Ahmadnagar, XVII, 8.
- Dhoráji: town and trade centre in Káthiáwár, VIII, 417; seat of the provincial head or *mukhi* of the Memans, IX, pt. ii, 57.
- Dhorap: fort in the Ajintha range, defeat of Raghunáthráo Peshwa at (1768), I, pt. i, 400. *See* Dhodap.
- Dhorappa: prince, I, pt. ii, 232; indentified with the Ráshtrakúta king Dhruva, *id.* 513.
- Dhorasamudra: I, pt. ii, 491 note 4. *See* Dorasamudra.
- Dhorja: village in Ahmadnagar, temples at, XVII, 716.
- Dhrangád: goddess, IX, pt. i, 205.
- Dhrángadra: state in Káthiáwár, its area, rivers, soil, irrigation, climate, domestic and wild animals, population, trade, history of its chiefs, VIII, 418-432;—town, *id.* 432; *see* also IX, pt. i, 127.
- Dhrápba: taluka in Káthiáwár, VIII, 418.
- Dhrol: state in Káthiáwár, list of its chiefs, VIII, 432-433; *see* also IX, pt. i, 126.
- Dhrus: village revenue officers in Cutch, V, 101-102.
- Dhruva: Ráshtrakúta king (754-784), dethrones his brother Govinda II, and usurps the sovereignty; defeats the kings of the North and South and imprisons the Ganga king, I, pt. ii, 197-210, 302; defeats the Pallavas, *id.* 331; his *birudas*, epithets and titles, *id.* 393; his conquests, *id.* 393-394, 395-513; Nirupama, *id.* 423 note 2; *see* also I, pt. i, 121, 122.
- Dhruva I: (795) Dakhan Ráshtrakúta king, spreads his conquest from South India to Allahabád, I, pt. i, 123; Gujarát Ráshtrakúta king, his war with Dakhan, Ráshtrakúta king Amoghavarsha, *id.* 121, 126, 466.
- Dhruva II: (867) Gujarát Ráshtrakúta king opposed by Dakhan Ráshtrakútas, his relations by the Gurjjaras and by a Mihir king, I, pt. i, 121, 126-127, 136.
- Dhruva III: of Broach, his grant, I, pt. i, 468.
- Dhruvabhatta: surname of Siláditya VII, IX, pt. i, 13.
- Dhruvapata: Valabhi king, I, pt. i, 79.
- Dhruvarája: Dháravarsha Nirupama, of the Gujarát branch of the Málked Ráshtrakútas, son of Akálavarsha Subhatunga, I, pt. ii, 404, 405, 408, 409, 414.
- Dhruvarájadeva: Gujarát Ráshtrakúta prince, I, pt. ii, 392.
- Dhruvasena I: first Valabhi king (526), follower of Vaishnava sect, I, pt. i, 83; his grant, 86, 116.
- Dhruv Prabhu: caste of writers in Poona, XVIII, pt. i, 185, 191.
- Dhodi: tree, in Khándesh, XII, 25.
- Dhud-kulmi: medicinal plant found in Bombay, Konkan and throughout India, XXV, 255.
- Dhulaka: town mentioned by Al Idrisi, I, pt. i, 513.

- Dhaldhoyá**: a Musalmán class in Khándesh, XII, 125; meaning dust-washers, in Gujarát as labourers, converts from the Hindu Khatri caste, form a separate body, Sunnis in faith, IX, pt. ii, 86.
- Dhulia**: sub-division of Khándesh, its boundaries, area, aspect, climate, water, soil, holdings, survey details, survey results, stock, crops and people, XII, 2, 363, 370; town, position, population, history, sub-divisions, markets, municipality, buildings, fort, temples, *id.* 441-447.
- Dhulkhed**: village in Bijápur district, Daksha's sacrifice, and temples at, XXIII, 378, 646-647.
- Dhunkhál**: a village in Rewa Kántha, remains of a temple at, VI, 161.
- Dhumrája**: first Paramára sovereign, I, pt. i, 470.
- Dhunya**: hill in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 4.
- Dhundíá**: early tribe in Gujarát, strength and distribution, IX, pt. i, 290, 314; derivation of name, appearance, dress, favourite divinities of; customs—marriage, *id.* 314, death, *id.* 315; community, *id.* 316.
- Dhundia Vágh**: Mahrátta free-booter, his rise; plunders Dhárwár, but is driven back (1794); in prison till 1799; released and driven to Dhárwár by Colonel Stevenson; defeated by Dhondú Pant Gokhale; enters Kolhápúr service; again master of Dhárwár; his success; defeats and kills Gokhale (1800); pursued by Colonel Wellesley; driven out of Dhárwár; surprised and killed (1800), XXII, 419-425; another account of, (1790-1800) leader in Tipu's army; takes service under Kolhápúr; leads plundering incursions into the territories of the English and the Peshwa; kills Dhondú Pant Gokhale, is pursued, and killed by General Wellesley (1800, at Kongal I, pt. ii, 662-663; another account, a Mahrátta free booter (1799-1800); his success, driven from Dhárwár by Colonel Wellesley, and attacked on the banks of the Malprabha, opposite Manoli, pursued by Colonel Stevenson, driven out of Belgaum, his capture and death, XXI, 391-394; see also XXIII, 446-447; XV, pt. ii, 145, 146 note 1; XXIV, 356, 711.
- Dhandiráj Tátya Sáheb**: chief of Sánгли, XXIV, 352.
- Dhundiya Vágh**: see Dhundia Vágh.
- Dhandshi**: town in Dhárwár, centre of trade, XXII, 356, 711.
- Duap**: gum-yielding plant, XXV, 250.
- Dhyán Mudra**: thinking position, Buddha's image in, at Sopára, XIV, 331, 412, 413.
- Dia Bahádúr**: governor of Mánda; defeated and slain by Malháríráv Holkar (1732), I, pt. i, 382.
- Dialectics**: Buddhist, a later innovation, XIV, 135.
- Diamonds**: in Belgaum, XXI, 52; East India Company's trade in (1682-1772), XXVI, pt. ii, 109-111.
- Dickenson**: Captain T., examines the forts in the North Konkan, I, pt. ii, 118; XIII, 523.
- Didgur**: village in Dhárwár district, temple and inscriptions at, XXII, 712.
- Didu**: a sub-caste of Vániá, IX, pt. i, 71.
- Dierurinae**: family of birds in Ratnágiri, X, 71.
- Digambara**: Jain sect, I, pt. ii, 191, 197, 200, 201, 208, 406; means air-clad, also called Ummad, religious sect among Shrávaks, IX, pt. i, 105.
- Diggávi**, village in the Nizám's dominions, inscription at, I, pt. ii, 434 note 3, 439 note 2.
- Diggi**: pass in Kánara district, XV, pt. ii, 39, 40, 281.
- Digbáshi**: village in Thána district; basalt dyke at, XIV, 56.
- Dighi**: village in Khándesh district, XII, 447.
- Digráj**: village in Kolhápúr, temples, mosque, XXIV, 359.
- Digvijaya**: triumphal progress, I, pt. ii, 455.
- Dihor**: town in Káthiáwár, VIII, 433.
- Dikamali karunga**: gum-yielding plant, XXV, 251.
- Dikes**: basalt in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 11-12.
- Diksál**: village in Poona district, with railway station, XVIII, pt. iii, 129.
- Diksha**: ceremony among the Lingáyata, XXIV, 129.
- Dikshits**: the, of Shendurni, I, pt. ii, 633.
- Diláwar Khán**: Bijápur general, banishes the Abyssinians and becomes regent of Ibráhim Adil Sháh II (1583-1591); makes martial alliances with Ahmadnagar and Golkonda; goes over to Burhán Nizám Sháh (1591) and induces him to attack Bijápur; falls into the hands of Ibráhim Adil Sháh and is blinded and kept in confinement for life in the fort of Sátára (1592), I, pt. ii, 647-648; see also XVII, 379; XIX, 229, XX, 285; at Ahmadnagar, imprisoned in Sátára, 379; Mughal general, lays siege to Bijápur (1677), raises it (1679), XXIII, 432-433; sent against Shiváji (1665), his unsuccessful siege of Purandhar, Shiváji's surrender to, XVIII, pt. ii, 231-234; compelled by Shiváji to raise the siege of Bijápur, I, pt. ii, 654.
- Diláwar Khán Ghori**: founds an independent kingdom in Málwa, adorns the hills with buildings and strengthens the defences (1387-1405), I, pt. i, 352, 357; entertains Muhammad Tughlak (1398), *id.* 358.
- Diler Khán**: See Diláwar Khán.
- Dimuri**: tribe mentioned by Pliny, I, pt. i, 534.
- Dinára**: village in Cutch, ruins of a Jain temple at, V, 220.
- Dinárs**: coins, I, pt. i, 66; found at Somarátha, *id.* 167, 515 and note 5, 522.
- Dinda**: sacred plant, XXV, 291.
- Dindori**: sub-division of Násik district; survey (1842-43), XVI, 220-222; revision survey (1874), *id.* 260-264 (1885), *id.* 281-284, (1880), *id.* 289-291; sub-divisional details, area, aspect, climate, water, history, land revenue, stock, holdings, crops, people, XVI, 388, 394; town, *id.* 436.
- Dindu**: fort, in Thána district, XIV, 56.
- Dindvána**: town in Márwár, IX, pt. i, 71.
- Diniká**: mother of Ushavadáta, I, pt. ii, 148.

- Dinners: public. *See* Entertainment. Feast day, kind of food served at, cost of, IX, pt. ii, 114-115. Public occasions of, form of invitation to, ceremony observed at, kind of food served at, the three chief classes of, *id.* 112-114; 169-170; XIV, 53, 370.
- Diodar: Pálanpur state, V, 335.
- Diodar: Vághela Rájput chiefship, IX, pt. i, 129.
- Diodoros: book, I, pt. i, 535, 536.
- Dionysius: Greek writer, I, pt. i, 532, 535.
- Dioritic Green-Stone: in Bijápur, used for *lings* and grave stones, XXIII, 54-55.
- Dioscorea: *aculeata*, *alata*, *bulbifera*, *globosa*, *oppositifolia*, *pentaphylla*, *sativa*, food plants, XXV, 178, 179.
- Dioscoree: species of food plants, XXV, 178.
- Dipavanso: Ceylonese chronicle, i, pt. ii, 143.
- Dirhams: coins, I, pt. i, 469 note 2, 515 note 5.
- Disá (Deesa): town, military station, gives name to Desávás, IX, pt. i, 9, 70; conspiracy at (1857), I, pt. i, 441; *see* Deesa.
- Disease: two forms of—endemic and epidemic, is believed to be due to spirit influence, to unfriendly influence of some planet, to anger of some god or goddess; is believed to be cured by religious rites; endemic, special treatment adopted in, causes and cures of, consumption or *kshaya*; dysentery and diarrhoea or *samgrahani*; eye-diseases, fever or *táv*; guinea-worm or *edlo*; hydrocele or *antargal*; jaundice or *kamlo*; kidney diseases or *ambhoi*; leprosy; paralysis or *pakshaghát*; piles or *haras*; rheumatism; scrofula or *kanthmál*; syphilitic eruptions or *visphotak*; tumour and baldness; warts or *varsolis*; enlargement of spleen or *barol*; IX, pt. i, 365; barrenness in woman, its cause and cure, *id.* 366-368; small-pox, different names of, *sitala*, epidemic form of, its god, worship of, offerings made to, *id.* 368; *saiad*, endemic form of, its god, the specific treatment of person attacked with, *id.* 368, 369, 370; offerings made to the god of, IX, pt. i, 371-372; cattle-pox, quieting ceremony of, *id.* 372; shrines, healing, of goddess Bahucharáji, of goddess Revali, of Dátár Pir, *id.* 366. *See* All District Volumes under Diseases.
- Disease Worship: ix, pt. i, 365-372. *See* Disease.
- Disorder: in Gujarát (1535-1573), I, pt. i, 220-221, *id.* 225; in Kathiáwár (1707), VIII, 297, 298; Bhil, in Khándesh (1804), XII, 254; (1818-1827) *id.* 257-258; in Belgaum (1802), XXI, 394-395; in Dhárwár district (1795-1800), XXII, 420; (1800-1803) *id.* 426; in Bijápur district (1804-1810), XXIII, 447-448.
- Dispensaries: in Ahmadnagar, XVII, 582; in Sholápur, XX, 386-387; at different places in Thána, XIV, 21, 36, 48, 53, 114, 198, 211, 295, 306, 346, 353, 370, 371; in Surat district, II, 262; in Broach district, *id.* 532; in Kaira, II, 141; in Panch Maháls, *id.* 290; in Ahmadábád district, IV, 227; in Cutch, V, 208; in Pálanpur, *id.* 315; in Mahi Kántha, *id.* 396; in Rewa Kántha Agency, VI, 89; in Kathiáwár, VIII, 352-353; in Kolába district, XI, 237; in Janjira, *id.* 460; in Khándesh, XII, 339, 451; in Thána, XIII, 667-668; in Kánara, XV, pt. ii, 218-220; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. iii, 67-68; in Násik, XVI, 341; in Sátára, XIX, 417; in Belgaum, XXI, 491; in Dhárwár district, XXII, 623; in Bijápur district, XXIII, 525; in Kolhápúr state, XXIV, 288.
- Disputes: religious, between the two bodies of priests of Navsári, IX, pt. ii, 192; as to the reckoning of the year; *id.* 193 and note 2, 194.
- Distance of Courts: in Násik, XVI, 309.
- Distillery: at Mundhva near Poona city, XVIII, pt. iii, 42; in Thána district, XIII, 395-398; at Bhándúp (1817-1878), XIV, 44; at Karanja, *id.* 192; at Uran, *id.* 371.
- Disturbances: in the Karnátak (1795-1800), I, pt. ii, 662; in Surat district, Abdul Rehman's (1810), salt riots (1844), weights and measures riots (1848), II, 155-157; in Broach district, Koli rising (1823), Musalmán riot (1857), *id.* 475-477; in Kaira (1826, 1830), III, 120; in Panch Maháls (1858), *id.* 254-258; at Godhra, (1855), *id.* 314; in Ratnágiri (1844-1850), X, 445; at Peint in Násik (1857), XVI, 388; created by the chief of Nargund, Bhiuráo Nadgir, and the *deshmukh* of Surtur (1857-58), XXII, 434-438.
- Ditan: village in Ahmadnagar district, temple, fair at, XVII, 716.
- Dittelasma rarak: XXV, 252.
- Diu: town and island on the coast of Kathiáwár, its history, trade, fort and churches, VIII, 433-434; emporium of trade (1514), *id.* 237; port and light-house at, *id.* 242; sent of the local governor (1513-1526), *id.* 289; another account of, attempts of the Portuguese to obtain a footing on their defeat (1531); fortified; Emanuel DeSouza, the governor of; meeting of the Portuguese viceroy Nono de Cunha and Sultan Bahádur and the death of the latter at, I, pt. i, 220, 347, 349, 352, 351; place of call for China ships, *id.* 497 note 1; Portuguese naval victory at (1509), XIII, 448; fort built at (1535), *id.* 451-452; its trade connection with Thána coast (1500-1670), *id.* 565; Dutch design on (1656), *id.* 473; a great city (1660-1710), *id.* 485; *see* also XIV, 29, 344; I, pt. ii, 8, XI, 276 and note 7; IX, pt. i, 488; Pársis' first settlement in, IX, pt. ii, 184.
- Div: island in Rewa Kántha, VI, 6.
- Diva: pass in Poona district, XVIII, pt. ii, 154.
- Divákar Dikshit: rebel, his rising (1824), XIII, 452.
- Diváli: holidays, IX, pt. i, 23 note 5, 54, 82, 119, 151, 170, 173, 175, 178, 303, 305, 306, 316, 336; festival days among Bhils, *id.* 305-306; fire worship on, *id.* 357; days for settling accounts by traders, *id.* 82; period best suited to subject evil spirits, IX, pt. ii, 145; Hindu new year, considered an evil spirit time, *id.* 148; Buddhist holiday, XIV, 145; among Pátane Prabbhus, XVIII, pt. i, 251-253; among Kunbis, *id.* 294-295.

- Divān** : Mughal chief secretary, I, pt. i, 211, 214.
- Divānkhāna** : public room or parlour, IX, pt. ii, 91, 94.
- Divāns** : list of Baroda (1743-1882), VII, 288-289.
- Divāshikhurd** : village in Sātara district, cave and fairs at, XIX, 466.
- Divisions** : ancient Gujārāt, I, pt. i, 6-7 ; of the Konkan, "Introduction to the History of the Konkan," I, pt. ii, p. ix ; theory of origin of, IX, pt. i, pp. xi, xiii, 457, 464 ; among Brāhmins, Bhikshuk and Grahasth, *id.* 2 ; among Vāniās, Viśās, Dasās, Pancham, or Pānchās, *id.* 70, 435 ; main, among Bhātīās, *id.* 117 ; Bhāts, *id.* 207 ; Bhils, *id.* 295 ; Brāhmins, *id.* 3 ; Chārans, *id.* 215 ; Chodrás, *id.* 312 ; Darjis, *id.* 179 ; Dhedās, *id.* 339 ; Dublās, *id.* 316 ; Ghānchis, *id.* 181 ; Hajāms, *id.* 230 ; Kāchhiās, *id.* 153 ; Kanbis, *id.* 163 ; Kansārās, *id.* 486 ; Kāthiis, *id.* 261-262 ; Kolis, *id.* 237, 239 ; Luhārs, *id.* 190 ; Mochis, *id.* 192 ; Nāiks, *id.* 324 ; Rabāris, *id.* 287 ; Rājputis, chief clans, *id.* 123, 124-129 ; tribes and sub-tribes, *id.* 129-130 ; Sonis, *id.* 197 ; Suthārs, *id.* 202 ; Vāniās, *id.* 69. *See also* under all caste names.
- Divorce** : permitted among Bhāts, IX, pt. i, 213 ; Chārans, *id.* 221 ; Bhavāyās, *id.* 225 ; Turis, *id.* 226 ; craftsmen, *id.* 179, 181, 186, 188, 195, 201, 206 ; early tribes, Bhils, *id.* 309 ; Nāikadās, *id.* 327 ; herdsmen, Bhavārs, *id.* 285 ; Rabāris, *id.* 289 ; husbandmen, *id.* 154, 161, 164, 166, 172, 174, 175, 176 ; Kolis, *id.* 250 ; personal servants, Dhobis, *id.* 230 ; Hajāms, 234 ; forms of, among Gujārāt Musalmāns looked on with dislike, less resorted to by Indian Musalmāns, IX, pt. ii, 166 and note 1. *See also* under all caste names.
- Divorce Act** : IX, pt. ii, 238, 244 ; administration of justice under, *id.* 244.
- Djymowr** : town mentioned by Alberuni, I, pt. ii, 4.
- D'Mello** : Ayres D'Silva, sent to superintend the work of Bassein fort, I, pt. ii, 49.
- Dnyāneshvar** : Marāṭha Brāhman poet and saint (1271-1300), XVII, 352 ; his pillar at Nevāsa, inscription, *id.* 729 and note 5 ; tomb and temple of at A'landi in Poona district, fair, life, XVIII, pt. iii, 102, 103-104. *See* Jñanesvara.
- Dobāsh** : ship chandler's boat, in Thāna, description, cost, XIII, 344, 345.
- Dobetala, Dobetela** : identification of, X, 373 ; with Sātavli perhaps Sangameshwar, I, pt. ii, 37.
- Dock** : at Vijayādurg, I, pt. ii, 118 ; in Bombay (1764), XIII, 499 ; three (1766), *id.* 500 ; a dry dock (1775), *id.* 501 ; (1786) *id.* 511 note 2 ; in 1800-1820, *id.* 515, 517, 518 ; (1686-1803), XXVI, pt. ii, 196-203 ; first dock (1686-1750), *id.* 196-197 ; Mazgaon (1769-74), *id.* 199-200 ; the upper, middle and lower old Bombay docks built (1748-1765), XXVI, pt. ii, 516-517 ; the upper and lower Duncan docks : built (1804-1849), *id.* 518-521 ; the Mazgaon docks : the P. and O. small dock, British Indian Company's dock and the P. and O. Ritchie dock, *id.* 521-522 ; second, finished (1760), XXVI, pt. iii, 225.
- Dockyard** : Surat, Pārsi carpenters as managers of, Bombay, IX, pt. ii, 192 note 3 ; Haidar's Honāvar (1763-1783), XV, pt. ii, 139, 141, 312.
- Do Couto** : Portuguese writer (1600), I, pt. i, 349 ; historian (1603), XIV, 59 note, 64, 72, 74, 75, 79, 81 ; account of Elephanta, *id.* 84 note 6, 90, 92 note 1, 94 ; account of Kānheri, *id.* 149-151, 226.
- Dodala** : hill range in the vicinity of Bhāmal, I, pt. i, 456.
- Dodda-homma** : place in Mysore, inscription at, I, pt. ii, 307.
- Doddahundi, Doddhundi** : village in Mysore, inscription, I, pt. ii, 304 note 1, 303.
- Doddavāda** : town in Southern Marāṭha Country, I, pt. ii, 465.
- Dodderi** : tāluka of the Chitaldurg district in Mysore, I, pt. ii, 285 note 5.
- Dodhi** : famine plant, XXV, 201.
- Dodi** : fibrous plant, XXV, 233.
- Dodimane** : pass in Kānara district, XV, pt. ii, 39, 40, 281.
- Dodvād** : town in Sāngli state, XXI, 554 ; details, history, wells and fort at, XXIV, 359-360.
- Dog** : is believed unclean, beliefs about, IX, pt. i, 377 ; Shāhū's fondness for a, XIX, 519 note 2 ; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 68 ; in Belgaum district, XXI, 66.
- Dohad** : sub-division of Panch Mahāls, its area, aspect, water, soil, stock, products and people, III, 299-301 ; *Town*, its population, trade, history, remains and buildings, *id.* 310-313 ; I, pt. i, 124 ; inscription at, *id.* 175, 179 ; restored by the English to Sindia under the treaty of Sirji Anjangaon (1803), *id.* 414.
- Dohara** : caste of leather workers in Nāsik, XVI, 72, 486.
- Dokarpa** : pass in Kānara district, XV, pt. ii, 39, 40, 281.
- Dokhma** : IX, pt. ii, 240 note 1. *See* Tower of Silence.
- Dol** : pass in Nāsik district, XVI, 130.
- Dol** : bamboo basket, used for lifting water, XXI, 241.
- Dolia** : village in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 434.
- Dolichos** : *biflorus*, *uniflorus*, oil-yielding and fodder plants, XXV, 217, 277.
- Dolis** : bearers of, X, 41.
- Dom or Domni** : Mir women, IX, pt. ii, 83 ; women players, *id.* 160 ; female singers, *id.* 164, 166, 174 note 1. *See* Mir.
- Dombār** : caste of acrobats in Belgaum, XXI, 166 ; in Dhārwar, XXII, 193 ; in Bijāpur, XXIII, 187-189 ; in Kolhāpur state, XXIV, 31, *id.* 116. *See* Kolbatia.
- Dombingao** : *see* Dheguji Meghuji, Mahār gurus, XXIV, 114 note 1.
- Domer** : IX, pt. ii, 166 ; *see* Meher.
- Domestic Animals** : at Mātherān, XIV, 259 ; *see* All District Volumes under District Name.
- Dominicans** : Christian friars, I, pt. ii, 55 ; send missionaries to India and do the work of the inquisition ; their jealousy of the Jesuits, *id.* 60 ; at Bassein (1634), XIV, 42 ; Church at Tārāpur (1634), *id.* 344 ; their arrival in Thāna (1513), XIII, 460 note 7 ; their chapels in Bassein (1634), *id.* 462 ; chapels at Tārāpur (1695), *id.* 483.
- Dom João IV** : (1656) figure of, at Cheul, XI, 291 ; mentioned in a stone inscription at Cheul, *id.* 297.

- Duncker: his *History of Antiquity*, XIII, 715.
- Dundas: village in Káthiáwár, its antiquity, VIII, 435.
- Dung: of ass or donkey, IX, pt. i, 376; cat, dog, *id.* 377; goat, *id.* 377; horse, *id.* 376; monkey, *id.* 378; used in spirit-scaring rites; cow, used in all sacrificial fires, *id.* 372; rat, used in pregnancy ceremony, *id.* 378.
- Dunga: Ptolemy's, identified with either Dugad or Tungár hill, XIV, 56, 366 note 1.
- Dungar: town of great antiquity in Káthiáwár, VIII, 436.
- Dupleix: French general, his negotiations with the supporters of Muzaffar Jang (1750), XXII, 795.
- Duráí Saráí: convention of, between Bájráv I and Nizám (1738), XIX, 279.
- Durand: Colonel, resident at Mhow, driven out by the troops of Holkar; takes refuge in Bhopál, I, pt. i, 438.
- Durgá: goddess, her two forms, Káli and Amba Bhaváni; worship of, IX, pt. i, 35, 64, 292, 301 note 2, 532; her nine names, *id.* 420.
- Durgabáí: regent for Khem Sávant (1813), X, 443.
- Durgabháta: father of Nemáditya, I, pt. i, 125; father of Naráyan, *id.* 125, 126.
- Durgádás Rathod: incites prince Akbar to rebellion, I, pt. i, 288; causes disturbances in Márwár (1672), *id.* 289; is reconciled with the emperor (1698), *id.* 290; obtains for Ajítsing pardon and lands in the districts of Jhálor, and Sáchor (1699), *id.* 290; is appointed governor of Pátan (1703), *id.* 291; intrigues against (1703); his escapes, *id.* 291-292; joins Ajítsing in his rebellion; takes shelter with the Kolis; his disappearance, *id.* 295.
- Durgádevi: famine, in Maháráshtra (1396-1408), I, pt. ii, 588; see also IX, pt. i, 12; XII, 244 note; XVI, 105; XVII, 305; XVIII, pt. ii, 216; XIX, 226; XX, 277; XXII, 404.
- Durgapáli: identified with Junágadh, I, pt. i, 160.
- Durgarája: Ráshtrakúta king, pt. ii, 386.
- Durgasakti: Sendraka chief, feudatory of the Chálukyas, I, pt. ii, 358 note 1.
- Durgasing: Sátára Senapati's adopted (1857) son, removed to Bombay; XIX, 317-319.
- Durgava: village goddess in Dhárwár, her account, worship and fairs, XXVI, 807.
- Durlabha: Chaulukya king (A. D. 1010-1022), attends the *swayamvara* or choice-marriage of Durlabhadevi and is selected as groom, builds a lake at Anahilaváda and abdicates, in favour of his nephew Bhima, I, pt. i, 162-163.
- Durlabhadevi: sister of Mahendra Rája of Nándol, selected Durlabha, Chaulukya king, at a *swayamvara*, I, pt. i, 162-163.
- Durlabhadevi: of the Batpura family, wife of Pulikesin II, I, pt. ii, 344, 348.
- Durlabhasarovara: lake, built at Anahilaváda by Durlabha, the Chaulukya king, I, pt. i, 163.
- Durlabhassena: nominated king of Somnáth by Mahmud of Ghazni, I, pt. i, 168.
- Durva: famine, fodder and sacred plant, XXV, 208, 276, 283, 289.
- Durvásarashi: sage, I, pt. i, 461.
- Durvinita-Kongani: Gangá chief (481-514), I, pt. ii, 300.
- Dushmata, Duzukhta, Duzavarsta: a section of the code of morals, IX, pt. ii, 213.
- Dussála: king of Sákambhari, I, pt. i, 171.
- Dustur Dinar: I, pt. ii, 589. See *Dustur Dinar*.
- Dutaka: grantor, I, pt. i, 125.
- Dutch: the Portuguese and the emperor Jahángir enter into a treaty against (1615), I, pt. ii, 62; their ships frequent the ports of Dáhol, Chaul, and Bassein without hindrance, blockade Goa from 1639 to 1642; build a fortified factory at Vengurla; refuse an invitation from the king of Bijapur to winter their ships at Dáhol and Orizery (Achra?); become the strongest European power in the East, and again blockade Goa in 1660, *id.* 63; capture Cochín (1663), and succumb to the English, *id.* 64; successfully defend themselves (1684), *id.* 77-78; attack Vijayadurg but fail (1724), *id.* 87; excluded from the Marátha dominions and prevented from entering into the Dánda-Rájápur (1756), *id.* 122; in Surat as traders (1616-1620), allowed to erect a factory, II, 79 and note 4; provisions of their charter (1688), their trade centres in the East Indies, course of their trade (1618-1658), *id.* 87 and notes 1 and 2, 88; in Surat (1665-1707), *id.* 106-108; (1707-1733), *id.* 115; (1733-1747), *id.* 121-122, (1759-1800), *id.* 150-152; establish a factory at Broach (1617), *id.* 468; in Ahmadábád (1618-1744), IV, 253, 285; in Sarkhej, *id.* 272, 292; their appearance in Indian seas (1597), XIII, 453; capture Cochín (1663), *id.* 458-459; in Surat, *id.* 465; their rivalry with the Portuguese (1656), *id.* 473; their trade in the Persian Gulf, Ceylon and the Straits (1660-1710), *id.* 486; exclude the English from Japan (1660-1710), *id.* 487; at Honavar (1673), XV, pt. ii, 124, 311; encouraged by Muhammad Adil Shah, XXIII, 428 note 3.
- Duties: on exports from Bombay, Thána and Kalyán, I, pt. II, 81; customs, between Bombay and Sálsette abolished (1803), *id.* 124.
- Duties: enjoined by Musalmán law, belief in the principal tenets of the faith; prayers; fast in the month of Ramazan; pilgrimages; alms, IX, pt. ii, 126, 171 note 2.
- Dutonda: snake in Ratnágiri, X, 48.
- Duzuk: place of punishment after death, belief in, IX, pt. ii, 212.
- Dvādiyappa: I, pt. ii, 512. See *Dhādiyasa*.
- Dváraká: modern Dwárká, capital of the Yádava dynasty, I, pt. ii, 231, 490, 517. See *Dwárká*.
- Dváráp: see *Bárap*.
- Dvárappa: king of Látadesa, I, pt. i, 159 and note 1. See *Bárapa*.
- Dvárásamudra: modern Halebid, capital of the Hoysála kings, I, pt. ii, 218, 491 note 4; pt. i, 203 note 3; XXI, 359 note 2; plundered by Alla-ud-din's generals (1310), *id.* 361. See *Dwárká*.

Dvárāvati: I, pt. ii, 490, 512, 514, 516, 517.
See Dwárká.

Dvárāvati-puravar-adhisvara: Dwárká, I, pt. ii, 16.

Dvárāvati-puravar-adhisvara: supreme lord of Dvárāvati, the best of towns, hereditary title of the Hoysálas, I, pt. ii, 490; also of the Yádavas, *id.* 517.

Dvarka: town in Káthiáwár, schools and hospitals at, VII, 488, 509; I, pt. i, 6, 160; Muslimán post at, attack on, orders of the emperor to raze to the ground the temple at *id.* 295; is captured by Vaghers of Okhámándal (1859), *id.* 446; taken by the English, *id.* 448, 461, 546. See Dwárká.

Dwárábái Sáheb: wife of Santáji Ghorpade, temple dedicated to, XXIV, 301.

Dvyásraya: work compiled by Hemachandra, I, pt. i, 137, 156, 159, 162, 163, 170, 171, 173, 182, 185, 193.

Dvyásraya Kosha: I, pt. i, 180, 192; I, pt. ii, 567. See Dvyásraya.

Dwaikir: Devagiri, I, pt. ii, 534.

Dwápyaryug: third cycle, I, pt. i, 461.

Dwarf Snake: in Poona, XVIII, pt. I, 73.

Dwárká: legendary capital of Krishna, I, pt. ii, 993; in Káthiáwád, *id.* 517; dynastic seat; shrine at, IX, pt. i, p. ix; Aryan settlement at, *id.* p. xi; seat of Shankarácharya, *id.* 542; place of pilgrimage, *id.* 10, 157, 164, 175, 213, 220, 247, 336, 549; fire-worshipping priests in, IX, pt. ii, 183 note 4. See also XIII, 423. See Dwárka.

Dwarkánáth: Hindu god, IX, pt. i, 4.

Dwellings: All District Volumes, *see* census details under District Name in Gujarát houses; two classes of, town and village; town, outward appearance; internal arrangement, names and uses of the different rooms; furniture in IX, pt. i, pp. xv-xviii; village, outward appearance; internal arrangements; furniture, *id.* pp. xviii-xix; religious ceremonies in building a new house, door-post or *bárákh* setting up ceremony, tie-beam or *mobb* erection ceremony, housing or *vástu* ceremony, *id.* 204; of Bhils, *id.* 296-297; Kolis, *id.* 245; Rájpúts, *id.* 130-131; Vániás, *id.* 75.

Dyeing: in Kaira, III, 75; in Baroda, 156-157; in Kolába, XI, 133; in Khándesh, process of, XII, 229; in Násik, XVI, 170-175; in Sátára, XIX, 222; in Sholápur, XX, 269; in Belgaum district, XXI, 348-350; in Bijápur district, XXIII, 165-166, 368.

Dye plants: in Kánara, XV, pt. ii, 19.

Dyers: in Cutch, V, 126.

Dyes: mineral, in Cutch, V, 21; grown in Poona district, XVIII, pt. ii, 48; in Kolhápur, XXIV, 172-173.

Dying Princess: picture of the, in Ajanta caves, XII, 496, 546.

Dyke: basalt, at Digháshi, Sopára and Trombay, XIV, 56, 342, 362.

Dynasties: Maurya and Chálukya, "Introduction to the Early History of the Dakhan," I, pt. ii, p. ii; Sátavahana, *id.* 151; Puranic; Maurya, *id.* 155; Andhrabhritya, *id.* 156, Kshatrapa, *id.* 157; Andhrabhritya and Sátavahana, *id.* 158; Andhra, *id.* 167; Vijayánagar, *id.* 175.

Dysentery: disease, its cure, IX, pt. i, 365; in Ratnágiri, X, 292; in Sávantvádi, *id.* 461.

E

EAGLES: in Ratnágiri, X, 1856-57; at Net-ráni island in Kánara, XV, pt. ii, 337.

Ear-boring: Pátáne Prabhu ceremony, XVIII, pt. i, 223-224; Bene-Israeli; ceremony, *id.* 531 and notes 1 and 2.

Earth: Prithvi, an element, IX, pt. i, 348; planet, is called Ráhu, worship of, *id.* 403-405. See Planet.

Earthen Dish: rite of, IX, pt. ii, 151. See Sahnak Kánduri.

Earthen Mounds: in Násik city, at Panchavati, XVI, 516; at Malhár, *id.* 534; at Govardhan Gangápur, *id.* 539-540.

Earth Feast: IX, pt. ii, 217. See Aspandád Jasan.

Earth-nut: cultivation of, in Khándesh, XII, 152; in Sátára district, XIX, 165.

Earthquakes: in Surat, II, 316; in Kaira, III, 169; in Ahmadábád district (1819, 1821, 1864), IV, 261; in Cutch, V, 16-17; of 1819, *id.* 163; in Káthiáwár, VIII, 86; causes of, believed to be a sign of widespread sin and wickedness, IX, pt. i, 404; in Khándesh (1854), XII, 13; in Thána district, XIII, 16.

Earth-salt: making of, in Dhárwár district, XXII, 388.

East India Company: I, pt. ii, 61; put to the annual expense of £50,000 to protect their trade against pirates, *id.* 87; Portuguese, government transfers the monopoly of trade to the, *id.* 62; The Dutch Company, *id.* 63, note 5.

Eastwick: Captain (1883), his description of Mándu, I, pt. i, 383.

Ebbálvad: taluka in Káthiáwár, VIII, 436.

Ecclesiastics: power of, in the state under the Portuguese, I, pt. ii, 56.

Echaladevi: wife of the Kalachurya king Bijjala, I, pt. ii, 471, 477; wife of Ereyanga Hoysála, *id.* 492 and note 4, 493; wife of Narasinha I, Hoysála, *id.* 492, 500; wife of Kartavirya IV, the Ratta chieftain, *id.* 551, 557.

Echo: Mátherán Point, XIV, 239.

Eclipse: held sacred by Hindus, I, pt. i, 165 and note 2, 522; beliefs about, XVIII, pt. i, 255; *grahan*, that is seizure, beliefs about, practices observed at solar and lunar, IX, pt. i, 395; object of, gifts made to Bhangías during, *id.* 335, 395; other observances during, *id.* 395, 396. See Planet, Sun.

Eclipta prostrata: (*máká*) weed very common, used as medicine, XXV, 260; a sacred plant, *id.* 292.

Edatore, Ededore: province in Mysore, I, pt. ii, 436, 489.

Edenád: country on the north-east of Banavási. See Edevolal, I, pt. ii, 309 and note 8, 547.

Edevolal: in the Banavási province, I, pt. ii, 278 note 2, 369, 370. See Edenád.

Edicts: of Ásoka (a. c. 250), found on the confines of his empire, I, pt. i, 14; I, pt. ii,

- 142, 143, 146; engraved at Sopára, XIII, 404, 405; XIV, 339, 380, 410.
- Edlabad: old town in Khándesh district, XII, 447.
- Edlabad: deserted village in Dhárwar district, holy well and fair at, XXII, 712.
- Education among Hindus of Gujarát: religious, among Bráhmans, IX, pt. i, 31; school, among bards and actors, Bháts, *id.* 214; Chárans, Gandhraps, *id.* 222; Bhaváyás, *id.* 225; Turis, *id.* 227; Bráhmans, *id.* 51; craftsmen, Bhávsárs, *id.* 179; Darjis, Galisárs, *id.* 181; Ghánchis, *id.* 183; Golas, Kadisárs, *id.* 186; Kansárs, *id.* 188; Khatrias, *id.* 189; Luhárs, *id.* 192; Mochis, *id.* 195; Saláts, *id.* 197; Sonis, *id.* 202; Suthárs, *id.* 206; depressed classes, Bhangisárs, *id.* 338; Dhedárs, *id.* 344; Garudás, *id.* 345; Khál-pás, *id.* 346; early tribes, *id.* 294; Bhils, *id.* 312; Chodhrás, *id.* 313; Dhundeárs, IX, pt. i, 316; Dublás, *id.* 318; Gántás, *id.* 319; Káthodias, *id.* 320; Kolgás, *id.* 321; Mángs, *id.* 324; Várlis, *id.* 329; Vitoliás, *id.* 330; herdsmen, Bharváds, *id.* 285; Rabáris, *id.* 289; husbandmen, Káchhiás, *id.* 154; Kanbis, *id.* 163, 164; Patelis, *id.* 174; Ságars, *id.* 175; personal servants, Dhobis, *id.* 230; Hajáms, *id.* 234; traders, Vániás, of *shikáuchhokrás* or apprentices in Vániá-shops, *id.* 79-80, 96; Shrávaks, *id.* 103; Bhartiás, *id.* 121; Lohánás, *id.* 122; writers, Brahmas-Kshatrias, *id.* 59; Káyasths, *id.* 61, 67, 68; Prabhus, *id.* 68; among Gujarát Pársis, of boys, primary, IX, pt. ii, 209; higher, 203; female, primary and higher, *id.* 204; schools and colleges for, *id.* 203; in Persian, Zend and other languages, *id.* 194, 204; scholarship for Zend and Pehlevi, *id.* 194; religious, of boys and girls of laymen, of the sons of priests, *id.* 209, 210; Madresa and council schools for, *id.* 204. See also All District Volumes under District Name.
- Educational Cess: in Surat district, II, 247; in Broach district, *id.* 520; Kaira, III, 130; in Panch Maháls, *id.* 282; in Ahmadábád district, IV, 206.
- Educational Institutions: in Poona city, XVIII, pt. iii, 55-60, 330-331.
- Egerton: Colonel, I, pt. ii, 103; marches against the Maráthás (1778), *id.* 605; see also XIII, 503, 504 and note 2, 505; XVIII, pt. ii, 263-264.
- Egg-plant: growing of, in Poona district, XVIII, pt. ii, 60.
- Egrets: class of birds in Ratnágiri, X, 94.
- Egypt: Indian connection with (B. C. 2500-2000), XIII, 403 and note 1, 404 and note 3; Thána trade with (B. C. 250), *id.* 409; export of sugar, cotton, silk and other articles to (A. D. 150), *id.* 416; decline of trade with (300-600), *id.* 420; its trade with Barygaza (Gulf of Cambay) (A. D. 80), I, pt. i, 545, 546.
- Egyptians: ally themselves with the rájas of Cochin and Cambay, I, pt. ii, 34; hold the monopoly of the Indian trade and are supported by the local traders against the Portuguese, *id.* 43; their fleet in the Gulf of Cambay (1507), XIII, 448.
- Ehretia laevis: famine plant, XXV, 202; its leaves used as fodder, *id.* 278.
- Eidrusis: *sayad* family in Gujarát, IX, pt. ii, 6, note 1.
- Eirion: Gulf of, in Cutch, mentioned by Ptolemy, V, 130; the Ran, I, pt. i, 544.
- Eka(ghiramangala: village in Madras, I, pt. ii, 325. See Kodukolli.
- Ekalla Vira: shrine, visited by Vastupála, I, pt. i, 200.
- Ekankadi: a Baroda land tenure, VII, 359-360.
- Ekántada-Rámayya: Bráhman, starts the revival of Saivism known as Lingáyatism, I, pt. ii, 406 note 5, 481, 482; cuts off his own head which is restored by the god Śiva; outrages the idol of Jina, is given a *jayapatra* by the Kalachurya Bijjala, *id.* 483; the Western Chálukya king Someśvara IV and the Hángal Kádamba Kamadena wash the feet of, *id.* 484.
- Ekdara: fort in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 732.
- Ekrak: artificial lake near Sholápur city, XX, 225-226; village, *id.* 411.
- Eksáli: one-year tenure in Thána district, XIII, 536, 550.
- Eksar: village in Thána district, memorial stones at, XIV, 57-59.
- Ekvira: goddess, XI, 383 note 1.
- Elaeo-carpus: *ganitrus* (*rudraksh*), sacred plant, grows on higher *gháts*, rare in Bombay Presidency, XXV, 286; *tuberculatus*, a sacred plant, *id.* 287.
- Elaeodendron: *glaucum*, grows in Sátára and the Dakhan, an antidote to snake-bite, XXV, 274; *Roxburghia*, grows in the Dakhan, its bark poisonous, used as an antidote to snake-bite, *id.* 264, 274.
- Elapur: identified with Ellora, Ráshtrakúta king Krishna I, established at, XV, pt. ii, 84.
- Elapura: I, pt. ii, 196. See Elur, Ellora, *id.* 391 and note 6.
- Eldridge: Major, I, pt. ii, 612; reduces the stronghold in Ahmadnagar, *id.* 630; takes Chávand, Jivadhán and other Maráthá forts, XVIII, pt. ii, 303.
- Eleáchi: pass in Násik district, XVI, 129.
- Elements: names of; the universe formed of; beliefs about; names of deities presiding over, IX, pt. i, 348; worship, of water or *ap*, *id.* 348-349; sea, *id.* 349; rivers, *id.* 349-350; ponds, springs, wells, *id.* 350; rain, *id.* 351-353; of fire or *agni*, *id.* 356-357; of wind or *váyu*, *id.* 358; of earth, *id.* 403-405.
- Elephant: is held sacred, days sacred for his worship, Ganpati shown with the head of, IX, pt. i, 376; rock-cut, in Elephanta caves, XIV, 59, 92 and note 1; timber-dragging in Kánara, XV, pt. i, 27-28; in Khándesh, XII, 29; domestic, in Belgaum district, XXI, 66.
- Elephanta: island in Bombay harbour, probably old Puri, I, pt. i, 107; fortified by Sambhaji (1680), XIII, 479; taken by Mánaji Angria (1739), XXVI, pt. i, 227; taken by the Maráthás (1740), *id.* 233; occupied by the

- British (1774), XIII, 501 and note 2, 502, 508, I, pt. ii, 101; entered in Milburn's map (1800), XIII, 514.
- Elephanta Caves: XIV, 10; description, *id.* 59-61; great cave, *id.* 62; the Trimurti, *id.* 63-65; Siva and Párvati, *id.* 66-67; Ardhanarishvar, *id.* 67-69; Párvati in a pet, *id.* 69-70; Rávan under Kailás, *id.* 70-71; ling chapel, *id.* 71-72; marriage of Shiv and Párvati, *id.* 72-73; Bhairáv, *id.* 73-74; Shiv dancing, *id.* 75; Shiv as Maháyogi, *id.* 76; east wing, *id.* 77-79; west wing, *id.* 79-80; history, *id.* 80-88; second and third caves, *id.* 89-90; remains, *id.* 90-93; fourth cave, *id.* 93-94; remains, *id.* 94-97, 386, 388, 400, 402; see also I pt. i, 458; I, pt. ii, 9, 13, XI, 151; XIII, 412, 498.
- Elephant grass: food-plant grows in Dakhan and Konkan, XXV, 183.
- Elettaria cardamomum: grows in Kánara and in Madras Presidency, its seeds used as condiment, XXV, 176.
- Eleusine Egyptiaca: very common in rains, a famine plant, XXV, 208.
- Eleusine coracana: (*náchani*) a food-plant common on the *gháts*, XXV, 187.
- Elia: Prophet, IX, pt. i, 343.
- Elias: Dhedás derive the name from Prophet Elia, IX, pt. i, 343 and note 2. See Dhedás.
- Elias: Prophet, IX, pt. ii, 152. See Khizr, Khwajah.
- Elisar: king, destroyed Adu, I, pt. i, 543.
- Elliehpur: town in Borát, I, pt. ii, 250, 530; ceded to Allá-ud-din by Rámachandra of Devagiri, *id.* 531.
- Elliot: Sir Walter, antiquarian, I, pt. ii, 27, 178, 301 note 1, 347 note 2, 427 note 3, 358 note 1, 373 note 1, 441 note 6, 448, 458 note 1, 548, 573 and note 1; XV, pt. ii, 75; his account of Pancháls, XVIII, pt. i, 343.
- Elliot: Sir Henry, author of *History of India* quoted, IX, pt. ii, 69, 70.
- Ellis Bridge: in Ahmadábád district, IV, 12.
- Ellorá: village in Dakhan, cave temples at, I, pt. ii, 388, 619; inscriptions at, *id.* 389, 391 and note 6, 401.
- Elphinstone: Lord, governor of Bombay (1857), I, pt. i, 438; improved the road to Mátherán, XIV, 268.
- Elphinstone: Mr. Mountsuar, is appointed (1811) resident at Poona; his former services; his plan of life at Poona; upholds Bájiráv's authority over the estate-holders; intrigues of Khusrúji, an agent, at the residency; allows Bájiráv to strengthen his force; Gangadhár Shástri in Poona; Mr. Elphinstone's estimate of his character; murder of the Shástri at Pandharpur; Trimbakji's share in the murder; Mr. Elphinstone demands the surrender of Trimbakji; Bájiráv's plans of a general rising of all the Marátha powers; Mr. Elphinstone warns Bájiráv of the danger he was running; demands the surrender of Trimbakji and the immediate delivery of Sinhgad, Purandhar and Ráygad as a pledge; treaty of Poona; the three forts restored to Bájiráv on the suggestion of Sir John Malcolm, who had an interview with Bájiráv at Máhuli; Bájiráv's attempt to murder Mr. Elphinstone; preparations for the battle; battle of Kirkee; his share in the victory; Poona surrendered; Bájiráv's flight; fight at Koregaon; Sátára proclamation; fall of the Peshwá's forts in Poona; Mr. Elphinstone appointed commissioner; settlement of the country; the country between Chándor hills and the Nira river under two collectors, Captains Robertson and Pottinger; Mr. Elphinstone's policy with regard to existing institutions; position of the sardárs; administrative changes; condition of Poona under the British, XVIII, pt. ii, 290-306;—another account of: resident at Poona, XIX, 300-301; his manifesto, *id.* 303-305; description of Sátára, *id.* 306; condition of Sátára (1826), *id.* 309; his treaty with the Peshwa (1817), VII, 225; his settlement of Baroda affairs (1820), *id.* 234; his friendly attitude towards Sayájirav II, *id.* 240; mediates between Patvardhan and the Peshwa, XXIV, 349; present at the treaty of Bassein, XIV, 35; his history quoted, I, pt. ii, XI, 29, 37, 99, 115, 116; his report on Khándesh, *id.* 631; his administrative changes in Ahmadábád district, IV, 159; his minutes on Cutch and Mahi Kántha, V, 255-264, 433-455; enacts a civil and criminal code (1827), I, pt. i, 436; his description of Bijápur walls and mosques, XXIII, 568 note 2, 598, 607 note 1, 612 note 1. See also I, pt. ix, 665; IX, pt. ii, 198 note 5; XIII, 322 note 2.
- Elphinstone Point: Mahábaleshvar, XIX, 503.
- Elphinstone Spring: at Mátherán, XIV, 235, 244.
- Elumpundale: village, camp of Vinayáditya at (692), I, pt. ii, 369.
- Elur, Elura: inscription of Dantidurga at, I, pt. i, 120, 122, 467; Devaladevi captured near, *id.* 205; caves, I, pt. ii, 9; rock-cut temples at, *id.* 194; Siva temples constructed by Krishnarája at, *id.* 195, 208, 391. See Elápura and Ellora.
- Embassy: Buddhist (A. D. 560), Bráhmans described by, IX, pt. i, 434; Portuguese, to the chief of Honavar (1623), XV, pt. ii, 123-124; Vijayánagar, to the Portuguese (1505), *id.* 103.
- Emberizinae: family of birds in Ratnágiri, X, 84.
- Embolima: town identified with Amb sixty miles from Attok, I, pt. i, 538.
- Embroidery: in Surat district, II, 179; in Cutch, V, 125-126; in Cambay, VI, 208; special skill of Musalmáns in the art of, IX, pt. ii, 123.
- Emigration: all district volumes. See Census details under District Name.
- Emperors: of Delhi, persecutions of Gujarát Bohoras under IX, pt. ii, 27 note 1; Mughal spread of Islám by, *id.* 5; 125.
- Encostema (Hippion) orientalis: medicinal plant found in Gujarát, XXV, 262.
- Engineering College: see Science College.
- English: the, their factory at Surat besieged and plundered, I, pt. i, 333; plundered second time, take the fort of Surat with the help

of the Maráthás (1759), *id.* 343; become chief of the affairs of Surat and enter into agreement with Fatesingh Gaikwár (1773), *id.* 401; capture Broach (1772), *id.* 401; capture Thána and Versova fort, *id.* 401; enter into an alliance offensive and defensive with Fatesingh Gaikwár (1780), *id.* 408; operations of, against Sindia and Holkar, *id.* 409; aid Govindrav Gaikwár's party (1802), *id.* 412; settle the treaty of Bassein (1802), *id.* 413; capture Broach and Pávágad, restore Pávágad and Dohad to Sindhia (1803), *id.* 414; enter into a fresh treaty with the Gaikwár and obtain the Gaikwár's share in Ahmadábád, Surat and Kaira (1817), *id.* 428; sovereignty of Gujarát passes into the hands of (1819), *id.* 428; capture Bet and Dwárka (1859), *id.* 446-448;—*another account of:* in the Konkan, I, pt. ii, 20-131; the Portuguese and the Emperor Jehángir enter into a treaty against (1615), *id.* 62; their ships frequent the ports of Dabhol, Chaul, and Bassein without hindrance, *id.* 63; capture Ormuz (1622), and become a great European power in the East, *id.* 64; Bombay ceded to them (1661), *id.* 63; remove their factory from Ahmadábád to Nandurbár in 1670, *id.* 625; enter into a treaty with Shiváji (1680), *id.* 72; make an alliance with Phond Savant against the Angrias (1730), *id.* 88; enter into a formal alliance with the Sidis against the Angrias (1733), *id.* 83, 88; assist in the defence of Bándra (1737), *id.* 84; join the Maráthás to reduce Tuláji Angria (1755), *id.* 88; obtain Bankot (1756), *id.* 92; administration at Bankot, *id.* 122; take part with the Sidis and hoist their flag at Janjira (1760), *id.* 98; take Málwan and Ráiri (1765), *id.* 106; take Thána (1774), *id.* 85; administration of Sálsette, *id.* 122; take part in the quarrel of Raghunáthráo with the Poona ministers and send Colonel Goddard to help him (1778), *id.* 628; join the Maráthás and the Nizám in an offensive alliance against Tipu (1789), *id.* 661; are allowed to have a factory at Sindhudurg (1792), *id.* 108; escort the Peshwa Bájirav to Poona (1803), and take Suvarndurg for the Peshwa, *id.* 111; take the Peshwa's country, *id.* 611-612, 631, 664-665; conspiracy against, *id.* 612; settlements of, in Surat (1608-1618), II, 74; (1618-1658), *id.* 85; (1658-1707), *id.* 95; (1707-1733), *id.* 113; (1733-1747), *id.* 121; (1759-1800), *id.* 150; capture Surat (1759), *id.* 127; their connection with Broach, *id.* 468; in Ahmadábád district, as traders (1613-1760), IV, 253, 273; as conquerors (1780), *id.* 258; as rulers (1817-1878), *id.* 143; at Cambay, VI, 218, 219, 220-221, 224; in Thána, XIII, 458, 462, 464, 472, 477, 478, 479, 482, 488, 490, 512, 526; in Kanara district (1638-1660), XV, pt. ii, 124-125; (1700-1720), *id.* 134-135; (1782-1883), *id.* 142-153. See also IX, pt. ii, 183 note 2, 197 note 2, 203. See British.

English and Dutch: at war in Surat, II, 81.

English factors: confined in Surat (1623 and 1701), II, 84, 100; their number, pay, allowances and mode of life, *id.* 86, 101, 105.

English residents: in Bombay (1677), XXVI, pt. iii, 279-280.

English troops: perished at Anjidiv (1662-1664), XV, pt. i, 2.

Entertainments: caste, in Gujarát or public dinners, three classes of: trade, social and religious, IX, pt. i, 25; trade, two kinds of, paid for from guild funds, paid for by one of the members; occasions for, *id.* 25-26; social, three kinds of, given by caste, called Ochhav, observances on, arrangements for; given by individual members, in honour of some family event, compulsory, optional; caste picnics or *ujáni*, *id.* 26-27; religious occasions for, *id.* 27; preparations of, form of invitation to; gatherings; mode of serving food; three kinds of dinners, *id.* 27-29.

Ephthalite: ruling class of White Húnas, I, pt. i, 86, 145; retreat of, to Káshmir (590-642), *id.* 500; Khazars, IX, pt. i, 455, 456, 471. See Húnas.

Epics: chronological value of, I, pt. ii, 141; the *Rámáyana*, *Mahábhárata*; contents of, IX, pt. i, 531-532.

Epidemic: fiercer form of disease, IX, pt. i, 365, 368, 413; causes of, *id.* 365, 413; is believed to be cured by religious rites, *id.* 365; Sitala, epidemic form of small-pox, *id.* 368; scaring rites, offerings made to Mátá or goddess to appease her wrath during, performance of disease-soothing ceremony or Shánti to stay epidemics, *id.* 368, 413-414; performance of ear ceremony to clear the village of cholera and other plagues, *id.* 414-415; other ways to clear the village of plague, *id.* 302 note 1, 415; dread of breaking out of, *id.* 396, 403; in Baroda state (1863-1881), VII, 496-498; in Kolhápúr state, XXIV, 285-287.

Epiphany: Feast of the I, pt. ii, 65, at Verangal, XIV, 383.

Episcopal See: creation of (1534), at Goa, I, pt. ii, 55.

Epitaisa: town on the Indus mentioned by Ptolemy, I, pt. i, 538.

Era: of Nahapána: I, pt. i, 26; the Málwa, 28-29, 67; the Samvat, *id.* 29; the Gupta, *id.* 29; Valabhi, *id.* 81; Traikútaka, *id.* 113; Chedi, *id.* 114; of Sindharája, the Chalukya king, *id.* 176 and note; the Gupta, the Christian, the Traikútaka, I, pt. ii, 187.

Eradubilkode: tax under the Chalukyas of Badámi, I, pt. ii, 451.

Eraga: I, pt. ii, 505. See Ereyanna, Erega, Ereyamma, Ratta king (1010), *id.* 551; feudatory of the Western Chalukya king Jayasimha II, *id.* 553.

Eragrostis cynosuroides: (*darbh*), sacred grass, XXV, 279, 284, 290.

Erambarage: Yelburga in the Nizám's dominions, I, pt. ii, 504, 505; capital of the Sindas of Yelburga, *id.* 573 and note 1, 575, 576.

Eran: temple, Gupta pillar inscription at, I, pt. i, 71; inscription of Samudragupta at, I, pt. ii, 286 note 1; pillar inscription of Budhagupta, *id.* 369 note 5.

Erandi: castor-plant, cultivation of, in Khándesh, XII, 153. See Erundea.

- Erandol : sub-division of Khândesh district, its boundaries, area, aspect, climate, water, soil, holdings, survey details, survey results, stocks, crops, people, XII, 2, 371-375 ; town, *id.* 448.
- Eratosthenes : Greek geographer (275-194 B. C.), I, pt. i, 535, 537.
- Erega : of the Ratta family, I, pt. ii, 437.
- Ereppa-Vammadi : king, I, pt. ii, 301 note 1.
- Ereyamma : Erega, of the Ratta family, I, pt. ii, 437.
- Ereyanga : son of Vinayâditya, Hoysâla feudatory, takes Whâra, lays waste Chakragotta, and breaks the power of Kalinga, I, pt. ii, 492, 493, 494, 500.
- Ereyanna : officer of Vira-Ballâla II, in charge of Banavâsi and Santalige (1192), I, pt. ii, 505.
- Ereyappa : Western Ganga king, successor of Satyavâkya Permanadi (930-931), fights with Viramahendra, I, pt. ii, 304 and note 1, 332, 379 and note 2, 419.
- Ereyur : village in Madras, I, pt. ii, 369.
- Ereyya : name of Pulikesin II, I, pt. ii, 351 note 3, 358 note 1.
- Eripur : town in Râjputâna, mutiny at (1857), I, pt. i, 439.
- Eriodendron unfractuosum : a common famine and fibrous plant, XXV, 195, 229.
- Erithrea Roxburghii : used as tonic, common in cultivated ground after rains, XXV, 262.
- Erskine : Mr., the chief of the factory at Cambay (1759), I, pt. i, 343.
- Erskine : historian, I, pt. ii, 30.
- Erskine : Mr. W., his description of the carved elephant in the Elephanta caves (1813), XIV, 88, 92 note 1, 93.
- Erundee : oil-plant cultivated throughout India, XXV, 220, 255.
- Ervad : title of under-priest, IX, pt. ii, 225. *See* Herbad.
- Erythroxylon monogynum : famine-plant found in Madras and Ceylon, XXV, 195.
- Escaline : family of bird in Ratnâgiri, X, 91.
- Escarments : in Poona hills, XVIII, pt. i, 10.
- Esparis : Pârsi known as, in Cambay (1536), IX, pt. ii, 189.
- Espirito Sancto : Church of, at Koprâd in Thâna district, XIV, 210.
- Esplanade : Bombay, formed (1739-1744), XXVI, pt. ii, 438-440 ; to be made 1,000 yards wide (1771), *id.* 477-478.
- Estate-holders : Marathâ jâghirdârs in Bijâpur district, XXIII, 446.
- Estates : wards, in Ratnâgiri, X, 451 ; Pârsi, in Thâna district, XIII, 256 and note 2.
- Estrelinae : family of birds in Ratnâgiri, X, 83.
- Estuarine snakes : in Poona, XVIII, pt. i, 77.
- Etagiri : modern Yâtâgiri, I, pt. ii, 450 and note 2.
- Ether : an element, IX, pt. i, 348. *See* Akâsh.
- Ethiopia : head-lands of, I, pt. i, 536 ; Thâna trade with, XIII, 440, 444.
- Eucratides : Baktrian king, I, pt. i, 16-17.
- Eudaimon Arabia : modern Aden, I, pt. i, 543.
- Eudoxos : of Cyzicus (117 B. C.), his voyage to India, I, pt. i, 535.
- Eugenia jambolana : very common tree, produces wine, XXV, 211 ; produces a dye, *id.* 245 ; its bark used as medicine, *id.* 259 ; a sacred plant, *id.* 279, 284, 291.
- Eulophia compestris : herbacea, vera, food-plants found in Konkan, XXV, 176.
- Eunuch Nobles : âidi, of Delhi and Lucknow, IX, pt. ii, 12. *See* Sidis.
- Euphobia : hirta, common famine-plant, XXV, 203 ; nerifolia, antidote to snake-bite, a sacred plant, *id.* 275, 289 ; pilulifera, common famine-plant, *id.* 203 ; tirucalli, produces dye, its juice used for poisoning fish, *id.* 248, 268, 273.
- Euphorbiaceæ : species of famine-plants, XXV, 203 ; yields oil, *id.* 220 ; produces a dye, *id.* 248 ; its juice a violent poison, *id.* 268.
- Euphrates : river, I, pt. i, 514.
- Europeans : in Khândesh, XII, 128 ; in Thâna, XIII, 446, 458 note 2, 479, 481, 482 ; in Kânara district, XV, pt. i, 411 ; unlicensed, not allowed to stay in Bombay (1779), XXVI, pt. iii, 400.
- Eusuf ud-din Kadiri : Sayad saint, his descent ; converts Sind ruler of the Samma dynasty ; converts Lohana community with its leader Manekji ; changes the name of the community to Muamin ; retires to Irak ; his descendants become the religious heads of the converted community, IX, pt. ii, 50-51.
- Euthydemus : Baktrian Greek king, I, pt. i, 535.
- Evesaruthemgeh : fourth watch, IX, pt. ii, 214 note 1. *See* Geh.
- Evil Eye : influence of the, XVIII, pt. i, 292, 299, 526 note 1.
- Evil spirits : quieting of, at marriage among Pâtane Prabhus, XVIII, pt. i, 203 ; belief in, *id.* 553.
- Exacumbicolar : medicinal plant found in Konkan, XXV, 262.
- Execaria insignis : a poisonous plant, XXV, 268.
- Exchange bills : in Kolâba district, XI, 101-102, 426 ; varieties of, in Khândesh, XII, 192 ; in Thâna, XIII, 305 ; in Kânara, XV, pt. ii, 25 ; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 297-298 ; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. ii, 102-103 ; in Sholâpur district, XX, 240 ; in Belgaum district, XXI, 291 ; in Dhârwar district, XXII, 322 ; in Bijâpur district, XXIII, 338. *See* Hundis.
- Exchange, rate of : between India and Europe (1703, 1733, 34, 35, 46), 2s. 6d. the Bombay rupee, XXVI, pt. ii, 231-232 ; 2s. 5d. and 2s. 3d. (1766), favourable to bills on Indian presidencies (768), *id.* 232-234 ; bills on the directors limited to £20,000 (1768), extended to £50,000 (1769), orders not to exceed this limit (1772), restricted to £300,000 by Parliament (1774), *id.* 234-39.
- Excise : all district volumes. *See* Revenue and Finance under district name.
- Excursions : Mâtherân, XIV, 283, 284.
- Exhibition : industrial, held at Broach (1868), II, 443.
- Exorcism : belief in, of Gujarât Hindu population, IX, pt. i, 137-138, 293, 417, 425 ;

- among Gujarát Musalmáns, IX, pt. ii, 30; practised among Bijápur Gavandis and Kabligers, XXIII, 99, 114-115.
- Exorcists: spirit-scarers, called Bhuvás, IX, pt. i, 137; Badvás, *id.* 302, 414; other names of, classes to which they may belong, *id.* 7, 137, 418; Hindu exorcist, his way of mastering a spell to gain control over a spirit, rites to be observed by, *id.* 418; methods adopted by, to find out spirit, *id.* 137, 419-420; witches, *id.* 302 and note 1, 303; part played by, in small-pox epidemic scarifying, *id.* 368; in blood offerings, 406; in ear ceremony, *id.* 414-415; employment of, to drive out evil spirits and to cure the effects of the evil eye, IX, pt. ii, 220; XVIII, pt. i, 555-557. *See* Belifs, Amil and Spirit.
- Exotics: in Dhárwár district, XXII, 36-37.
- Expeditions: Arab, to India, IX, pt. ii, 1 note 1.
- Expenditure: all district volumes. *See* "Balance Sheet" under district name.
- Experimental Farm: in Dhárwár district (1873-1877), XXII, 305-306; at Hivra in Poona district (1841), XVIII, pt. ii, 76-77.
- Experiments: horticultural, at Povai in Salsette, XIV, 299; of growing foreign cotton in Belgaum district, XXI, 262-275.
- Exports: from Gujarát coasts, I, pt. i, 529; from Skythia, *id.* 544; from Barugaza and Ariaka, I, pt. ii, 2, from Cambay, Broach, and Malabár ports, *id.* 3; from Thána, *id.* 5; iron and pepper, *id.* 37; from Bijnagar, *id.* 62; from Chaul, *id.* 62; of Poona city, XVIII, pt. iii, 203-204. *See* also all district volumes under district name.
- Extradition: between the British and Baroda state (1831-1882), VII, 460-464.
- F**
- FACTORIES:** English, Dutch and French, in South Konkan (1600-1700), "Introduction to the History of Konkan," I, pt. ii, p. xii; Portuguese, at Chaul (1512-1521), *id.* 45; at Dábhól, *id.* 48; Dutch, *id.* 63; English, French and Dutch, in Ratnágiri district, X, 197, 360, 378, 361 and note 7, 361 note 9, 377 note 1; in Surat district, English, II, 75, 86; Dutch, *id.* 79, 87; Portuguese, *id.* 88; French, *id.* 88; English and Dutch, in Ahmadábád city, IV, 272, 273; Dutch and English, in Cambay, VI, 195, 219, 224, 232; English, in Khándesh, at Dharangaon and Nandurbár, XII, 439, 458; Portuguese and English, at Chaul and Kalyán, XIII, 449, 476; English, in Kánara district, XV, pt. ii, 52, 53, 54, 124, 125, 127, 129, 130, 132, 134-135, 136, 137, 140; at Bhatkal, *id.* 274; at Honávar, *id.* 311, 312; at Kárwár, *id.* 321, 322-325; Portuguese, in Kánara, *id.* 51, 133; at Anjdiv, *id.* 254; at Bhatkal, *id.* 273, 274; at Chandávar, *id.* 277; at Honávar, *id.* 309, 311; at Mirjan, *id.* 333; steam, in Surat and Broach districts, II, 178, 426; leading part of the Pársis in, IX, pt. ii, 199 and note 3; in Kaira, III, 75; in Ahmadábád district, IV, 131; spinning and weaving, in Khándesh, XII, 231, 451; ginning in Khándesh, XII, 232; sugar at Bassein, XIII, 394; plantain drying at Uran, *id.* 395.
- Fadali: class of beggars, IX, pt. ii, 20; *see* Abdali.
- Fa or Fah, Hian: Chinese traveller (400 A.D.), visits Swat Valley, I, pt. i, 502; his visit to Kánberi caves, I, pt. ii, 3; XIV, 126; story of Buddha's begging bowl as told to, XIV, 403, 408.
- Fairy: vows to, IX, pt. ii, 130.
- Faizpur: town and cotton mart in Khándesh, XII, 448.
- Fajr: dawn, prayers said at, IX, pt. ii, 126 note 3.
- Fakhr-ud-Daulah: viceroy of Gujarát, attacks Ahmadábád; is deserted by his supporters Sherkhán Bábi and Ráisinghji of Idar; is defeated and captured by Jawán Mard Khán; intrigues with the Marátha leader Punáji Vithal, I, pt. i, 329; besieges Kapadvanj, *id.* 330; returns to Delhi (1748), *id.* 333; *see* also VII, 176-177.
- Fakhr-ud-din: son of Mulla Muhammad Ali, chief of merchants at Surat; is imprisoned by Sayad Acehan; is sent to Bombay in disguise by the chief of the English factory at Surat, I, pt. i, 332.
- Fakirs: class of Musalmán religious beggars, IX, pt. ii, 19.
- Falcanera Malabarica: poisonous plant, XXV, 268.
- Falconidae: family of birds in Ratnágiri district, X, 55.
- Falconine: order of birds in Ratnágiri, X, 55.
- Falcons: in Ratnágiri, X, 55; in Khándesh, XII, 34; at Mátherán, XIV, 257.
- Fal-Kholua: soothsaying, practice of, IX, pt. ii, 56.
- Falkland: Mahábaleshvar Point, XIX, 505.
- Fallows: in Surat and Broach districts, II, 64, 390; in Kaira and Panch Mahál districts, III, 45, 232; in Ahmadábád district, IV, 53; in Mahi Kántha, V, 369; in Khándesh, XII, 148; in Násik district, XVI, 97; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 259; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. ii, 31; in Kolhápúr state, XXIV, 164.
- Falls: at Gokak in Belgaum district, XXI, 556-561. *See* Waterfalls.
- Fámhal: Al Istakhris (951), name for Anahilaváda, I, pt. i, 511.
- Family gods: of several Hindu castes; *see* under caste concerned.
- Family stocks: of several castes; *see* under caste concerned.
- Famine: in Visaldev's time, I, pt. i, 203 and note 5; in Gujarát (1681), 286; (1654), 287; (1698), 290; (1719), 300; (1732), 313; (1747), 332; the Durgádevi (1396), I, pt. ii, 637; in the Karnátak (1472), *id.* 639; (1629), *id.* 649; (1802-1803), in the Dakhan, *id.* 111, 609, 629; in Cutch, Pálanpur and Mahi Kántha, account of, V, 107-108, 295, 371; signs showing approach and appearance of, IX, pt. i, 353, 358, 396, 402, 403; Durgádevi, in the Dakhan, *id.* 12; of 1813 in North Gujarát, Cutch, and Káthiawár (1813), IX, pt. ii, 51; of 1790, in Gujarát, *id.* 199 note 1;

- of 1803 in Bombay island, XXVI, pt. iii, 522-524; account of, in Cutch, Palampur and Mahi Kāntha, V, 107-108, 295, 371; in Ratnāgiri, X, 153, 347, 379; in Thāna district, XIII, 302-303, 511-513, 559 note 4, 562; in Kolhāpur state of 1876-77, account of, XXIV, 188-191; in Surat and Broach districts, II, 68, 410; in Kaira and Panch Mahāls districts, III, 56, 235; in Ahmadābād district, IV, 58; in Rewa Kāntha, VI, 40; in Baroda state, VII, 103-105; in Kāthiawār, VIII, 190-198; in Kolāba district and Janjira state, XI, 99-100, 425-426; in Khāndesh, XII, 182-190; historical references to, *id.* 243, 249, 253; in Thāna district, XIII, 302-303, 511-513; in Nāsik district (1396-1877), XVI, 105-113, 195, 189; in Ahmadnagar district, account of, XVII, 284-293, 396-397; in Poona district (1397-1877), XVIII, pt. ii, 84-96, 224, 285; in Sātara district, XIX, 168-177; in Sholāpur district, XX, 231-237; in Belgaum district, XXI, 280-289; in Dhārwar district, XXII, 306-318; in Bijāpur district, account of, XXIII, 324-337.
- Fantail: bird in Khāndesh, XII, 36.
- Faraj: Al, son of Uthman, IX, pt. ii, 1 note 3 continued on page 4.
- Fardāpur: village in Nizām's territory, XII, 449.
- Faredun: victory of, over the sorcerer Zohāk, IX, pt. ii, 216, 220 note 1.
- Farhat-ul-Mulk: Hindu convert, governor of Gujārāt (1376-1391); encourages Hinduism, IX, pt. ii, 5; defeats Sikandarkhān (1388), I, pt. i, 231.
- Faria, Faria-y-Sonza: Portuguese historian, his mention of Honāvar, XV, pt. ii, 105, 308, 309, 310; of Bhatkal, *id.* 272; of Chitakul, *id.* 279; his description of the 1612 storm at Bassein, XIV, 31 note 4; mention of *jogis* by, *id.* 135 note 10. See also I, pt. ii, 46; IX, pt. ii, 28 note 1, 135 note 10.
- Faridis: branch of the Faruki *shaikhs*, IX, pt. ii, 8 note 2.
- Farid-ud-din Shukarganj: *shaikh*, ancestor of the Faridi branch of *shaikhs*, IX, pt. ii, 8 note 2.
- Farishtah: Musalmān historian, his work quoted, I, pt. i, 348, 361, 372, 512 notes 2 and 3, IX, pt. ii, 3 note 3, 10 note 4, 25 note 2, 39 and note 2, 50 note 3, 58.
- Farm: government model in Khāndesh, XII, 178-181.
- Farmers: of revenue under Bājirāv II, Peshwa, I, pt. ii, 113; in Baroda state, VII, 440-441.
- Farming system: in Baroda state, 362-366, 413-417.
- Farming system: Marātha revenue (1804) in Khāndesh, XII, 270; in Baroda state, VII, 362-366, 413-417.
- Farm stock: in Dhārwar district, XXII, 256-257.
- Farrukhsiyar: emperor (1713-1719), I, pt. i, 213; son of Azim-us-shān, second son of Aurangzeb, marches on Delhi and puts Jehāndar Shāh to death (1713); remains under the influence of the Sayad brothers; makes treaty with Ajitasing of Mārwar and marries his daughter (1715); religious riots in Ahmadābād (1714), *id.* 297-298; his deposition and death (1719), *id.* 300.
- Fārs: IX, pt. ii, 183 note 1, 188 note 3; see Pārs.
- Fartak Point: in Arabia, XIII, 410.
- Farukis: section of *shaikhs*, of pure foreign descent; two branches of, IX, pt. ii, 8 and notes 2 and 3.
- Fārukis: kings of Khāndesh (1370-1600), account of, XII, 243-247.
- Farukshir: emperor of Delhi, I, pt. ii, 626; see Farrukhsiyar.
- Farvardin: nineteenth day of the Pārsi month, IX, pt. ii, 216; first month of the Pārsi year, *id.* 216; commemoration at Surat on the 25th day of, *id.* 186 note 9.
- Farvardin Jasan: chief festival day in the month of Farvardin; in the month of Adar; other names of; observances on, IX, pt. ii, 216.
- Farvardin Yasht: IX, pt. ii, 194 note 1.
- Faski: allowance levied by the landlord in Kolāba district (1837), XI, 184.
- Fasts: among Gujārāt Hindu population, Ashādh and 11th, IX, pt. i, 23 note 5; Aso vad 8th, *id.* 269; Bol-Choth, *id.* 375; bright fifteenths, *id.* 399; Gokulāshṭami, *id.* 23 note 5; Karavdā Choth, *id.* 67; Mondays, *id.* 400-401; Navrātra, *id.* 220; Rāmnavmi, *id.* 23 note 5; Sankasht Chaturthi or dark fourths, *id.* 398; Shivarātra, *id.* 23 note 5; observed by a barren woman, *id.* 367; by Bhātās, *id.* 119; Bhāts, *id.* 213; Bhavāyās, *id.* 225; Bhāvsāra, *id.* 178; Brāhmans, *id.* 31; Chārāns, *id.* 220; Ghanchis, *id.* 182; Golās, *id.* 185; Hajāms, *id.* 233; Kāchhiās, *id.* 154; Kadiyās, *id.* 186; Kanbis, *id.* 157; Kansaras, *id.* 187; Mochis, *id.* 194; Rājputās, *id.* 137; Sagaras, *id.* 174; Salāts, *id.* 196; Sonis, *id.* 201; Shrivāks, *id.* 114 and note 1; among Gujārāt Musalmāns; Ramazan, IX, pt. ii, 127; among Kunbis of Kolhāpur, XXIV, 92; of the Bene-Israelis, XVIII, pt. i, 509 note 1, 513, 515.
- Fast: and Feasts: among Deshastha Brāhmans, of Dhārwar district, XXII, 69-73.
- Fatdas: see Pavāyās.
- Fateh Ali: nawāb of Cambay (1789-1823), VI, 231-232.
- Fatehghad: village in Cutch, founded by Fateh Muhammad, V, 220, 153.
- Fatehghad: fort in Ratnāgiri district, X, 337.
- Fateh Khān: Baluch, obtains in gift Rādhaupur and Sami, IX, pt. ii, 17.
- Fateh Khān: Sidi ruler of Janjira, his straggle with Shivāji (1665-1670), XI, 436; deposed, I, pt. ii, 69.
- Fateh Muhammad: minister in Cutch state (1786-1813), V, 149, 155.
- Fatehpur: ruined fort at, in Khāndesh, XII, 449.
- Fateh Shāh: king of Kashmir (1458-1459), Chāks converted to Islām during the reign of, IX, pt. ii, 39.
- Fatehsing: founder (1712) of the family of Akalkot rājās, XX, 289-290.
- Fatehsing Bhonsle: appointed by Shāhu to the Karnātak, I, pt. ii, 656.

- Fatesing Gáikwár** (1778-1789) : son of Dámáji, VII, 188; takes refuge at Sátára (1751), *id.* 179; raises the tribute of Rájpipla (1764), *id.* 185; seizes Baroda (1769), *id.* 188; becomes *mutálik* to his brother Sayáji-ráv I (1771-1778), *id.* 189; his treaty with the English (1773), *id.* 190; his conduct in the Marátha war (1779-1782), *id.* 195-198; his death (1782), *id.* 198; military class in his time, *id.* 293; revenue of Baroda in his time, *id.* 383-384, 387; *see also* I, pt. i, 400, 401, 408, 410.
- Fatesing II, Gáikwár** : (1800-1819), Anandráv's brother, captured by Holkar, ransomed (1803), VII, 210, 211; becomes regent (1806-1818), *id.* 214-229; the army and revenue in his time, *id.* 293, 328, 385.
- Fatesing Mane** : Yashvantráv Holkar's officer, defeats the Peshwa's officer Báláji Kunjar at Gar-Dhond (1802) I, pt. ii, 108.
- Fatiha** : opening chapter of the *Kurán*, reading of, IX, pt. ii, 129, 130, 147 and note 1, 150, 151, 157, 163.
- Fatih Khán** : traitor, at Ahmadnagar, places the state at the mercy of the Mughals (1629), I, pt. ii, 650.
- Fatilah** : magic wick, IX, pt. ii, 133; *see* Palita.
- Fatimah** : eldest daughter of the prophet, wife of Ali and mother of Hasan and Husain, IX, pt. ii, 6 note 1, 7, 16, 45, 47; vows to, fast offered by, *id.* 127; offerings made to, in the earthen dish rite, *id.* 151; dower of, *id.* 166 note 1.
- Fatimi** : dynasty in Egypt (910-1171), founded by Obeidullah, powers of the Ismailians originated with, IX, pt. ii, 47; *see* Obeidullah and Ismailis.
- Fatimite Khilafat** : raised in Egypt on the basis of opinions analogous to Karmatian by Obeidullah (919), IX, pt. ii, 3 note 3 continued on page 4, *id.* 37; quarrel for succession to (1094), *id.* 30 note 1, 37; *see* Obeidullah.
- Faujárs** : Mughal governors of crown domains, I, pt. i, 211; military police, *id.* 214.
- Fawalhant** : star, IX, pt. ii, 217 note 1.
- Faweett, Mr.** : magistrate of Ahmadábád, attempts to reform marriage customs of Leva Kunbis, IX, pt. i, 167.
- Fazendars, Fazendeiros** : Portuguese landlords, in Thána district, XIII, 459, 552; origin of, I, pt. ii, 53.
- Fazl** : founds a Jáma mosque at Sindán, I, pt. i, 506, 520.
- Fazl-ul-lah** : Maulána, physician of Mahmud Khilji, I, pt. i, 362.
- Fazl-ul-lah Khán** : Haidar's general in the Karnatak, defeats Gopálráo Patvárdhan, I, pt. ii, 658, XXI, 382; XXII, 411-412.
- Feasts** : among Gujarát Musalmáns, private, occasions for giving, way of serving at, IX, pt. ii, 112; public, among Daudi Bohoras, *id.* 31 and note 3; among Gujarát Pársis, occasions of, food served at, ways of serving at, cost of, IX, pt. ii, 207 and note 2; *fire*, *id.* 2, 7.
- Feet-washing** : Pátáne Prabhu ceremony, XVIII, pt. i, 207-208, 210.
- Feherest** : priestly genealogies, IX, pt. ii, 225 and note 2.
- Felidás** : tigers, etc., in Ratnágiri district, X, 44.
- Felspathic Rocks** : in Bijápúr district, XXIII, 19.
- Felt** : making of, in Poona district, XVIII, pt. ii, 208-209.
- Fergusson** : Dr., archaeologist, his works quoted (1839), I, pt. i, 383, 491, 499, 500, 504; I, pt. ii, 196, 353 note 2; XIV, 57 note 1, 82, 164.
- Fergusson** : Sir James, governor of Bombay, XIII, 349.
- Ferishta** : historian, "Introduction to the History of the Konkan," his works quoted, I, pt. ii, p. ix, 30, 38, 47, 530, 531; (1550-1611), account of, XXIII, 423 and note 1.
- Ferns** : at Mátheráo, XIV, 251; in Dhárvár district, XXII, 36.
- Feroksher** : Delhi emperor (1712-1719), XIX, 260-262.
- Feronia elephantum** : gum-yielding and sacred plant, XXV, 250, 291.
- Ferozsháh** : nawáb of Kamona and follower of Tátia Topi, I, pt. i, 445.
- Ferozsháh Bálmáni** : I, pt. ii, 36; *see* Ferozsháh Báhmáni.
- Ferries** : *see* All District Volumes under District Name.
- Ferryman** : Colonel, at Ahmadábád (1857), I, pt. i, 440.
- Festivals** : among Bhils, IX, pt. i, 305-307; Ráv's procession to snake temple in Bhuj fort, *id.* 136; at Tavra, *id.* 362; among fishers and sailors of South Gujarát, *id.* 524-525; among Gujarát Musalmáns, IX, pt. ii, 217-218; *see* Gahambhárs, Gáthás, Muktád holidays, leading high days among Pársis, IX, pt. ii, 216-217. *See* Jasans, Vaishnávs, in Kánara, XV, pt. ii, 347-348.
- Feudal classes** : in Baroda state, VII, 56-57.
- Feudatory states** : during Musalmán period, I, pt. i, 209.
- Fever** : *far*, its cause and cure, IX, pt. i, 365; in Ratnágiri district, X, 264, 292; in Sávant-vádi, *id.* 460; in Khándesh, XXII, 336; in Thána district, XIII, 663-664; in Kánara district, details of, XV, pt. ii, 217-218; in Násik district, XVI, 337.
- Fibre plants, Fibres** : cultivation of, in Surat and Broach districts, II, 63, 390; in Kaira and Panch Maháls districts, III, 45, 232; in Cutch, V, 106; in Pálanpur, *id.* 294; in Mahi Kántha, *id.* 371; in Ahmadábád district, IV, 53; in Thána district, XIII, 290, 400; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. ii, 46-48; in Kolhápúr state, XXIV, 171-172.
- Ficoideæ** : species of famine plants, XXV, 200.
- Fidai** : IX, pt. ii; *see* Fidawi.
- Fidalgos** : Portuguese noblemen, I, pt. ii, 52, 55, 64; their buildings at Bassén, *id.* 65.
- Fidáuddin Khán** : acts as viceroy (1743); schemes of Rangoji for his assassination; returns to Cambay; defeats Rangoji and becomes sole master of Gujarát (1743), I, pt. i, 326; confined by his troops for arrears of pay, escapes to Agra, *id.* 327; *see also* VII, 176.

- Fidawis:** order founded by Hasan Sabah, known in Europe as the assassins; meaning of the name, IX, pt. ii, p. 37 and note 2
- Field Names:** under Valabhis, I, pt. i 83
- Field Operations:** in Khândesh, XII, 145-147.
- Field Plagues:** in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 280-284; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. ii, 80-84.
- Field Rites:** among Poona Funbis, XVIII, pt. i, 295-296; in Bijapur district, XXIII, 147-149.
- Field Sports:** among Gujarat Musalmâns, IX, pt. ii, 172.
- Field Tools:** in Rewa Kântha and Cambay, VI, 38; in Ratnagiri district, X, 151; in Kolâba, XI, 93-94; in Thâna district, XIII, 285, 286; in Khândesh, XII, 143; in Kânara district, XV, pt. ii, 12-13; in Nâsik district, XVI, 92; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 246-248; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. ii, 8-10; in Sâtâra, XIX, 150-151; in Sholâpur, XX, 221-222; in Belgaum, XXI, 238-240; in Bijapur, XXIII, 310-312.
- Fife:** lake, irrigation work in Poona district, XVIII, pt. ii, 17-18.
- Fife's Filter:** at Matherân, XIV, 246.
- Fighting Classes:** in Kolhâpur state, XXIV, 65-86.
- Filleted Ground Snakes:** in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 73-74.
- Fimbristylis Kysoor:** famine plant found in Thâna and other places, XXV, 208.
- Financial Reform:** of Mirza Isa Tarkhân, I, pt. i, 279.
- Finch:** English traveller, his description of Cambay (1611), VI, 219; his remark on Randir Nâiatâs, a class of seamen (1610), IX, pt. ii, 15 note 2; his notice of Mulher fort in Nâsik district, XVI, 459.
- Firangi:** Bijapur bastion, XXIII, 570-571.
- Firangi or Frank:** name of higher classes of Christians in Thâna district, XIII, 199.
- Firanjmushk:** (sweet basil) oil-yielding aromatic plant, XXV, 224.
- Firdusi:** author, IX, pt. ii, 183 note 4.
- Fire:** *agni*, element; believed to be an element of the soul; is used in burning the dead; in sin-cleansing rites, in sacrifices; is Vishvâdev or universal lord of Brâhmans, IX, pt. i, 356; worship, *id.* p. xxxv; chief occasions sacred to; Holi, details of worship; Divâli festival, details of worship, *id.* 357; chief days for, *id.* 356; is worshipped in the form of lighted lamps, *id.* 356, 357; *agni-hotra* fire, its worship, *id.* 356; offerings, daily offerings made to, by Brâhmans, by trading classes and craftsmen, *id.* 356; made to complete religious ceremonies, *id.* 33, 37, 356; beliefs, 356-357; devotion to the worship of, among foreigners, *id.* 433, 447; fire-worship said to be introduced by White Hûnas, *id.* 439; instances of foreigners purified by, and raised to be Brâhmanic Hindus, *id.* 438, 449; baptism, in firepit on Mount Abu, *id.* 433, 434; popular initiation, *id.* 449 note 4; foreign tribes who passed through, *id.* 433; Agnikula tribes raised to be Râjputa by passing through, *id.* 480, 483; pit on Mount Abu, *id.* 480; object of, *id.* 486; date of, *id.* 486 and note 5, 490, 493, 501; chief object of veneration among Pâr-sis, the sacred, three orders of, IX, pt. ii, 213-215.
- Fire:** in Bombay (1803), XIII, 516; see also XXVI, 431-435; in Panch Mahâls district, III, 315; in Ahmadâbâd district, IV, 262.
- Fire Arms:** import of, from Venice, XIII, 446 note 2.
- Fire Temples:** at Chaul in Kolâba district, XI, 272, XIII, 250; in Thâna district at Janjân (721), XIII, 249; at Kalyân, Thâna and Dheri village; XIV, 119, 354, 370; in Poona city, XVIII, pt. iii, 367.
- Fire Worship:** in Thâna district (1300), XIII, 66; introduced in India, *id.* 247 note 3; in Upper India and Sind, *id.* 253 note 4.
- Fire Worshippers:** in Saimur, I, pt. i, 516.
- Firozshâh Bahamâni:** captures Bankâpur (1406), I, pt. ii, 638; (1397-1422), mentioned in an inscription at Miraj in Belgaum district, XXIV, 224 note 1; I, pt. ii, 530; see Jalâl-ud-din; Sultân, I, pt. i, 514; see Malik Kabir.
- Firuz Tughlak:** emperor of Delhi (1351-1388), his expeditions against Sind and Gujarat, I, pt. i, 231; Sâhu and Sahâran, Tânk chiefs in Gujarat converted to Islâm by, IX, pt. ii, 70.
- Fiscal Administration:** of Gujarat, during Musalmân period, I, pt. i, 210.
- Fiscus:** *carica* (common fig), XXV, 172; *cardifolia*, a sacred tree, *id.* 172, 279, 284, 291; *glomerata* (*umbar*), fruit and famine plant, a sacred tree, *id.* 172, 204, 279, 282, 290; *infectoria*, a food and fibrous plant, *id.* 172, 235; *religiosa*, famine, fibrous and sacred plant, *id.* 204, 235, 279, 283, 291.
- Fiscus Bengalensis:** (banyan) famine and fibrous tree, XXV, 204, 235; its juice used as medicine, *id.* 261; is a sacred tree, *id.* 278, 279, 283, 290, 291.
- Fish:** in Kara and Panch Mahâls districts, III, 20, 212; in Ahmadâbâd district, IV, 29; in Cutch, V, 37; in Pâlanpur, *id.* 288; in Mahi Kântha, *id.* 362; in Rewa Kântha, VI, 18; in Baroda state, VII, 46-47; in Kâthiâwâr, VIII, 106-107; in Ratnagiri, kinds of, trade in fins and maws of, saw-fish, oysters, cuttle-fish, whales, fishermen, stakes, boats, nets markets, curing, X, 99-103, in Sâvantvâdi, *id.* 406; in Kolâba district and Janjira state, XI, 37-39, 408-409; in Khândesh, XII, 37; in Kânara district, kinds of, XV, pt. i, 107-112; export of, XV, pt. ii, 58; in Nâsik district, XVI, 24-25; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 41-45; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 87-93; in Sâtâra district, XIX, 39; in Sholâpur district, XX, 18-22; in Belgaum district, XXI, 85-86; in Dhârwar district, XXII, 42-44; in Bijapur district, XXIII, 69-70; in Kolhâpur, XXIV, 34; in Surat and Broach, II, 45, 360-362.
- Fisheries:** in Thâna district, XIII, 54-59; in Surat and Broach, II, 45, 362-367; in Bombay island, (1676-1819), XXVI, pt. ii, 142-164.
- Fishermen:** in Gujarat, fresh-water, Bhois and Machhis, IX, pt. i, 504-505, 519; salt-water, *id.* 519; in Surat and Broach districts,

- II, 53, 375; in Ahmadabad district, IV, 38; in Cutch, V, 81; in Mahi Kantha, *id.* 366; in Kaira and Panch Mahals districts, III, 34, 218; in Baroda state, VII, 47, 62; in Kathiawar, VIII, 154; in Ratnagiri district, X, 101; in Kolaba district and Janjira state, XI, 68-70, 414; in Khândesh, XII, 79; in Thana district, XIII, 54, *id.* 146-149; in Kanara district, XV, pt. i, 300-314; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 387, 393; in Satara district, XIX, 105-106; in Sholapur district, XX, 151-157.
- Fishing: mode of; nets, IX, pt. i, 504-505; in Kolaba district and Janjira state, XI, 135, 474-482; in Kanara district, XV, pt. i, 111-112.
- Fishing Boats: in Thana district, XIII, 58.
- Fish Manure: in Bombay island, evil effects from, its use not allowed in spite of pressing applications from inhabitants (1707-1770), XXVI, pt. iii, 510-517.
- Fitch: Ralph, traveller (1584), his notice of Cheul in Kolaba district, XI, 278 note 5; mentions Bassein, XIV, 29 note 4; his description of Bijapur city (1583), XXIII, 420.
- Fitrah: form of charity in Ramazan, IX, pt. ii, 141.
- Fitzgerald: pass between Kolaba and Satara districts, XI, 5, 114; XIX, 201.
- Fitzgerald Bridge: near Poona, XVIII, pt. ii, 155; *id.* pt. iii, 367.
- Flacourtia: *cataphracta*, *Ramontchii*, fodder plants, XXV, 277.
- Flamingo: class of birds in Ratnagiri district, X, 97.
- Fleet: Angria's, description of, XI, 147, I, pt. ii, 89; in Bombay island, increase of (1733), XVI, pt. iii, 207-208; Gurjjara, formation of, IX, pt. i, 489 and note 1.
- Flinty Beds: in Bijapur district, XXIII, 31.
- Floating Island: Camoen's, perhaps Anjidiv, XV, pt. ii, 253 and note 4.
- Floods: in Kaira district, III, 11; in Ahmadabad district, IV, 9-12; in Palanpur state, V, 295; in Mahi Kantha, *id.* 372; worship of river during, IX, pt. i, 350; of water during, *id.* 137; dread of, *id.* 402, 403; in Khândesh, XII, 9-10; in Kanara district, XV, pt. i, 8; in Nasik district, XVI, 133, 519, 646.
- Floor-cloths: weaving of, in Dhárwar district; XXII, 379-380.
- Florikin: class of birds in Ratnagiri district, X, 90.
- Flower-peckers: class of birds in Ratnagiri district, X, 69.
- Flowers: in Khândesh, XII, 177; in Belgaum district, XXI, 65.
- Fluellen: antiquarian, I, pt. i, 538.
- Fluggea virosa: poisonous and fodder plant, XXV, 269-272.
- Fly-catcher: class of birds in Ratnagiri district, X, 71.
- Flying Arch Mosque: at Junnar in Poona district, XVIII, pt. iii, 162-163.
- Poetua-laying: rite; see Garbhadhana.
- Fogs: in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 26.
- Food: nature of, used by all classes of Gujarât Hindus, IX, pt. i, pp. xxiv-xxv; by Bharvads, *id.* 268; Bhils, *id.* 299-300; Brahmins, *id.* 21; depressed classes, *id.* 332; early tribes, *id.* 291; Kolis, *id.* 246; Rajputs, *id.* 134; Shravaks, *id.* 98-99; Vaisias, *id.* 75; of Gujarât Musalmans, spirit-searing virtue of; virtue of driving off visions in, IX, pt. ii, 206 and note 1; varieties of; details of the cost of, *id.* 206-207 and note 1; of Parsis, *id.* 108-115; of the rich, *id.* 108-109; of middle class, of the poor, *id.* 109; marketing of, costs of, *id.* 110; stimulants, *id.* 110-111; meals, *id.* 111-112; served at private feasts, *id.* 112; at public dinners, *id.* 112-114; at feast-day dinners, *id.* 114-115; Buddhist rules about, XIV, 142; of Matheran tribes, *id.* 261; of different castes; see under caste concerned.
- Foot Disease: of cattle in Ratnagiri district, X, 294; in Savantvadi, *id.* 461.
- Footmarks: rock-cut, at Goregaon, XIV, 102, 389, 390; at Virar, *id.* 382.
- Forbes: Mr. A. K., author of *Ras Mala*, description of money-lenders starting in life, IX, pt. i, 78 note 3; of Bhats' yearly tours, *id.* 208-209; of Bhats as security, *id.* 209 and note 2; of *traga* and *dharna*, *id.* 210; his opinion about Kathis' original place of settlement, *id.* 252 note 1, 295 and notes 1 and 2; his work quoted, I, pt. i, 153, 159 note 5, 160, 188, 470.
- Forbes: Major, defeats Sindia at Sinor (1781), I, pt. i, 409.
- Forbes: Mr. J., author of *Oriental Memoirs*, his visit to Dasaon (1771), in Kolaba district, XI, 14 note 1; condition of Kolaba district according to, *id.* 155; his visit to Kolaba fort (1771), *id.* 264; visit to Sov hot-spring in Kolaba district, *id.* 388 note 1; see also I, pt. ii, 100; his description of Bombay in 1766 and 1774, XIII, 500, 511; of Salsette (1783), *id.* 509; his mention of *jogis*, XIV, 135 note 10; description of Thana (1774), *id.* 360-361; his description of Bombay buildings in 1784, XXVI, pt. ii, 480-487; his description of Kârwar (1772), XV, pt. ii, 54, 140-141, 325; mention of Honavar (1775), *id.* 305, 312, 314 note 1; of Mirjan, *id.* 332, 333; on the famine of 1803 in Bombay island, XXVI, pt. iii, 524-525; (1781), IX, pt. ii, 3 note 2, 29 note 1, 68, 155 note 1; his description of Bhats, IX, pt. i, 208 note 3, 209 note 2, 211; his description of the Surat Parsis, IX, pt. ii, 197-198; on the Mulakgiri systems of the Marathas in 1775, I, pt. i, 419.
- Forbes Royle: Dr., cotton expert, introduced ginning factories in Dhârwar district (1849-1868), XXII, 294-295, 369, 372.
- Forced Labour: in Kathiawar, VIII, 213-214; in Kolaba district, under Angrias (1814-1840), XI, 216-217.
- Ford: Captain John, commandant of the Poona contingent at the battle of Kirkee (1817), XVIII, pt. ii, 291, 295, 297, 300.
- Forecastes: of crops, IX, pt. i, 354; of harvest, *id.* 390; of rain and weather, *id.* 351-354, 354-355.
- Foreign Boys: victory of the, at Bijapur (1531), XX, 281.

- Foreigners :** settlement of, in Gujarāt, I, pt. i, 13; horde, constitution and gathering, IX, pt. i, 455; 459; journey or moving and travel changes, *id.* 455-456, 459-461; melting and spread, *id.* 456-457; after melting changes, *id.* 457, 463; trile names attached to countries or places, *id.* 455, 459 note 9, 462 note 3; stock or clan names of, *id.* 456-457; interlacing of tribes and caste divisions, *id.* 457; change of tribe names, *id.* 457-458; conqueror's tribe names, *id.* 462; confusion of castes, *id.* 463-465; leading hordes of, names of the seven hordes that entered India between the time of Alexander (B. C. 325) and the time of the Arab Musalmāns (A. D. 713); route by which they entered India, *id.* 455; their complexity, *id.* 456, 460-461; names of foreigners who conquered in Western India (B. C. 250-A. D. 400), *id.* 433; names of foreigners who were converted to or aided Buddhism, *id.* 433, 445, 448; foreigners who helped Brāhmins and became their champions, *id.* 433, 439, 447, 449; admission of, among Brāhmins, before Buddhist period, *id.* 433, 434-435; during and after Buddhist period, of individuals, *id.* 435-436; of entire classes, *id.* 436-441; among Kshatriyas, *id.* 433; of individuals, *id.* 441-443; of entire classes, *id.* 443-452; among traders, *id.* 452-453; among lower classes, *id.* 453-455; in Gujarāt, *id.* pt. xii; arrival in Gujarāt of Arab sailors and soldiers (seventh, eighth and ninth century), IX, pt. ii, 1 notes 1, 2; traders from Persian Gulf (ninth and tenth century), *id.* 2 and note 1; invaders from the north (eleventh and twelfth century), *id.* 2 and notes 2 and 3; the religious head of Shīah trading Bohoras with a band of followers (close of the eleventh century), *id.* 3; soldiers, traders, refugees and slaves (thirteenth to seventeenth centuries), *id.* 3 and note 1; the Zanjira Sidis (middle of seventeenth century), *id.* 3; Arab mercenaries and Persian political refugees (eighteenth century), *id.* 3 and note 2.
- Forest :** *see* All District Volumes under District Names.
- Forest Tribes :** in Kolhāpur state, XXIV, 24.
- Formula :** Buddhist, XIV, 168 and note 3, 174, 394; inscribed at Padan hill in Thāna district, *id.* 103.
- Foro :** Portuguese quit-rent in Thāna district, XIII, 552.
- Fort :** (Bombay) improvement within (1803), XXVI, pt. ii, 495-505; *see* also Forts.
- Fortaleza :** Portuguese word for fortresses, I, pt. ii, 54.
- Fort George :** (fort on Dongri hill) commenced (1770), XXVI, pt. ii, 380; *vide* Dongri.
- Fortieth Day :** after child-birth, thanks-offering to Khwajah Khizr on, IX, pt. ii, 158.
- Fortification charges :** (Bombay) reduction of (1772), XXVI, pt. iii, 163-167.
- Fortifications :** Bombay (1753-1780), XXVI, pt. ii, 305-423; additions to Bandar Pier and dock (1754, 56 and 60), *id.* 306, 315, 333; survey of fortifications and necessary additions (1755), *id.* 306-315; survey by Major Mace (1758), the town undefended, a new line from Dongri to Back Bay proposed, *id.* 323-327; cess levied (1758), *id.* 323-324; progress of the work, Dongri Hill to be fortified, Portuguese church pulled down (1759-60), *id.* 329-332; requirements of Bombay defences (1761), *id.* 334-339; Captain Werner's report (1762), *id.* 340-341; Major Munro's report (1762), *id.* 341-342; defence works continued (1762-1763), *id.* 343-350; Captain Keating's survey (1764), *id.* 350-354; progress of the works, plans for the fortifications of Dongri Hill (1765-1767), *id.* 354-365; Lt.-Col. Campbell's survey recommends fortification of Dongri Hill (1768), *id.* 366-376; old Dongri fort blown up, progress of the works (1769), *id.* 377-380; progress report (1770), *id.* 381-382; rules for work, pay-masters regulations, wages of artisans (1771-1772), *id.* 386-391; progress of the works (1772-74), *id.* 391-399; fortification cess continued (1775), *id.* 400; progress of the works (1776-1777), *id.* 401-406; progress of the works (1778-80), *id.* 408-409, 414-423.
- Forts :** in Ratnāgiri district, X, 334, 335 note 5; Portuguese, in Thāna district, XIII, 456, 457, 490-491, 499, 515, 523; XIV, 50, 54, 55, 94, 98, 115, 199-200, 227, 236, 304, 344, 349, 359, 371, 380, 382, 383; in Kānara district, XV, pt. ii, 80, 250, 253, 254, 257, 306, 331, 339, 345; in Dhārwar district, XXII, 649, 653, 662, 667-668, 713, 723, 730-731, 766, 771 and note 2, 773, 776-777, 780; at Bombay (1672-1677), XXVI, pt. ii, 269-271; Mahim, Sion and Worlee (1700-1702), *id.* 273-276.
- Fortune Tellers :** Audichyas, IX, pt. i, 7; Vadādrās, *id.* 20, 29.
- Fort Victoria :** in Ratnāgiri district, X, 335.
- Fossils :** in Belgaum district, XXI, 35 note 2, 36 note 1; in Bijāpur district, XXIII, 45.
- Foulis :** Sir James, Bart., appointed commander of Bombay forces (1753), XXVI, pt. iii, 118.
- Foulke Grevil :** his notice of Cheul (1599), XI, 279 note 5.
- Foulkes :** Rev. T., published Udayendiram grant, I, pt. ii, 320 notes 2 and 6, 325, 333.
- Fowls :** in Khāndesh, XII, 29; in Kānara district, XV, pt. i, 80, 81; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 39; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 68-69; in Sholāpur district, XX, 18; in Belgaum district, XXI, 68.
- Fra Mauro :** (1450), Italian writer, astronomers on Indian ships according to, XIII, 725.
- Framji :** son of Rustam Mānek, IX, pt. ii, 196 note 3.
- Framji Kāvāsji Banaji :** makes first attempt to open steam factory, IX, pt. ii, 199 note 3.
- Franciscans :** Christian friars, I, pt. ii, 55; take possession of the Kānheri and Mandapeshvar caves, destroy the sculptures and build a Church and the Royal College of Sāsette at Mandapeshvar, *id.* 56; take charge of Mandapeshvar, Mahim, Bombay, Karanja, Mount Calvary and Agāshi (1585), *id.* 57; at Agāshi, Bassein, Tārāpur and Thāna, in Thāna

- Gambling: *vāda*, in Ahmadābād district, IV, 66.
- Gambling Transactions: in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 209-212.
- Game: beasts and birds (1676-1690), in Kānara district, XV, pt. ii, 129, 132; birds in Ahmadnagar, XVII, 32-33; and Poona, XVIII, pt. i, 70-71.
- Gamelli Careri: his visit to Cambay (1695), VI, 220.
- Games: indoor, in Gujarāt, IX, pt. ii, 173-174.
- Gāmeti: caste of Hindu converts, holders of *gām* or village, intermarry with Kasbatis, IX, pt. ii, 62; proprietors of villages in Ahmadābād district, IV, 179.
- Gāmetia: class of Rājputs, connecting link between lower and higher class Rājputs, IX, pt. i, 123.
- Gaming: prohibited in Bombay (1727), XXVI, pt. i, 261-262.
- Gamit, Gamta: early tribe in Gujarāt, IX, pt. i, 290, 318-319.
- Gāmundabbe: queen consort of Govinda III, I, pt. ii, 394.
- Gam Vakkal: caste of husbandmen in Kānara district, XV, pt. i, 220.
- Gān: caste of players in Ratnāgiri district, X, 415.
- Ganapati: nephew of Rudradeva of the Kākatiya family, released from prison, and placed on the throne by Jaitrapāla, I, pt. ii, 239, 246, 522.
- Ganapati: son of Bhāskarāchārya's brother Śrīpati, I, pt. ii, 244.
- Ganapatidevarāsa: Yādava king Mahādev's feudatory (1265), I, pt. ii, 528.
- Ganapatināga: Nāga chief, conquered by Samudragupta, I, pt. ii, 281 note 3.
- Ganas: Śiva's attendants, I, pt. ii, 482.
- Gandabhava: *see* Brahmaspati.
- Gandagiri: ruled by Visnuvardhana, I, pt. ii, 496.
- Gandairit (Gandhārashtra): Burmese word for Yunnan, I, pt. i, 501.
- Gandarāditya: Kolhāpur or Karād Silahāra chief, feudatory of Someśvara III and Vikramāditya VI, brings the Southern Konkan under Kolhāpur rule; feeds a hundred thousand brāhmins; builds Jain temples and constructs a tank, I, pt. ii, 254, 255, 256, 452, 456, 545, 547-548; builds temples to Buddha, XIV, 127 note 1.
- Gandaraioi: Gandhāra, I, pt. i, 545.
- Gandasamudra: tank at Irakudi built by Gandarāditya the Kolhāpur Silahāra chief, I, pt. ii, 255.
- Gandevi: sub-division in Paroda territory, VII, 569-570; schools and hospitals in, *id.* 487, 506; town, *id.* 570.
- Gandhar, Gandhara: old town in Broach district, its history, II, 561-562; identified with ancient Gadhendrapuri, VI, 213 note 4; I, pt. i, 75; establishment of the power of Kidāras in, *id.* 144, 467, 491; retreat of White Hunas from, to Kashmir, *id.* 500, 545; identified with Kandahar, IX, pt. i, 455.
- Gandhāri: stream in Kolāba district, XI, 10.
- Gandharp, Gandhrap: caste of musicians in Gujarāt, IX, pt. i, 222; singers, converts from the Hindu caste of the same name, Sunnis in religion, IX, pt. ii, 81-82.
- Gāndharva: form of widow-marriage among Khāndesh Sonārs, XII, 71.
- Gandharva: chernub, images of, in Ajanta caves, XII, 493 and note 3; XIV, 70, 73 note 1.
- Gandharvagad: hill and fort between Kolhāpur state and Belgaum district, XXIV, 8; XXV, 554.
- Gāndhavi: village in Kāthiāwār, the temple of Harsad Mās at, VIII, 438-439.
- Gandhi: class of perfumers in Khāndesh, XII, 62.
- Gandhikas: Buddhist druggists, I, pt. ii, 173.
- Gāndhli: village in Khāndesh, XII, 449.
- Gandhol: tāloka in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 438.
- Ganeśa: Hindu god, image of, I, pt. i, 163; represented in Elephanta and Sopārā caves, XIV, 70 and note 1, 75, 78, 224, 337, 385; golden image of, found in Sighgad fort (1818), XVIII, pt. iii, 446 and note 3; name of a Poona ward, details of, *id.* 274, 278. *See* Ganpati.
- Ganesh: footpath and pass in Sātara district, XIX, 202, 205.
- Ganesh-Chaturthi: Ganpati's fourth, also called *Dagada Choth*, sacred to the moon, worship of Ganpati on, leading holiday, IX, pt. i, 23 note 5, 398. *See* also, XVIII, pt. i, 246-248.
- Ganeshgudde: pass in Kānara district, XV, pt. ii, 281, 329, 342.
- Ganeshkhind caves: near Poona city, XVIII, pt. iii, 368.
- Ganesh Lena caves: at Junnar, XVIII, pt. iii, 204-216.
- Ganesh Pula: stream in Ratnāgiri district, X, 335.
- Ganeshpuri: village in Thānā district, hot-springs and a temple at, XIV 374.
- Ganesh S. Ojhe: diwān to Khanderāv Gāikwār (1857), VII, 276.
- Ganga: *see* Godavari.
- Ganga: the river Ganges, I, pt. i, 165 and note 5, 518; I, pt. ii, 196, 338, 371; emblem of, *id.* 396, 416.
- Ganga, Gangas: ruling family of the Chera country, I, pt. ii, 183, 189; prince, made captive by Dhruva and retained in custody, *id.* 197, 333; released by Govinda III, but immediately after assumed an attitude of hostility and was again thrown into prison by Govinda III, *id.* 198, 395; forced to obey Krishna II, *id.* 201; subdued by Krishna, *id.* 205; Western, grants, *id.* 291 note 1; from Mysore, *id.* 301 note 1; territory in Mysore, *id.* 346; family, *id.* 443, 452; probably Gaugavāli, *id.* 281; *mandala*, *id.* 399, 441;—another account of: I, pt. ii, 282; the Western, of Kalinganagara, *id.* 297-309; Eastern, of Kalinganagara, *id.* 299 note 3; their crest, banner, titles, *id.* 299, 300; Western, their history, *id.* 300, 301, 302; conquered by Kirtivarman I (567-598) and by Pulike in II (608), overthrow of, by the Early Kadamba king Mṛigeśvarman, *id.* 300, 301 note 1; Western, musical instruments of, *id.* 327 note 7; of Kalinganagara, 340 notes 2, 3 and 4; Western and Eastern, of Kalinganagara, Purānic genealogies of, *id.* 342 note 1.

- 350; defeated by Vinayāditya, son of Vikramāditya I, *id.* 341, 368; conquered by Kirtivarman, *id.* 345; dynasty, *id.* 396; tribe, *id.* 411; tribe subdued by Krishna III, *id.* 420; dominions of the, acquired by Vishnuvardhana, *id.* 495; the city of the, burnt by Vishnuvardhana, *id.* 498; *see also* XV, pt. ii, 79 and note 2, 87; XXII, 390 and note 5; XXIII, 380 and note 4.
- Gangābāi: Nārāyaṇ Peshwa's widow (1773), XVIII, pt. iii, 36, 408; (1774) her regency, XVII, pt. ii, 257-258.
- Gangadeva: brother of Bhoja I, the Kolhāpur or Kārad Silāhāra king, I, pt. ii, 254, 545.
- Gangādevi: wife of Basava, her marriage, I, pt. ii, 478.
- Gangadhara: son of Dālā, commander of Malugi's troop of elephants, I, pt. ii, 237, 239.
- Gangadhar chāstri: appointed agent to the Baroda darbar (1803), VII, 209-210; his rise, *id.* 207 note 1; sent as an agent to Poona, murder of, at Pandharpur (1815), *id.* 218-223; *see also* I, pt. i, 427; I, pt. ii, 610; XIII, 522; XVIII, pt. ii, 294-295; XX, 292-293, 484.
- Gangakonda Cholapuram: capture of, by Vikramāditya VI, I, pt. ii, 442. *See* Gangakunda.
- Ganga Kandarpa: *biruda* or title of the Ganga chief Marasimha, I, pt. ii, 305.
- Gangakandarpa Jinendra Mandir: Jain shrine, named after himself by Marasimha Permanaṇḍi 968-69, I, pt. ii, 306.
- Gangakunda: Chola city, taken by Vikramāditya I, I, pt. ii, 215; conquered by Vikramāditya VI, *id.* 442, 445.
- Gangāmah: younger brother of Mularāja, I, pt. i, 160.
- Gangāmbā: I, pt. ii, 478. *See* Gangādevi.
- Ganga Nārāyaṇa: *biruda* or title of Satyavakya Kanganivarman Permanaṇḍi Butuga, I, pt. ii, 304.
- Gangapāli: I, pt. ii, 298, 341 note 2. *See* Gangavāli.
- Ganga Permādi: lord of the Gangamandala and governor of Belvola province, I, pt. ii, 441 and note 4.
- Gangāpur: old name of Tulapur, in Poona district, XVIII, pt. ii, 224.
- Gangāpuri: I, pt. ii, 442. *See* Gangākunda.
- Gangarāja: Vishnuvardhana's minister and promoter of Jain faith, I, pt. ii, 491, 499 and note 5; of the Ganga stock, *id.* 495, 499; attacks Adiyama or Idiyama, defeats the Chola king and places Gangavāli in the hands of the Hoysāla prince Vishnuvardhana (1117), *id.* 308-309, 499; attacks Vikramāditya VI's forces at Kannegāl and is presented with the territory by Vishnuvardhana for his services, *id.* 499-500.
- Gangarasa: I, pt. ii, 308. *See* Gangarāja.
- Gangaridhe: tribe in Kalinga country, mentioned by Pliny, I, pt. i, 532, 533.
- Gangathadi: the Godāvari valley, ceded (1752) to the Marāṭhās, XVII, 404; plundered by Bhils, I, pt. ii, 609.
- Gangavādi: province, modern Mysore, I, pt. ii, 297; country, *id.* 298 and note 2, 304, 306, 307; invaded by the Cholas (about 1021), becomes a part of their kingdom, *id.* 308, 341 note 2, 419; territorial division, *id.* 422, 440, 447, 452, 456, 495, 496; province subjugated by Vishnuvardhana, *id.* 496, 497, 498; boundaries of, ruled over by Vishnuvardhana, *id.* 498; Jain temples of, restored by Gangarāja, *id.* 499; ruled over by Vira-Ballāla II, *id.* 505, 564.
- Gangavajra: *biruda* or title of the Ganga chief Marasimha, I, pt. ii, 305.
- Gangavāli: river in Kānara and Dhārwar districts, XV, pt. i, 5, 6; XXII, 8; rock in Kānara, XV, pt. i, 3.
- Gangavāli: port in Kānara district, temple and fair at, XV, pt. ii, 281-282; its trade, *id.* 66, 67, 68; visited by Fryer (1676), *id.* 129.
- Gange: river, eastern boundary of Kumārāpā's kingdom, I, pt. i, 189, 510; water of the, for Somnāth, *id.* 522, 533, 537, 545; river, I, pt. ii, 202; junction of the, *id.* 380, 530; river, is held sacred, IX, part I, 350, 550.
- Gangeya: race, I, pt. ii, 297.
- Gangimakkalu=children of Gangi: a caste of fishermen in Bijāpur district, XXIII, 113-117.
- Gang robbery: in Khandesh, XII, 314; in Thāna district, XIII, 523, 524, 526, 635; in Kānara district, XV, pt. ii, 200; in Kolhāpur state, XXIV, 274.
- Gangthari: *see* Gangathadi.
- Gangva: a place of pilgrimage in Broach district, II, 562.
- Gānig, Ganigar, *pl.* Ganigaru: a caste of Lingayat oilmen in Bijāpur district, XXIII, 239-241; in Kānara district, XV, pt. i, 277, 278; in Dhārwar district, XXII, 167.
- Ganimardi: hill and village in Belgaum district, XXI, 9, 555.
- Ganira: poisonous flower-plant, found in Sind and other places, XXV, 266.
- Ganj: Poona ward, details of, XVIII, pt. iii, 274, 279.
- Ganja: fibrous plant, yields fermented drink, XXV, 211, 233; hemp, preparation of, IX, pt. i, 32-33; its cultivation in Khandesh, XII, 167; trade in Thāna district, XIII, 336; cultivation in Thāna district, XIV, 294.
- Ganjam: district in Madras, I, pt. ii, 142.
- Gaujāvadra: taluka in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 438.
- Gaujibhoyra: village in Ahmadnagar district, temple at, XVII, 716.
- Ganod: town in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 438.
- Ganpati: god of wisdom, is shown with an elephant's head, offerings made to, worship of, IX, pt. i, 35, 64, 136, 213, 332, 336, 341, 362, 376, 378, 383, 409. *See* Ganesh.
- Ganpati procession: in Baroda, British troops not to attend (1875), VII, 249.
- Ganpati riots: in Kolaba district, XI, 450-451.
- Ganpati's temple: in Poona city, XVIII, pt. iii, 335-336.
- Ganpatrav Gaikwār: H. H. (1847-1856), son of Sayājirā, his *khatpat* report, his reform due to Captain French, review of his reign VII, 268-273; of Sankheda, his rebellion against the Gaikwār (1801), VII, 206; his death, *id.* 230.
- Gansur: medicinal plant, XXV, 255.
- Ganthāchor: *see* Uchliā.

- Gáokasáb**: see *Gai Kasáb*.
Gaonkars: village headmen in Ratnágiri, their position in 1818, X, 222; in Sávantvádi, *id.* 448.
Gaoris: Ptolemy's name for Vaitarna river, in Thána district, XIV, 103, 291.
Garag: village in Dhárwár district, XXII, 720.
Garamli: taluka in Káthiáwár, VIII, 439.
Garasia: class of superior landlords in Gáik-wár's dominions, their history and tenure, VII, 341-346, their depredations in Surat and Broach districts, II, 214, 436; their position, I, pt. i, 215 and note 2; Rájputa, IX, pt. i, 123; of Abu, *id.* 439 note 1.
Garbat: Mátheran Point, XIV, 231, 232, 237, 238.
Garbhádhána: foetus-laying, a Vedic rite among Gujarát Hindus, IX, pt. i, 31 note 3; performance of the rite, *id.* 32; see also XXIV, 58-59.
Garbha-rakshana: womb-guarding, also called *anacalubhana*, that is longing-soothing, a Vedic rite, IX, pt. i, 31 note 3; performance of the rite, *id.* 32-33.
Garcia d'Orta: Portuguese historian, his remark on Naiatas (1530), IX, pt. ii, 15; his notice of the Pársis, *id.* 189; his notices of Elephanta caves (1550), XIV, 59 note 1, 84, 92 note 1, 149, 226.
Garcinia: *cambogia*, *purpurea*, and *xanthochymus*, plants yielding a dye, XXV, 241; *indica* and *purpurea*, plants yielding oil, *id.* 213.
Gardabhin: kirgis, dynasty of, said to have been founded by the Persian prince Behram Gor, IX, pt. ii, 183 note 4.
Garden: victory of the Ahmad Nizam's victory (1490) at Bhingár near Ahmadnagar so called XVII, 357.
Gardening: at Mátherán, XIV, 250; in Poona district, soil, tillage, field tools, manure, sowing season, flowers, vegetables, plants, grafting, pruning, XVIII, pt. ii, 31-34.
Gardenia lucida: gum-yielding plant, XXV, 251.
Gardens: experimental, in Poona district, XVIII, pt. ii, 76-77; botanical, *id.* 77-80; experimental, in Kaira, iii, 54; in Dhárwar district, XXII, 302-305; in Bombay, coffee garden (1746), Farel garden and green (1750), mulberry trees garden at the Old Secretariat (1845), animal garden on the Old Woman's Island, (1675, 1816,) XXVI, pt. iii, 592-93.
Gar Dhoud: village on the Bhima, in Poona district, Balaji Kunjar defeated at, I, pt. ii, 608.
Gardimani: wrestling houses, in Dhárwár district, XXII, 818-820.
Gárgaon: hot spring in Thána district, XIII, 15.
Gargasvámin: Bráhmaṇ grantee of Chálukya prince, I, pt. ii, 191.
Gargoti: town in Kolhápúr state, market and school at, XXIV, 297; see also I, pt. ii, 548.
Gárgya: disciple of Nakulísá, founder of a branch of Pásupata school, I, pt. i, 84.
Gáriádhār: place of interest in Káthiáwár, VIII, 439.
Garjunaka: Sanskrit form of Ghaznavi, I, pt. i, 195.
Gárkhed: village in Khándesh, under-ground temple at, XII, 449.
Garlic: food-plant, XXV, 179; its cultivation in Khándesh, XII, 171; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. ii, 56.
Garmatha: village, Imámshah Pirána residing at, IX, pt. i, 168.
Gárodi Hill: in Poona district, caves and inscriptions at, XVIII, pt. ii, 129-130.
Gárpír: in Poona, European and Musalmán grave-yards at, XVIII, pt. iii, 365, 368-369.
Garrison: in Poona, XVIII, pt. iii, 356; in Bombay (1739), XXVI, pt. iii, 86-88; strength of (1742), *id.* note 1, 95-97; revision of (1743), *id.* 98-101; 2,000 additional sepoys to be raised (1757) for, *id.* 129-130; increase of (1768), *id.* 148-150.
Garruga pinnata: dye and fodder-plant, XXV, 241, 278.
Garçon: Captain, defeats the Pendharis (1817), XXII, 430.
Garud: eagle god, I, pt. i, 465; I, pt. ii, 517, 536, 578; IX, pt. i, 4; representation of, in Elephanta and Mandapeshver caves in Thána district, XIV, 67, 68, 69, 70, 75, 76, 224; device of, I, pt. ii, 392.
Garuda: a depressed class in Káthiáwár, VIII, 157; priests of Dhedás, IX, pt. i, 331; their origin, divisions, customs, *id.* 344-345.
Garuda Dhvaja: banner of the Guttas, I, pt. ii, 578.
Garuda lanchhana: crest of Garuda; hereditary title of the Ráshtrakútas, I, pt. ii, 387.
Gáruḍi: caste of snake-charmers in Thána district, XIII, 197; in Sátára district, XIX, 142; in Belgaum district, XXI, 224; in Kolhápúr state, XXIV, iii, 116.
Garud Purán: holy book, when to be read, IX, pt. i, 25.
Garutmat: Garuda, story of his restoration, I, pt. ii, 536.
Gás: village near Sopára in Thána district, XIV, 316, 323, 324, 341.
Gaspar Correa: Portuguese historian (1514-1583), his description of craft in Konkani ports, XIII, 468.
Gasper de Gama: Christian Jew (1505) taken to Europe by the Portuguese, XV, pt. ii, 253-254.
Gates of Makkah: Gujarát ports, IX, pt. ii, 3 note 1; see *Abwah-ul-makkah*.
Gatha: stanza, I, pt. ii, 171.
Gathas: last extra five days of the Pársi year, names of, IX, pt. ii, 218.
Gaṭkul, **Gaṭkuli**: absentee tenure in Thána district, XIII, 550; in Nasik district, XVI, 209 and note 4.
Gattavadi: stone inscription at, I, pt. ii, 301 note 1.
Gaud: a Brahman sub-castes in Cutch, V, 47; in Ratnágiri, X, 426, 450; see *Shrigauda*.
Gaud: group of Bráhmaṇ sub-castes of India, sub-divisions of, IX, pt. i, 1 and note 1.
Gauda: Bengal, I, pt. ii, 11, 197; invaded by Vikramáditya, *id.* 215, 400, 405; mentioned in Kánheri caves, XV, 147, 148; see also I, pt. i, 124, 466, 468, 469.
Gaudán: gift of a cow, occasion on which to make it, IX, pt. i, 94, 373; see *Cow*.

- Gaudarāditya : Silāhāra king (1109-1136), his inscriptions, XXIV, 221.
- Gandas : humiliated by Krishna II, I, pt. ii, 201.
- Gau Ghāt : cow-gate near Bhimāl, remains of steps at, I, pt. i, 453.
- Gaula : country, I, pt. ii, 333 and note 6 ; king of, conquered by Singhana, *id.* 525.
- Gauli : *see* Gavli.
- Gaulirājās : of Khāndesh, probably of the Yādava family, I, pt. ii, 619 ; *see* also IX, pt. i, 264.
- Gaundi or Gavandi : caste of masons in Ratnāgiri, X, 125, 163 ; in Khāndesh, XII, 74 ; in Thāna district, XIII, 136 ; Musalmān, in Sātāra district, XIX, 141-142 ; in Sholāpur, XX, 94-101 ; in Dhārwar, XXII, 140-147 ; in Bijāpur, XXIII, 97-101 ; in Kolhāpur, XXIV, 94 ; in Kānara district, XV, pt. i, 273-274 ; in Nāsik district, XVI, 52 ; Hindu and Musalmān, in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 95-97 ; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 331-333 ; Musalmān bricklayers, *id.* 501 ; in Belgaum district, XXI, 217 ; in Dhārwar district, XXII, 241 ; in Bijāpur district, XXIII, 298-299.
- Gaur : class of merchants and shopkeepers found at Bassein, IX, pt. ii, 189.
- Gaura-Mukh : family priest of Ugrasena of Mathura, IX, pt. i, p. 440.
- Gauri : a name for Pārvasī, XVIII, pt. i, 248 ; favourite goddess of Vishnuvardhana Chālukya, I, pt. ii, 340 ; worship of, among Dakhan Brāhmins, IX, pt. i, p. 54.
- Gaurkāmāt : village in Thāna, with Hemād-panti remains, XIV, 10, 99.
- Gausi : snake in Ratnāgiri district, X, 50.
- Gautama : Buddha (B.C. 560-480), his origin, IX, pt. i, 9, 435, 445 note 5 ; travel through Valabhi country, I, pt. i, 79 ; sage, tank and hermitage of, *id.* 454, 461 ; statue of, in Ajanta caves, XII, 483 note 2 ; Sopāra Bodhisattva, XIV, 316 ; his begging bowl, *id.* 329, 403 ; images of, *id.* 132 note 4.
- Gautama : Nāga king, XIII, 408.
- Gautamiputra : Andhra king (A.D. 138), I, pt. i, 32, 38 ; Satakarni, *id.* 540 ; defeat of Sāh kings by, his date, XII, 239 and note ; defeat of stranger leaders in Dakhan by, IX, pt. i, 448, 453.
- Gaurāl : cow-worship ceremony, details of, IX, pt. i, 373-374.
- Gavandi : *see* Gaundi.
- Gāvda : caste of cultivators in Ratnāgiri district, X, 125.
- Gavhane-Velgaum : in Ratnāgiri district, caves at, I, pt. ii, 9.
- Gātilabbarasi : wife of Narasimha, Chālukya prince, I, pt. ii, 380.
- Gavit : *see* Māvehi.
- Gavli : a caste of herdsmen in Ratnāgiri district, X, 127 ; in Savantvādī, *id.* 415 ; caste of cow-keepers in Kolāba district, XI, 68, 414 ; in Khāndesh, XII, 78 ; in Thāna district, XIII, 145 ; in Kānara district, XV, pt. i, 296 ; in Nāsik district, XVI, 57 ; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 150-153 ; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 385-387 ; in Sātāra district, XIX, 105 ; in Sholāpur district, XX, 148-151 ; in Belgaum district, XXI, 154-155 ; in Dhārwar district, XXII, 179-180 ; in Bijāpur district, XXIII, 241-244 ; in Kolhāpur state, XXIV, 103. *See* Dudwala.
- Gavli Rājās : *see* Gaulirājās.
- Gāwarawād : in Dhārwar district, record at, I, pt. ii, 443 note 2.
- Gawhālī : state in Khāndesh, XII, 608.
- Gayākarna : Kalachuri king, I, pt. ii, 425.
- Gayākarna : *see* Karna.
- Gayākund : *see* Goni, I, pt. i, 453.
- Gāyatri : sun hymn, IX, pt. i, 31 and note 1, 393.
- Gāyatri : Gujar girl, taken by Brahma in marriage, IX, pt. i, 490, 502 and note 4.
- Gayāvāl : sub-caste of Brāhmins, IX, pt. i, 9.
- Gayer : Sir John, governor of Bombay (1696) ; imprisoned in Surat (1701), XXVI, pt. i, 122-123 ; IX, pt. ii, 196 note 3 ; released, XXVI, pt. i, 124.
- Gaz-gaz : tribe of foreign invaders, IX, pt. i, 469.
- Gazi-ud-din : Nizām-ul-Mulk's son, advances with a large army against his brother Salabat (1752), is poisoned at Aurangabād, I, pt. ii, 627.
- Gedi : place of interest in Cutch, V, 221.
- Gedi : taluka in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 439.
- Gediya : a sub-caste of Kolis. *See* Koli.
- Gedrosia, Gedrosi : name of country east of the Indus, I, pt. i, 546, 537.
- Geh : a watch, names of, IX, pt. ii, 214 and note 1, 215 and note 1, 225.
- Gebe : portion of the original *Zend Avesta*, IX, pt. ii, 212 note 1.
- Gehela : *Randia dumetorum*, a plant in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 45.
- Gehlot : tribe of Rājputs ; *see* Sisodiya, name derived from Valabhi king, I, pt. i, 85, 469.
- Geiger : Dr., his notice of the star *Sataves*, IX, pt. ii, 217 note 1.
- Gejjihalli : village in Dhārwar district, temple and inscriptions at, XXII, 720.
- Gell : General, captured the rebel Rāghoji Ehangria (1848), XIII, 636-637 ; XVII, 418 ; XVIII, pt. ii, 308.
- Gell : Archdeacon, his description of Kalsubai Point in Nāsik district (1860), XVI, 447.
- Gemelli Careri : Italian traveller, Doctor of Laws ; request to him to stay at Goa, writer on Portuguese affairs, his times, I, pt. ii, 51, 52, 59, 65, 128 ; (1695) his account of Malabar pirates, XI, 281 note 1, 285 note 6, *id.* 433 note 1 ; his description of Daman, Bassein and Nalsette, XIII, 483-484 ; his notice of Bādra, XIV, 27 ; of Bassein and its plague (1690), *id.* 33 note 5, 40, 42 ; his description of Kānheri caves, *id.* 152-156 ; his notice of Māhim fort, *id.* 129 ; of Mandapeshvar Church or cave, *id.* 227 ; of Tārāpur, *id.* 344 ; of Thāna and Versova, *id.* 359, 380, 381 ; his visit to Sambrani, Sonda and other places on Kānara coast, XV, pt. ii, 131-132, 340, 349 ; his travels in Belgaum district (1695), XXI, 377-378 ; his description of Aurangzeb's camp, XXIII, 438-439, 649.

- Gemitores: order of birds, in Ratnágiri, X, 85-87; in Thána district, XIII, 51.
- Genigar: a class of tenants in Kánara district, XV, pt. ii, 185.
- Genii: v. v. to, IX, pt. ii, 130.
- Gentianem: famine plant found in Konkan, XXV, 201.
- Geology: see All District Volumes under District Name.
- Georgia: Gurjjaras of, IX, pt. i, 469-470.
- Geraniaceae: famine plant, XXV, 196.
- Gerjitali: village, I, pt. ii, 278 note 2.
- Gervha: in the Persian Gulf, pre-historic emporium of Indian trade, identified with Ophir, XIII, 404 note 3; its trade with India (B. C. 177-A. D. 247), *id.* 411 note 1, 412.
- Gersappa: river in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 35-7.
- Gersappa: village in Kánara district, XV, pt. ii, 98, 109, 110, 112, 114, 117, 121, 124, 147; temples and history of, *id.* 282-283, 309, 310, 318, 325, 356; pass, *id.* 39-40, 288.
- Gersappa Falls: description of, XV, pt. i, 6, 9; *id.* pt. ii, 284-288.
- Ghadi: water clock, construction of, marking of time by, IX, pt. i, 27 note 1.
- Ghádi: case of cultivators in Ratnágiri district, X, 124; temple ministrants, *id.* 140; caste of soothsayers in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 198, 199.
- Ghadse, Ghadsi, Ghadshi: caste of musicians in Kolába district, XI, 67; in Thana district, XIII, 141; Marátha *vijant'ris* in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 315-316; in Ná-ik district, XVI, 55; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 144; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 378; in Sátara district, XIX, 97-98; in Sholápur district, XX, 145; in Belgaum district, XXI, 159; in Kolhápúr state, XXIV, 101.
- Ghádus: word possessing magical power, IX, pt. ii, 143.
- Ghagada: Chávada king (A. D. 908-937), I, pt. i, 154, 155.
- Ghair Mahadi: a caste of Musalmáns in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 231; in Sholápur district, XX, 207; in Belgaum district, XXI, 213, 214.
- Ghaiáa: family name among Chitpavans, mention of, in 1100 grants, I, pt. ii, 245, 256.
- Ghalisáa, Ghalisa: family name among Desasthas, I, pt. ii, 245.
- Ghalla: a port of trade, I, pt. i, 537.
- Ghamot: family priest, his duties, his source of income, IX, pt. i, 23-24.
- Ghána: rice-pounding ceremony, IX, pt. i, 36.
- Ghánchá: caste of basket-makers in Cutch, V, 74.
- Ghánchi: a Musalmán sect in Rewa Kánthá, VI, 35; case of Hindu oilmen, main divisions; Rájput tribal surnames, IX, pt. i, 181; oil-pressing, other professions, religion, early beliefs, customs, *id.* 182-183; Musalmán descendants of converts of the Hindu Pújára and Ghánchi castes; known as Ghánchi-Pohorás, call themselves Mansuris; Sunnis in religion; curious forms of names of, form a separate body, IX, pt. ii, 73.
- Ghánchi-Gola: lower classes of Ujlivarañ people in Gujarát so called, IX, pt. i, p. xiv; see also I, pt. i, 450.
- Ghániger: see G. nig.
- Gharib: old war vessel of the Maráthas, XIII, 348 note 1; origin of the word, *id.* 717.
- Gharápuri: island in Bombay harbour, I, pt. ii, 9. See Elephanta.
- Ghargad: fort in Násik district, XVI, 439, 441.
- Ghar Mandala: territory given to the Chohán, IX, pt. i, 484.
- Gháv: state in Khándesh, XII, 605.
- Ghásdána: 'forage money,' Marátha levy, IV, 154; Gaikwár's tribute, amount of, VII, 338-339; XVIII, pt. ii, 241; XIX, 250, 256.
- Ghashe's Bridge: in Poona city, XVII, pt. iii, 285.
- Ghashirám: head of the Poona police (1791), XVIII, pt. iii, 18 note 1, 369, 409; Poona mansion of, *id.* 369; his cruelties (1800), XVIII, pt. ii, 280.
- Ghasia: salt, IV, 117.
- Ghatadur: pass in Násik district, XVI, 129.
- Ghateya-nakakára: feudatory of the Western Chálukya king Vikramáditya V, I, pt. ii, 434.
- Ghatghar: village in Thana district, XIV, 236, 290.
- Ghati: a caste of labourers in Thana district, XIII, 151.
- Ghati: a common weed, a famine plant, XXV, 252.
- Ghatola: caste of cultivators in Khándesh, XII, 68.
- Ghatogach: son of Bhimsen Pándav, Saiad Káka is supposed to live in stone bust of, IX, pt. i, 369.
- Ghatotkach: caves (500-600 A. D.) near Jinjala in Nizám's dominions, XII, 241, 592-593; see also I, pt. ii, 391 note 6.
- Ghatotkacha: second Gupta chief, I, pt. i, 61, 67.
- Ghat Path: heart prayer, Khojáh sacrament, IX, pt. ii, 49.
- Ghat-láth-Mantra: prayer of the Shakti-panthis, IX, pt. ii, 48.
- Ghatprabha: river in Southern Maráthi Country, XXI, 10; XXIII, 10-11; XXIV, 8, 9, 11.
- Ghatsari: hill in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 4.
- Ghats or Ghats: the Western, I, pt. ii, 282 note 5, 310, 430; laid waste by Vishnuvardhana, *id.* 496; Western Sahyádrí mountains, *id.* 537; subjugated by the Hángal Kadamba king Kámadéva, *id.* 563; people of the, dispersed by A'chugi II, *id.* 574.
- Ghawn, Ghawat-ghum: common wheat, XXV, 189.
- Ghází ud-din: Khan Bahádur Faruz Jang, forty-third viceroy of Gujarát (1708-1710), his death, confiscation of his property, I, pt. i, 296, 297.
- Ghazni: capital of Mahmúd, I, pt. i, 165, 510.
- Ghazni Kháu: grave of, near Bhímal, I, pt. ii, 455.
- Ghazni Khán: Fáuuki (1510), his murder, XII, 245.
- Ghed: lake in Káthiáwár, VIII, 4, 68.

- Ghūr Mukallid : IX, pt. ii, 12. *See* Wahhābi.
- Ghela : plant, its fruit used as vegetable soup, XXV, 252.
- Ghela : river in Kāthiāwar, VIII, 63.
- Ghela Somnāth : place of interest in Kāthiāwar, VIII, 440.
- Ghelkhari : estate of, near Navsāri, received in grant by Meherji Rana from Akbar, IX, pt. ii, 190.
- Ghelo : near Valeh town, probably a river in Valabhi time, I, pt. i, 79.
- Ghelot : a Rājput tribe, VIII, 115; Rājput peasant proprietors, IX, pt. i, 129. *See* Sisole.
- Ghenims : robbers, Marāthās known as, IX, pt. i, 458.
- Ghera, Khelanga : *see* Kenjalgad.
- Gherāia : a Baroda land tenure, VII, 351.
- Gheria : *see* Vijaydurg.
- Ghermehdi : class of Hindu converts, and foreign Musalmāns who do not believe in Mehdī, also called Mehdevis, followers of Sayad Muhammad Jannūri, IX, pt. ii, 62; persecutions of, by Sultān Muzaffar II (1523), by Aurangzeb (1645), *id.* 63; *dāirah* of, at Pālanpur, *id.* 64 and note 1; customs of, *id.* 64.
- Ghiāuddin : son and successor of Mahmud Khilji (1469-1499); appoints his son Abūl Kādir, prime minister; builds *Māndu Sādī-ābād* or abode of joy; invasion of Malwa by Bahādur Lodi (1482); death of, by poison administered by his son and prime minister Nasir-ud-din, I, pt. i, 352-355.
- Ghiā-ud-Din Tughlak : emperor (1320), I, pt. i, 230.
- Ghir : breed of cattle in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 56.
- Ghiādi : a caste of blacksmiths in Ratnāgiri district, X, 125; in Kolāba district, XI, 70; in Janjira state, *id.* 413; in Khāndesh, XII, 73, 225; in Thāna district, XIII, 151; in Nāsik district, XVI, 52; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 97-99; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 333-338; in Sātara district, XIX, 83; in Sholapur district, XX, 101-103; in Belgaum district, XXI, 135-136; in Bijāpur district, XXII, 189-193; in Kolhāpur state, XXIV, 106.
- Ghisārā : *see* Saikalgur.
- Ghod : stream in Kolāba district, XI, 10.
- Ghod : river in Poona and Ahmadnagar districts, XVIII, pt. i, 7; XVII, 8-9.
- Ghodadev : horse-god, worship of, IX, pt. i, 173, 376.
- Ghoda-ar : state in Mahi Kānthā, V, 418.
- Ghodbandar (Ghodbunder) : village and port in Thāna district, its history, Portuguese remains at, XIV, 99-100, 10; harbour of Buddhist mendicants, I, pt. ii, 173; Portuguese buildings and Portuguese fort at, *id.* 66; taken by the Marāthās (1737), *id.* 84; XIII, 493; attack of by Shivājī (1670), XIII, 475; its trade, *id.* 358.
- Ghode : town in Poona district mosque at, XVIII, pt. iii, 130.
- Ghodegaon : in Kolāba district, XIV, 99; *see* Goregaon.
- Ghodepir : object of interest, in Poona city, XVIII, pt. iii, 336.
- Ghoduadi : in Poona district (?), battle of (1763), VII, 186; *see* Sirur.
- Gholay : place of interest in Cutch, V, 222.
- Gholvad : village in Thāna district, XIV, 100.
- Ghonas : *see* Kaidon.
- Ghorpade : Poona city ward, details of, XVIII, pt. iii, 274, 279.
- Ghorpade : chief of Kāpsli and Mudhol, XIX, 231-257, 283-284.
- Gorpadi barracks : near Poona, XVIII, pt. iii, 369-370.
- Ghos : the tack of a sail, XIII, 722.
- Ghosala (Ghosalgad) : fort in Kolāba district, its description, XI, 312-316; ceded to the Marāthās (1736), *id.* 445; taken by the British (1818), *id.* 156, 375; I, pt. ii, 40, 83.
- Ghost : Chānan, dread of, IX, pt. i, p. 218-219; belief in, *id.* 186, IX, pt. ii, 220; *see* Beliefs (Early).
- Ghotan : town in Ahmadnagar district, temple at, XVII, 716.
- Ghotavde : village in Poona district, XVIII, pt. iii, 131.
- Ghotra, Ghotge : hill pass in, between Ratnāgiri district and Kolhapur state, X, 66; XXIV, 6.
- Ghoti : village in Nāsik district with railway station, XVI, 439.
- Ghozz : ancestors of Seljuks and Osmāliis, IX, pt. i, 470 and note 2.
- Ghughula : chief of Godhra, attacked by Tejahpāi, I, pt. i, 201.
- Ghugri : poisonous plant, XXV, 265.
- Ghumat Shirol : *see* chirol.
- Ghumli : place of interest in Kāthiāwar, VIII, 440; place in the Baroda hills, first capital of Jethvas, IX, pt. i, 126. *See* Bhami.
- Ghunki : village in Kolhapur state, old military station, XXIV, 297.
- Ghurjarāja : defeated by the Chālukya prince Narasimha, I, pt. ii, 380.
- Gidar : taluka in Kāthiāwar, VIII, 440.
- Gidbudki : a class of beggars in Kānara district, XV, pt. i, 349, 350.
- Gidhpāni : spring on Tungar hill in Haseein, XIV, 368.
- Gifts : mentioned in inscriptions of caves, cisterns, pathways, images, in cash and lands, I, pt. ii, 11; during eclipses, IX, pt. i, 335, 395.
- Gigasaran : taluka in Kāthiāwar, VIII, 440.
- Gilan : saint of, IX, pt. ii, 6 note 1 (2).
- Gildemeister : traveller, his description of Thāna, I, pt. ii, 4.
- Gilding : in Cutch, V, 124.
- Gimvas : *see* Nāchni.
- Gingelly seed : crop of, in Sātara district, XIX, 164.
- Ginger : cultivation of, in Thāna district, XIII, 292-293; in Khāndesh, XII, 171.
- Gir : hills in Kāthiāwar, VIII, 9-10.
- Girardinia heterophylla : fibrous plant common in the Himalayas, XXV, 234.
- Giras : land tenure in Kāthiāwar, VIII, 315.
- Girāias : in Ahmadābād district, IV, 150; in Kāthiāwar, VIII.

- Girdhar Bahádur: Rája, Nágara Bráhmaṇ, governor of Mánda (1722-1724); defeat of, by Chinnáji Pandit and Udáji Pavár, I, pt. i, 382.
- Girinagara: Janágadh, I, pt. i, 14.
- Girná: river in Násik and Khándesh districts, XVI, 3, 9; XII, 8; see also I, pt. ii, 353 note 2.
- Girnár: hill in Káthiáwár, VIII, 11; Aśoka's edicts inscribed on, *id.* 272; coins and inscriptions of the Kshatras at, *id.* 273; description, *id.* 441-444; inscription of Skandagupta at, I, pt. i, 69, 70, 135, 176, 190; I, pt. ii, 142; fair at, I, pt. i, 9; Vastupála's temple at, *id.* 153; temple of Neminátha repaired at, *id.* 176, 177, 186; visited by Hemachandra, *id.* 192; magnificent temple of Neminátha built on, *id.* 199, 202, 231 and note 2, 236; hill, IX, pt. ii, 1 note 1, IX, pt. i, 241 note 1; gives name to Girnára Bráhmaṇs, *id.* 9; place of pilgrimage, *id.* 220, 247; Jain shrines on, *id.* p. ix, 550. See Ujjanta.
- Girnára: Brahman sub-division, I, pt. i, 70; in Cutch V, 46; in Káthiáwár, VIII, 146; their origin, settlement at Girnár; sub-divisions in, priests of pilgrims, Vaishnav by religion IX, pt. i, 9.
- Girván Parishad: Sanskrit Society in Násik city, XVI, 336.
- Gium: see Ghawn.
- Gizekia pharnecioides: fawine plant found in Konkán and Dakhan, XXV, 200.
- Glareolidæ: species of birds in Ratnágiri, X, 90.
- Glaser: his opinion on Periplus, I, pt. i, 542.
- Glasgow: Dr., his derivation of Gurjara, IX, pt. i, 469.
- Glass: manufacture of, in Kaira district, III, 76.
- Glass bangles: making of, in Kolába district, XI, 131; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. ii, 198, 201; in Dhárwár district, XXII, 385; in Kolhápúr state, XXIV, 210.
- Glasspool: Lieutenant, blockaded at Peint in Násik district (1857), XVI, 202.
- Glossocardia Boswellia: famine-plant found in Poona and other places, XXV, 200.
- Glycosmispentaphylla: vegetable antidote to snake-bite, found in Southern Konkán, XXV, 274.
- Gnessie Rocks: in Belgaum district, XXI, 15-17; in Bijápúr district, XXIII, 17-19.
- Gnetaceæ: a species of food-plants common on the gháts, XXV, 174.
- Gnetum scandens: food-plant used for poisoning fish, XXV, 174, 273.
- Goa: copper-plate grant of the Western Chalukyas of Bádāmi found near, I, pt. ii, 181, 355, 356 note 1; Siláhára possession of, *id.* 339, 566; Kádamba chieftain Jayakesin I, feudatory of Someśvara I (1044-1068), wrests it from the Siláháras and makes it his capital, *id.* 216, 543, 567; makes presents at, to Vikramáditya II also styled VI, *id.* 444; Kádamba heroes of, defeated by Hoyśála Vishnuvardhána, *id.* 496, 498; king of, associates with Vishnuvardhána against Vikramáditya II also styled VI; is defeated by Sinda chieftain Achugi II, and Goa burnt (1117), *id.* 218-219, 453, 569, 574; Kádamba princes of, re-established by Vijayáditya of Karád (1143-1153), *id.* 570; Kádambas of, remain feudatories of the Western Chalukyas of Kalyáni at, *id.* 439, 451, 452, 456, 460; their doubtful position under the Kalachuryas at, *id.* 476, 480; territory near, burnt by a Kalachurya officer (1181), *id.* 489; defeated by Bichana, officer of Singhana (about 1218), *id.* 243, 524; Devagiri Yádava feudatories of, *id.* 519; their family perish with Shahshadeva II at (1257), *id.* 572; grants of the Kádambas of, *id.* 216; charter of, *id.* 572; inscriptions of the Kádambas of, *id.* 436 note 1, 459 note 4; Mádhava appointed governor of, by the Vijayánagar king (1380), *id.* 5, 175, 566 note 7; head-quarters of Konkán, X, 439; captured from the Vijayánagar king by Mahmud Gáwan (1470), I, pt. ii, 32, 638; XXIII, 401, XV, pt. ii, 100; Bijápúr possession ranked with Chaul and Dáhol, I, pt. ii, 34; taken by the Portuguese (1510), *id.* 641; Portuguese expedition sent from, to defeat Bijápúr troops (1555), *id.* 47; Portuguese magistrates and supreme courts at, *id.* 52; creation of archbishopric at (1560), *id.* 56; Jesuit College at, *id.* 57, 69; unsuccessful attack of the Bijápúr king on (1570), *id.* 646; centre of piracy (1500), XIII, 471; ceded to the Portuguese (1511), *id.* 447, XV, pt. ii, 108-111, 117; XXI, 237; the Inquisition established at (1560), XIII, 463; attacked by Bijápúr troops (1570), *id.* 453, XXIII, 407, 418, 419; ship-building and trade centre (1530-1670), XIII, 465, 469; besieged by the Dutch (1664), *id.* 473; provisions supplied to, from Sálsette (1675), *id.* 476, 501; decline of trade at (1660-1710), *id.* 486; harassed by Bhonsles (1737), *id.* 493; Sálsette Portuguese retire to (1740), *id.* 494, 495. Pratápsinh's intrigues in, XIX, 310-11; identified with Ophir, XIV, 318; I, pt. i, 517; ancient seat of the Shenvis, IX, pt. i, 439. See Gopakapattana, Gopakapure, Gove, and Sindápur.
- Goa (Goba): name of a fort, near Harnai in Ratnágiri district, I, pt. ii, 504 note 7; possession of Gujarát king, I, pt. ii, 30.
- Goaris: river Vaitarani, in Thána district, mentioned by Ptolemy, I, pt. i, 540, 542.
- Goat: offering of; worship; dung used in spirit-scaring, IX, pt. i, 377; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 67-68; offering, *id.* 195 and note 1; in Sholápur district, XX, 17-18; in Belgaum district, XXI, 68.
- Gobbur: town in the Nizám's dominions, I, pt. ii, 450; record at, *id.* 523.
- Gobru: measles, IX, pt. i, 368, 372.
- God: popular gods worshipped by different classes in Gujarát, IX, pt. i, 35, 36, 531; Baba Dev, *id.* 292; Bharam Dev, *id.* 292; Bhesnágur, *id.* 375; Bheroba, *id.* 292; Bhil Dev, *id.* 321; Brahm, *id.* 322; Brahmá, *id.* 36, 14, 15 note 1, 382, 384, 490, 502 and note 4; Dwárkánáth, *id.* 4; Ganpati; *id.* 64, 136,

- 213, 332, 335, 341, 362, 376, 378, 383, 409; Godhadev, *id.* 173, 376; Gováldev, *id.* 363; Hanumān, monkey god, *id.* 12, 292, 317, 321, 323, 332, 335, 341, 362, 363, 383, 409; Haria Dev, *id.* 292, 314; Hatakeshtar, golden *ling* emblem of Shiv, *id.* 14, 73; Hatmál, *id.* 247; Indra Dev, *id.* 247, 348, 351; Ithoba, *id.* 292; Kānamdev, *id.* 363; Kāmdev, *id.* 363; Khandoba, *id.* 292; Khatridev, *id.* 292; Khetarpál, *id.* 200, 292, 354; Kotyarkeshvar, *id.* 72; Krishna, *id.* 4, 9, 10, 381, 384, 409; Magardev, *id.* 380; Magaria Dev, *id.* 292; Mahádev, *id.* 292, 317; *see* Shiv; Maoli, *id.* 292; Muktináth, god of salvation emblem of god Shiv, *id.* 12 note 1; Nandikeshvar, *id.* 73; Pálio, *id.* 313; Rádhakrishná, form of Vishnu, *id.* 118; Rám, *id.* 4, 12 note 1, 292, 313, 332, 345, 383; Rānchhodji, form of Vishnu, *id.* 118; Saiadkaka, *id.* 368; Shāmla Dev, *id.* 292, 314, 319, 363; Shāmlāji, *id.* 73, 96; Shiv, or Mahádev, *id.* 36, 5, 12 note 1, 14, 64, 136, 168, 213, 362, 377, 433, 440; Siddhanáth, Shiv's *ling* raised at Saras, *id.* 12 note 1; Sāmudra Dev or Sīmaris, *id.* 292, 313, 363; Somnāth Mahádev, *id.* 195; Tulshishām (form of Lakshmi and Krishna), *id.* 266; Vāgh Dev, *id.* 292, 319, 322; Vaitál Dev, *id.* 292; Vishnu, *id.* 36, 9, 64, 118, 136, 213, 362, 383, 387, 388, 391, 409; belief in the unity of, among Musalmáns, IX, pt. ii, 126.
- Godádi: famine-plant common throughout the Presidency, XXV, 197.
- Godáji: Cháran poet and holy man, IX, pt. i, 220.
- Godáji Dengle: Trimbakji's brother, raises a revolt in Khándesh (1817), dispersed by Lieutenant Davies, I, pt. ii, 630.
- Godáviri: river in Nasik and Ahmadnagar districts, XVII, 6-7; XVI, 7-9, 468; irrigation project, XVI, 95, I, pt. ii, 133, 135, 136, Andhras living about the mouth of the, *id.* 138; settlement of the Áryas along the, *id.* 141, 143, 169, 185, 198, 213, 277; grant by Prithivimula, *id.* 322 note 8; district, grant from, *id.* 334; river, *id.* 341 note 2, 355, 432, 509, 533; held sacred, IX, pt. i, 350, 550.
- Godéhi: village in Kolhápúr state, temple and fair at, XXIV, 297.
- Goddard: Colonel, attacked by Sanyasins in Bundelkhand (1778), XIV, 135 note 10 continued on page 136; his skirmishes with Sindia in Gujarát (1779), VII, 197; marches for the first time with an English force across India, I, pt. ii, 628; XVIII, pt. ii, 266-267; his march to Surat, XIII, 505; I, pt. ii, 103; his march through Khándesh (1779), XII, 252, 583, 591; conducts negotiations with Poona on behalf of supreme Government and the Government of Bombay; advances against Dábhói, I, pt. i, 408; takes Ahmadábád by storm; takes Bassein (1780), I, pt. ii, 104; I, pt. i, 408-409; XIV, 34-35; advances towards Poona; encounters the Marátha army at Khandála and is forced to retreat to Bombay (1781), I, pt. ii, 605, XIV, 201, XIII, 507-508.
- Goddesses: popular, worshipped among different classes in Gujarát, IX, pt. i, pp. xxxv, xxxvi; Adya, *id.* 136; Amba, Ambáji or Amba Bhaváni, consort of Shiv, *id.* p. xxxv, 20, 64, 177, 187, 196, 213, 220, 223 note 1, 301 note 2; Ashápuri or Ashápurna, *id.* 72, 136, 484 and note 7; Assir, *id.* 200; Bahucharáji, Bechara, or Becharáji, *id.* p. xxxv, 20, 29 and note 2, 182, 187, 213, 216 note 1, 218, 223 and note 1, 277, 366, 380, 506, 507; Ballál, *id.* 216 note 1; Bhanibhán, *id.* 205; Bhaváni, *id.* 272, 292, 363, 501; Bhildi Mátá, *id.* 347; Bhub, *id.* 216 note 1; Chámunda, *id.* 16, 136, 205; Chandí, *id.* 138; Chaván, *id.* 196; Devli, *id.* 319, 363; Dharangad, *id.* 205; Durga, *id.* 64, 292, 301 note 2, 420; Gauri, *id.* 54; Hajár Mátá, other name of Adya Mátá, *id.* 137; Hingláj, *id.* 116, 177, 181, 189, 200, 247, 520; Kálíka or Kálka, *id.* p. xxxv, 64, 186, 187, 213, 216 note 1, 295, 301 note 2, 493; Kankudi, *id.* 247; Khodiád or Khodiár, *id.* 136, 247, 363, 503; Lakshmi, *id.* 16; Mahalakshmi of Kolhápúr, *id.* 12; of Shrimál, *id.* 73, 97, 98, 200; Māha Maya, *id.* 205; Mahi river, *id.* 247; Mandavri, *id.* 136; Mari Mátá, *id.* 323; Mátang, *id.* 205; Meladi, *id.* 247, 335, 363, 417; Momai, *id.* 200; Osa, *id.* 97; Párvati, wife of Shiv, *id.* 14, 164, 165, 196, 220, 381, 383, 385, 388; Randel Mátá, *id.* 122; Revali, *id.* 366; Sachái, *id.* 98; Sakti, *id.* p. xxxv; Sāmudri, *id.* 71, 74; Sarasvati, *id.* 19; Sāvitrí, Bráhma's wife, *id.* 15, 502; Shikotri, *id.* 336, 363, 520; Sitala Mátá, *id.* 368; Solanki, *id.* 205; Umiya or Umia, other name of Párvati, *id.* 164, 165, 226; Vachran, *id.* 205; Vagandevi, *id.* 378; Vagheshvári, *id.* 73, 200 and note 3, 378; Vankal, *id.* 16; Verai, *id.* 205, 247, 363; Vindhya Vasini, *id.* 136; worshippers of, among Bhátiás, *id.* 116; Bhárvads, *id.* 268; Bháta, *id.* 213; Bhávsáras, *id.* 178; Bráhma Kahatris, *id.* 56; Chárans, *id.* 220; early tribes, *id.* 292; Dublās, *id.* 317; Káehhiás, *id.* 154; Kaubis, *id.* 156; Khatris, *id.* 189; Kols, *id.* 247; Mochis, *id.* 194; Rabaris, *id.* 288; Rájpúts, *id.* 136; Sárasvats, *id.* 18; Sonis, *id.* 200; Sutháras, *id.* 205; small-pox, offering of vows to, IX, pt. ii, 220. *See* Beliefs (Early).
- Godho: Nandi Akhlo, IX, pt. i, 374.
- Godhra: sub-division of Panch Maháts, III, 292-294; town, *id.* 313; *see* also I, pt. ii, 315; Valabhi province, *id.* 315, 382; chief of, deserts Lavanaprasáda and joins Málwa chief, I, pt. i, 199, 201; I, pt. ii, 241.
- Godhrah or Godraha: *see* Godhra.
- Godia Panthis: *see* Religious sects.
- God-installing: Pátane Prabhu ceremony, XVIII, pt. i, 222.
- Godrahaka: modern Godhra, I, pt. ii, 315.
- Godri: food-plant, wild and cultivated in India, XXV, 178.
- Gods' names: XV, pt. i, 117, 121, 129, 130, 131, 134, 137, 169, 174, 175, 194, 198, 202, 213, 230, 246, 284, 288, 298, 301, 318, 375.
- Gowali, Gewali: fibrous plant, XXV, 230.

- Gogāve : village, granted to the temple of Virasomanāth, I, pt. ii, 483.
- Gogi (Goggi) : Thāna Silāhāra king gave his daughter in marriage to the king Vesugi, I, pt. ii, 233, 514 note 2; North Konkan Silāhāra king, I, pt. ii, 17, 539, 542 note 3; see also XIII, 422 note 1, 424.
- Goggi : Chālukya, mahāsamanta, also called Gugga, I, pt. ii, 380; son of Chaulukya Barappa, *id.*, 514 and note 2.
- Gogha or Gogo : sub-division of Ahmadābād district, IV, 246-248; town, *id.*, 339; capture of (1347), I, pt. i, 230; contest for the government of, *id.*, 314; captured by Momin Khān (1755), *id.*, 339; delivered to the Marāthās by Momin Khān (1758), *id.*, 342; port, *id.*, 440.
- Goghla : see Diu.
- Gogo : see Gogha.
- Gohatya : derivation of the name, IX, pt. i, 469 note 1.
- Gohelvadia : main division of Mher chiefships, I, pt. i, 136.
- Gohil : ruling Rājput tribe, I, pt. i, 217 note 3; name derived from Valabhi king, *id.*, 85, 86; also called Gohlots and Sisodiyās; Rāna of Udaipur, head of; history of their origin, claim descent from Vālas of Valabhipur, IX, pt. i, 125; are foreigners of Mihira tribe of Gujar or White Huna horde, *id.*, 125, 443, 452, 479; Bappa said to be founder of, *id.*, 436 note 1; are foreigners of not more than 1500 years' standing, *id.*, 452; their rule in Mevād, in South Mārwar, in Kāthiāwār, origin of different houses of, *id.*, 125-126; their family goddess, *id.*, 136; in Cutch, V, 69; in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 114; occupy the coast belt of Kāthiāwār, *id.*, 282; massacred (1260), *id.*, 283-284.
- Gohilvād, Gohilvāda : sub-division of Kāthiāwār, VIII, 5-6; I, pt. i, 208 and note 3; named after Gohils, IX, pt. i, 125.
- Goho : son of Abu king, Bhils trace descent from, IX, pt. i, 294.
- Gohum : wheat, its chaff used as food in famines, XXV, 208.
- Gojjga, Gojjgavallabha : Govind IV, enemy of Vijayāditya, I, pt. ii, 380, 416.
- Gokāk, Gokage : sub-division of Belgaum district, its details, XXI, 500-501; survey of (1849-1850), *id.*, 421-425; revision survey of (1883-1884), *id.*, 456-460; town and falls, *id.*, 555-564; trade centre, *id.*, 314; fort of, laid siege to, by Akkādevi, I, pt. ii, 435, 439; taken by Muazzim, *id.*, 654; taken by the Peshwa (1754), *id.*, 656; hilly, XXI, 8; canal, *id.*, 243, 244.
- Gokala, Gokalla : Silāhāra king of Karād, I, pt. ii, 545. See Gonka.
- Gokarn, Gokran-Mahābaleshvar : town in Kānara district, XV, pt. ii, 44, 56, 75, 77, 82 note 2, 106, 115, 125, 129, 138, 149; I, pt. ii, 452; Mahābaleshvar temple, fair, shrines, pools, and history of, XV, pt. ii, 288-302, 346; place of pilgrimage, IX, pt. i, 549.
- Gokarn-mul : medicinal plant, XXV, 254.
- Gokhru : famine plant, found in several districts, XXV, 196.
- Gokul : town, sacred to Krishna, IX, pt. i, 9; place of pilgrimage, *id.*, 119, 157, 176, 220, 549.
- Gokulāshtami : Janmāshtami or birth-day of Krishna, fast-day, IX, pt. i, 23 note 5, 175, 336. See also XVIII, pt. i, 246.
- Gokulnāthji : descendant of Vallabha, IX, pt. i, 536.
- Gol : See Goll.
- Gol : fibrous and gum-yielding plant, XXV, 234, 251.
- Golā : caste of rice-pounders and craftsmen, in Gujarāt, originally Rājputs, IX, pt. i, 183 and note 1; tribal surnames, *id.*, 183; rice-pounding tools; other professions, as menials, *id.*, 184; religion, early beliefs, customs, *id.*, 185-186; Lundās or household slaves, their position, *id.*, 234.
- Golā : a caste of weavers and labourers in Thāna district, XIII, 109.
- Golak : Brāhman sub-division in Khāndesh, XII, 52; in Thāna district, XIII, 77; in Nāsik district, XVI, 41; in Sātāra district, XIX, 52; in Sholāpur district, XX, 28-30; in Belgaum district, XXI, 90; in Dhārwar district, XXII, 92; in Kolhāpur state, XXIV, 61. See Govardhan.
- Golak : caste of husbandmen and goldsmiths in Kānara district, XV, pt. i, 344, 345, 260.
- Gola Ladāi : brawl, IX, pt. i, 185 and note 1.
- Gold : in Belgaum district, XXI, 52; in Dhārwar XXII, 18-25; working in, *id.*, 381.
- Gold and Silver Thread : manufacture of, in Surat district, II, 180; in Ahmadābād, IV, 127; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. ii, 191-196.
- Gold and Silver Work : in Ahmadābād, IV, 126; in Cutch, V, 122-123; in Kolāba district, XI, 131; in Sātāra district, XIX, 220.
- Goldar : fibrous plant common on the ghāts, produces gum, XXV, 229, 250.
- Gold Coin : of Permādi, I, pt. ii, 570; of Jayakeshī III, *id.*, 571.
- Gold Flowers : in Sopāra stupa, XIV, 331, 332 and note 1, 335, 336, 413; XIII, 409.
- Gold Foil : making of, in Ahmadābād, IV, 128.
- Goldingham : Mr., his notice of Elephanta and its inhabitants (1795), XIV, 59 note 1, 91 note 1.
- Goldsmiths : in Kolhāpur state, XXIV, 207; secretly imported from Surat into Bombay island (1719), XXVI, pt. i, 258.
- Goldstucker : Professor, his examination of the *Vartikas*, I, pt. ii, 140; his list of obsolete words, *id.*, 141.
- Gold Thread : making of, in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 257-258; at Yeola in Nāsik district, XVI, 162-167.
- Golgeri : village in Bijāpur district, temple and fair at, XXIII, 649.
- Gol Gumaz : see Boli Gumbaz.
- Golhā : caste of labourers in Khāndesh, XII, 79.
- Golhanadeva : Rāshtrakūta feudatory of the Kalachuri king Gayākarna, I, pt. ii, 425.
- Goli : a female servant or slave in Rājput houses, IX, pt. i, 147, 235-236; VIII, 118.

- Golihalli: village in Belgaum district, with a temple and inscriptions, XXI, 564; *see also* I, pt. ii, 570.
- Golkonda Kings: I, pt. ii, 30; list of, XXIII, 403 note 1; in alliance with Shivaji against Bijapur (1676), I, pt. ii, 654; fall of, *id.* 595; XXIII, 436.
- Golla, Golla, *pl.* Gollaru: wandering class in Belgaum district, XXI, 167; in Dhárwār district, XXII, 201-203; herdsmen in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 297; in Bijapur District, XXIII, 102-105.
- Gollas: a ruler, I, pt. i, 76; Hun king, *id.* 86, 143.
- Goller: *see* Goll.
- Gollikudlu: hill in Kánara district, XV, pt. ii, 303.
- Gomati: sacred stream, in Kolhápúr state, tributary of the Panchganga, XXIV, 10.
- Gombrun: IX, pt. ii, 183 note 3, 190. *See* Bandar A'bas.
- Gomes: Manuel, Franciscan friar (1575-1590), his conversions in Sálsette, XII, 462.
- Gometti: sacred plant, XXV, 291, 292.
- Gonka, Gunkala: Kolhápúr Siláhára prince, harasses the Konkan, I, pt. ii, 254. *See* Gonka.
- Gomma: a Hindu chief (A. D. 990), XIII, 425; *see also* I, pt. ii, 18.
- Gommatesvara: colossal image of, at Śárvana Belgola, I, pt. ii, 307 and note 8.
- Gomti: old city in Káthiáwár, IX, pt. i, 9.
- Gomtiwál: Bráhmaṇ sub-division, in Rewa Kántha, VI, 23; *see also* IX, pt. i, 9.
- Gomvani: village in Thána district, I, pt. ii, 21.
- Gonsamarása: officer of Jaituji I (1192), I, pt. ii, 521.
- Gond: caste of wandering cowherds in Khándesh, XII, 106.
- Gondal: state and town, in Káthiáwár, VIII, 444, 445; Muhammad Tughlak's stay at (1349), I, pt. i, 231, 517; *see also* IX, pt. i, 126.
- Gondali: an old tribe in Khándesh, XII, 38.
- Gondavádi: Jayasimha III's camp at, I, pt. ii, 443, 453.
- Gonde: pass in Thána district, XIII, 320.
- Gondhal: a kind of dance, X, 131.
- Gondhargár: a caste of beggars in Dhárwār district, XXII, 203-205.
- Gondhali: caste of religious beggars in Ratnágiri district, X, 131; in Kolába district, XI, 73; in Janjira state, *id.* 415; in Khándesh, XII, 122; in Thána district, XIII, 197; in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 354; in Násik district, XVI, 73; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 178-179; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 450-452; in Sátára district, XIX, 117; in Sholapur district, XX, 183; in Belgaum district, XXI, 181-182; in Bijapur district, XXIII, 193; in Kolhápúr state, XXIV, 116-117.
- Gondhegaon: village in Ahmadnagar district, temple at, XVII, 717.
- Gondoli: canal in Sátára district, XIX, 153-154.
- Gondur: lake in Khándesh, XII, 11.
- Gonglikár: caste of husbandmen in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 253-255.
- Goni: tank in the outskirts of Bhinmál, I, pt. i, 453.
- Goniwála: a caste of Musalmán grain-sellers in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 228.
- Gonka, Gunkala: Karád Siláhára (1040-1050), I, pt. ii, 545, 546, 547; *see* Gomka.
- Gonkadeva, Gonki: feudatory of the Karád Siláháras, I, pt. ii, 548 and note 4.
- Gonsala Rodrigues: Jesuit monk, founded a Christian village at Vehár, in Thána district (1560), XIII, 461; XIV, 376 note 1.
- Goodfellow: Lieutenant Charles, R. E., at the siege of Bet (1859), I, pt. i, 447, 448.
- Gooseberry: fruit-bearing bush in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 47.
- Gop: place of interest in Káthiáwár, VIII, 10, 445.
- Gopakapattana: Goa, I, pt. ii, 543, 566; made capital by the Goa Kádamba Jayakesin I, *id.* 567.
- Gopakapuri: Goa, I, pt. ii, 566.
- Gopal: caste of religious beggars in Ratnágiri district, X, 131; in Kolába, XI, 73; in Janjira-state, *id.* 415; Mhár beggars in Khándesh, XII, 115, 123; in Násik district, XVI, 74; in Sátára, XIX, 117-118; in Belgaum, XXI, 167; in Kolhápúr state, XXIV, 117.
- Gopála: chief, I, pt. ii, 417 note 5.
- Gopál Atmáráṇ: minister at Baroda (1829-1833), VII, 240.
- Gopálgad: *see* Anjanvel.
- Gopál Pant Apte: chief of Ichalkaranji, XXIV, 295.
- Gopálráv Mairál: Gáikwár's agent in Poona (1815), XVIII, pt. ii, 294-295; Baroda minister (1838), VII, 266; his death (1872), *id.* 279.
- Gopar: valley near Vehár lake in Thána district, XIV, 376.
- Goparáshtara: old district, about Násik, I, pt. ii, 185, 357.
- Gopi: the founder of Surat city, II, 70.
- Gopikábái: Bálaji II's wife, XVIII, pt. ii, 248-249.
- Gopitaláv: pond near Dwárka, IX, pt. i, 522.
- Gopnáth: temple in Káthiáwár, history of, VIII, 445-446; Valabhi records at, I, pt. i, 79; *see also* IX, pt. i, p. ix, 549.
- Gopradáns: cow-gifts, XVIII, pt. i, 59 and note 2.
- Gopshitta: pass in Kánara district, XV, pt. ii, 39, 302; village, *id.* 150, 302.
- Gopya: pass in Kolába district, XI, 114.
- Gor: pilgrim's priest, daily life of, IX, pt. i, 28.
- Goradás: priests to Bombías at Bhinmál, I, pt. i, 451.
- Goral: village in Thána district, XIV, 101.
- Gorakamla, Gorakehinch: fibrous plant, XXV, 229; *see also* XVIII, pt. i, 46.
- Gorakh: caste of religious beggars in Ratnágiri district, X, 419 note 1.
- Gorakhgad: fort in Thána district, XIII, 523; caves at, XIV, 98, 101.
- Gorakh Machhindar: hot-spring in Thána district, XIII, 16.
- Gorakhmadhi: place of interest in Káthiáwár, VIII, 446, 447.

- Gorakhnáth: hill in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 5.
- Gorakhnáth: grove at Shirála in Sátára district, XIX, 587.
- Gorak Imlis: *boobab* trees in Bijápur district, XXIII, 643; *see* Gorakamla.
- Gora Ráma: Násik city temple, XVI, 506.
- Gorava: Śiva's priest, I, pt. ii, 397.
- Gordhan: minister (1750) in Cutch, V, 141-142.
- Gordon: General, his embassy to Sháhu's court (1739), XXVI, pt. i, 217; XIII, 495; his description of Poona, XVIII, pt. iii, chief in command of the expedition against Sálsette (1774), XXVI, pt. i, 381-393; captures Thána, XIV, 360; appointed commander-in-chief, Bombay (1774), XXVI, pt. iii, 201.
- Gorea: oil-yielding plant found in Dakhan, XXV, 224.
- Goregaon: port in Kolába district, XI, 316.
- Goregaon: village in Thána district, remains at, XIV, 101-103, 10, 388-395; *khoti* estate of, XIII, 545, 546.
- Goreh: village in Thána district, XIV, 103.
- Gorgi: class of Shrávak ascetics, IX, pt. i, 108-109.
- Gori: caste of Rájpúts, IX, pt. i, 126.
- Gorik Chinch: *see* Gorakamla.
- Gori Sáheb Pir: tomb of, at Hátka-langda in Kolhápur state, XXIV, 297.
- Ger-Katri: Kanishka's great *vihára* at Pesháwar, translated as trader's house, IX, pt. i, 450.
- Gorkhodia: class of grave-diggers, of mixed origin, Sunnis in religion, IX, pt. ii, 87.
- Gosála: pond at Thána, XIV, 346, 349.
- Gosávi, Gosávi: in Káthiáwár; *see* Atit; caste of religious beggars, in Ratnágiri district, X, 131; Bháratí Náth and Vetari, in Sávant-vádi, *id.* 419; in Kolába district, XI, 73; in Khándesh, XII, 122; in Thána district, XIII, 196; in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 350, 351; in Násik district, XVI, 73, 490; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 179; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 452; in Poona city, XVIII, pt. iii, 301-302; in Sátára district, XIX, 118; in Sholápur district, XX, 183-184; in Belgaum district, XXI, 182-184; in Dhárwár district, XXII, 203; in Bijápur district, XXIII, 193-194; in Kolhápur state, XXIV, 117-118; armed bands of, in Hindustán (1459-1830), XIV, 135 note 10.
- Gosávi Bridge: in Poona city, XVIII, pt. iii, 285.
- Goshirsh: sandalwood, trade in, at Sopára (200 or 300), XIII, 406; XIV, 321.
- ossypium: *acuminatum*, *arboreum*, *barbadense*, *herbaceum*, *hirsutum*, *obtusifolium*, *religiosum*, *stockii*, *vitifolium*, fibrous plants, XXV, 228.
- Gossypium: oil-yielding and sacred plant, XXV, 215, 290.
- Gosvami: or Gosainji, lord of cows, title of Vállabhácharya mahárájas, IX, pt. i, 536.
- Gotama Buddha: founder of the Buddhist religion, I, pt. ii, 208.
- Gotami: mother to Satkarni, dedicates a cave to Buddhist mendicants, I, pt. ii, 149, 151.
- Gotamiputa, Gotamiputra: charter of, I, pt. ii, 150; inscriptions of, *id.* 155; overthrows Sákas, Pahlavas, and Yavanas, and establishes the Satavahana dynasty, *id.* 155, 156, 317; dates of accession and death of, *id.* 157; inscriptions of, *id.* 150, 157, 158, 159; regains the lost provinces, *id.* 160; relations of Nahapána, Chastana, and Rudrádaman with, *id.* 160-161; accession and death, *id.* 165-166; inscriptions of, *id.* 166; the only protector of Bráhmans, *id.* 173; his date discussed, XVI, 183 and note 1; mention of, in Násik Pánda Lená caves, *id.* 559, 561, 611, 614; account of, *id.* 620-623. *See* Satakarni.
- Gotamiputra I: Satakarni king (A. D. 124), XIII, 412.
- Gotamiputra II: Andhrabhritya king (177-196), I, pt. ii, 10; mentioned in a Kánheri inscription, XIV, 147.
- Gotardi: state in Rewa Kánthá, VI, 150.
- Gotarka: village in Pálanpur state, fair at, V, 300, shrine of Saint Dadá Mahábali at, IX, pt. ii, 17.
- Gothra: state in Rewa Kánthá, VI, 150.
- Goths: IX, pt. ii, 230. *See* Vows.
- Goting: dye plant, XXV, 244.
- Gotraj: family goddess, worship of, in religious ceremonies, IX, pt. i, 31, 32, 36; house goddess, *id.* 93, 94, 100.
- Gotras: family stocks, in each Bráhma division; intermarriages among, IX, pt. i, 2; clan badge of Bráhmans, seem to be Bráhma's seal, *id.* 436 and note 1; of Chitpávan Bráhmans, X, 111 note 2; of Shenvis, *id.* 116 note 5, XXI, 91; of Havig Bráhmans, XV, pt. i, 117; of Deshastha Bráhmans, *id.* 129; of Karnátak Bráhmans, *id.* 130; of Karháda Bráhmans, *id.* 132; of Joishis (Kánara), *id.* 133; of Sásasthakárs, *id.* 137; of Shenvis, *id.* 140; of Pednekar Vánis, *id.* 186; of Lohánas, *id.* 187; of Rájpúts, *id.* 193; of Kongers, *id.* 197; of Habbus, *id.* 246; of Páncháls, *id.* 257; of Gadigars, *id.* 265; of Deshastha Bráhmans, XXIV, 44.
- Gourd-offering: Pátane Prabhu ceremony, XVIII, pt. i, 201-202.
- Gouridæ: order of birds in Ratnágiri, X, 87.
- Gova: Goa, princes of, re-established by Karád Siláhára Vijayaditya, I, pt. ii, 548, 570. *See* Goa.
- Gova fort: at Harnai in Ratnágiri district, X, 335, 337.
- Goval: village in Ratnágiri district, X, 335.
- Gováldev: worshipped by early tribes, IX, pt. i, 363.
- Govalkot: fort in Ratnágiri district, X, 326, 336.
- Govana: prince of the Níkumbha family, I, pt. ii, 460.
- Govaráshtta: modern Goa, I, pt. ii, 282 note 5.
- Govardhan: mountain, story of, IX, pt. i, 388.
- Govardhan: Bráhma sub-division, in Thána district, XIII, 77 note 3; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 160-163; in Násik district, XVI, 26, 41; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 55. *See* Golak.
- Govardhan, Govardhan-Gangápur: old village in Násik district, waterfall and temple at,

- XVI, 538-541; mention of, in Pāndu-Lena caves, *id.* 636-637; head-quarters of the Andhrabhṛityas (B. C. 200-A. D. 200), *id.* 183; town, mountain and village near Nāsik, I, pt. ii, 136; modern Nāsik district, *id.* 148, 150, 175.
- Govattan: village granted to Brāhmins, I, pt. ii, 399.
- Gove: Goa, captured by A'chugi II, I, pt. ii, 219, 574; 451-466; Kādambas rule at, *id.* 570. *See* Goa.
- Government: of the Dakhan, I, pt. ii, 30; of the Dakhan increased to eight, *id.* 32; of Gujarat, *id.* 33; and of the Konkan (1648), *id.* 39; Marāṭha system of, *id.* 99; share of, in crops in Kānara district, XV, pt. ii, 156, 176; of traditional Brāhmins, *id.* 76; of Bombay, constitution of (1750), XXVI, pt. iii, 370.
- Government House: at Parel, inscription near, I, pt. ii, 544; in Bombay, formerly situated in the Castle and called Fort House (1757); Mr. John Spencer's house becomes Government House or the New House (1757-1829); transferred to Parel (1829), XXV, pt. iii, 593-95; in Ganeshkhind, near Poona, XVIII, pt. iii, 370-371.
- Governor: of Bombay, ordered to live in the Fort (1783), XXVI, pt. i, 269; provided with a coach and four (1739), *id.* 270; also to act as commander-in-chief (1774), *id.* pt. iii, 170-171; his emoluments and allowances (1757), *id.* 375-78.
- Governor's Hill: Mátherán, XIV, 232, 234, 235.
- Goveśvara: grant made by Śhaśthadeva II to, I, pt. ii, 572.
- Govinda: Gujarāt Rāshtrakūta king (827), I, pt. i, 126.
- Govinda: feudatory Rāshtrakūta prince ruling in Gujarāt, I, pt. i, 121, 122; enters into an alliance with Pulikeśin II, I, pt. ii, 183, 194, 350, 385; identified by Dr. Bhāndārkar with Govind I, *id.* 386 note 1.
- Govinda I: Dakhan Rāshtrakūta king (680), I, pt. i, 120, 121; attacked Pulikeśin II, the Chālukya king, but afterwards became his ally, I, pt. ii, 183, 194, 210, 350 note 2, 386 note 1, 388, 542 note 4. *See* Govind.
- Govinda II: Dakhan Rāshtrakūta king, I, pt. i, 122; succeeds his father; gives himself up to sensual pleasures; his younger brother Dhruva dethrones him, I, pt. ii, 196-197, 210, 393.
- Govinda III: Rāshtrakūta king (784-815), I, pt. ii, 11; succeeds his father Dhruva, *id.* 197, 394; as prince regent dissuades his father from abdicating in his favour, *id.* 198, 394; is opposed by a confederacy of twelve kings whom he defeats; releases and again imprisons the Ganga king imprisoned by his father, *id.* 198, 302, 303 note 1, 395; gives the province of Lāta to his brother Indrarāja, *id.* 309, 400; levies tribute from the king of Kānchi, *id.* 198, 331, 395; his *birudas*, epithets, and titles, *id.* 199, 394; his contemporaries and conquests, *id.* 198, 395; takes steps to remove the capital to Mālkhed and orders the king of Vengi to construct an outer wall to the city, *id.* 396, 402, 403, 410 note 2; extent of his dominions, *id.* 199, 396; records of his time, *id.* 397-401; religious activity of his time, Buddhism and Jainism, *id.* 406-408;—another account of: holds Gujarat as prince regent, completes the conquest of the north and marches to the south; hands the Gujarāt kingdom to his brother Indra (827-833), I, pt. i, 123, 466, 468, 528; his grants at Mārkinda in Nasik district, XVI, 185, 457. *See* also XIV, 148; XVII, 352.
- Govinda IV: Rāshtrakūta king, succeeds his brother Amoghavarsha II, is suspected to have compassed his brother's death, of licentious habits and hence succumbs to an untimely death, I, pt. ii, 204-205, 416-417; genealogy, *id.* 210; his insignia, *id.* 338 note 7; his *birudas*, titles and epithets, *id.* 205, 387, 416; his war with the Eastern Chālukyas, *id.* 205, 417; records of his time, *id.* 204-205, 417-418.
- Govindāmbā: Chedi princess, wife of Jagat-tunga II, I, pt. ii, 204 and note 2, 296, 414 and note 5, 418.
- Govindarāja: Yādava king of Seunadesa, I, pt. ii, 235, 236, 516.
- Govindarāja: Maurya chief (1069), I, pt. ii, 284, 515; Rāshtrakūta prince of a branch collateral to the Mālkhed family, *id.* 386.
- Govindarāja: *Prabhutavarsha*, Gujarāt Rāshtrakūta prince, son of Indrarāja the brother of Govinda III, *id.* 310, 392, 393, 400, 401, 404, 408, 409. *See* Govinda, Gujarāt King.
- Govindarāja: Gujarāt Rāshtrakūta prince, brother of the younger Dhruvarāja, *id.* 409. *See* Govinda II.
- Govindarasa: feudatory of Vikramāditya VI, I, pt. ii, 428 note 4, 451, 580, 581.
- Govindarāya: Chālukya prince, I, pt. ii, 467.
- Govindās: a fanatic, his rising (1826), III, 120.
- Govindavādi: location of, in Mysore, I, pt. ii, 496 and note 4; given to Gangarāja by Vishnuvardhana, *id.* 500.
- Govindavarman: Pallava king, I, pt. ii, 325.
- Govindavva: Kānarese form of Govindāmbā, I, pt. ii, 414 note 5.
- Govind Hari Patvardhan: founder of the Patvardhan family, distinguishes himself at the siege of Savanur, I, pt. ii, 657.
- Govindrāja: brother of Dhruva II (867), I, pt. i, 127.
- Govindrāv: Pratāpsinh's minister, XIX, 309-310.
- Govindrāv: Cāikwār, son of Dāmāji by his first wife; sides with Raghunāthrao and is taken prisoner with him at Dhedap (1768), promises increased tribute and heavy fine for his conduct and is invested with his father's title and estates, I, pt. i, 399-400; grant made in his favour is cancelled (1771); is reinstated by Raghunāthrao (1773), *id.* 401; invests Baroda (1775), *id.* 401; leads Rāghobā's army, *id.* 403; secures the favour of Mahādji Sindia and applies to him for restoration, *id.* 410; takes up the office of regent at Baroda (1793), *id.* 411; forces Aba Shelukar to surrender Ahmadābād and keeps him in confinement

- (1797), *id.* 411; his death (1799), *id.* 412. See also VII, 179, 188, 191-194, 195, 197-198, 384, 386-387.
- Govindrāv: son of Fatesing Gāikwār, his rebellion in Baroda (1829), VII, 243-244.
- Govindrāv Banduji Gāikwār: his intrigues in Poona (1814-1816), VII, 219, 225.
- Govindrāv Patvardhan: received (1761) Miraj, XXI, 381. See Govind Hari Patvardhan.
- Govindrāv Rode: Baroda minister (1860-1867), VII, 272, 276.
- Govirle: pass in Kolāba district, XI, 115.
- Gowar: fodder-plant, XXV, 277.
- Gowli: fibrous plant, found in Sālssette and on the *ghāts*, XXV, 230.
- Graal: story of the, its resemblance to Buddha's bowl, XIV, 404, 403.
- Grabs: Angria's vessels, XI, 147.
- Graculidae: family of birds in Ratnāgiri, X, 99.
- Graculinae: order of birds in Ratnāgiri, X, 99.
- Graham: monument at Khandāla of, XVIII, pt. iii, 236 and note 2.
- Grahan: see Eclipse.
- Grahari, Grahariṇ: king of the Chudāsāmās I, pt. i, 137; Mleccha ruler of Sorath, wars with Mularāja and is made prisoner, *id.* 160, 164; Abhir of Junāgadh, IX, pt. i, 497; see also I, pt. i, 139.
- Grahas: see Planets.
- Grahashānti: planet-soothing ceremony, details of, IX, pt. i, 42-43.
- Grahasth: laymen, Brāhman section according to calling, IX, pt. i, p. 2 and note 2.
- Grain: worship at harvest time, on no-moon day of Shrāvan month, in Bhādarva, IX, pt. i, 389; on Dasara festival, on Makar-Sankrānt, on first day of Kārtik, on Rishi Panchem, *id.* 390; objects and form of worship of adad, barley, gram, maize, Indian millet, rice, sesame, wheat, *id.* 391; worshipped as goddess, worship of seedlings, *id.* 392.
- Grain advances: in Ahmaḍābād district, IV, 70; in Nāsik district, XVI, 119; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 301-302.
- Grain stores: in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 259.
- Grallatores: family of birds in Ratnāgiri, X, 89-96.
- Gram: grain, sacred to Venus, used in offerings, IX, pt. i, 391; cultivation of, in Khāndesh, XII, 151; in Nāsik district, XVI, 110; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. ii, 42; in Sātāra district, XIX, 163.
- Gramineae: a species of food, famine, oil-yielding, fibrous and poisonous plants, XXV, 184, 208, 225, 237, 270.
- Grand Inquisitor: at Goa, authority of the, I, pt. ii, 58.
- Granite: rock in Kānara district, XV, pt. i, 10; in Bijāpur district, XXIII, 17-19; pillars and slabs, *id.* 54.
- Granitoid Gneiss: in Belgaum district, XXI, 15.
- Grant, Captain: account of his confinement by the Kāthīs under Bāva Vāla (1820), VIII, 124 note 1; see also IX, pt. i, 254-255.
- Grant Duff: Captain, historian of the Marāṭhās, Introduction to the History of the Koonkan, I, pt. ii, p. ix, 98; British agent with the young rāja of Sātāra (1818), *id.* 612; resident at Sātāra (1824), XIX, 305, 308.
- Grapes, Grape Vine: rearing of, in Khāndesh, XII, 177; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. ii, 62-63.
- Grās: see Giras.
- Grāsia Schools: in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 349.
- Grasses: in Belgaum district, XXI, 64; in Dhārwar district, XXII, 36.
- Grass oil: manufacture of, in Panch Mahāls, III, 250; in Khāndesh, XII, 277.
- Grave-yards: in Poona, XVIII, pt. iii, 364-366.
- Gray, Captain H.: appointed governor of Bombay, XXVI, pt. i, 24; his dispute with the President at Surat regarding navigating passes, *id.* 24-29; hands over Bombay to the Company, *id.* 31.
- Great Western Hotel, Bombay: formerly Hornby House built by Governor Hornby (1771), was Admiralty House (1786-1800), was Recorder's Court (1800-1824), was occupied by the Supreme Court (1824-1862), by the High Court till 1879, XXVI, pt. iii, 656-659.
- Grebondel: Martin Alfonso's town or seat, near Thāna, I, pt. ii, 64.
- Greek Baktrian monarchs: in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 272, 277.
- Greeks: their probable settlements on Thāna coast (B. C. 250-A. D. 250), XIII, 403; reasons for such a supposition, *id.* 407 note 1; Ptolemy's information about India derived from, *id.* 414; their trade with Chaul (A. D. 150), *id.* 415; their ships on Thāna coast, *id.* 417, 418; at Barygaza, I, pt. i, 546; settled in India (A. D. 150), XI, 37 and note 8; IX, pt. i, 456; see Yavans.
- Green Island: in Bombay harbour, XIV, 362.
- Greens: in Khāndesh, XII, 173.
- Greenshanks: class of birds in Ratnāgiri, X, 93.
- Grenadier: company of, raised in Bombay (1759), XXVI, pt. iii, 135.
- Grewia: *Asiatica, microcos, polygama*, fibrous plants, XXV, 230; *tilia folia*, fodder-plant, *id.* 277.
- Grihas: solitary cells in Kānheri caves, I, pt. ii, 10.
- Grihasthas: Buddhist ordinary householders, I, pt. ii, 173.
- Grimes: Colonel, stationed at Ahmaḍābād (1857), I, pt. i, 440.
- Grislea tomentosa: dye-plant common in the *ghāts*, XXV, 245.
- Grose, Mr. (1750): English traveller, origin of Angria according to, XI, 145 and note 5; the personal appearance of Kānhoji Angria according to, *id.* 149; his description of the Marāṭhas and of Bombay, XIII, 496-497 and 497 note 1; his mention of Elephanta caves, XIV, 86; his story of the queen of Attiga, *id.* 215 note 1; on Bombay houses and water-supply (1750), XXVI, pt. ii, 444; on Bombay Government, XXVI, pt. iii, 370; on Bombay crops, *id.* 507; on the improved health of Bombay (1750), *id.* 553-554.

Guabres : people of Fárs, IX, pt. ii, 188 note 3 ;
 Páris so called (1660), *id.* 191, 192 note 1.
See Gabres.

Guarantee System : in Baroda ; *see* Báhedari.

Guard-binding : or guarding, also called Rá-
 khadi, corresponding with Vishnubali, Vedic
 rite, takes place in fifth month of first preg-
 nancy, IX, pt. i, 31 ; rites and observances of,
id. 31-32.

Guava : tree, in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 50 ;
 in Násik district, XVI, 103.

Guazuma tomentosa : famine and fibrous plant,
 common in Bombay, XXV, 195, 229.

Gudalgi : place of interest in Belgaum district,
 XXI, 565.

Gudehalli : hill and peak in Kánara district,
 XV, pt. i, 2, 4, 5 ; health resort, *id.* pt. ii,
 302, 303.

Gudgeri : town in Kolhápúr state, XXIV,
 383.

Gudguddápur : village in Dhárwár district,
 temple, fair, and municipality at, XXII, 720-
 722.

Gudgudi : village in Dhárwár district, temple
 and inscriptions at, XXII, 722.

Gudigár : caste of wood-carvers, in Kánara
 district, XV, pt. i, 265, 266.

Gudigere : Vijayáditya's inscription at, I, pt. ii,
 371.

Gudikatti : inscription at, I, pt. ii, 436 note 1,
 439 note 1, 567.

Gudipáda : Hindu holiday, XVIII, pt. i,
 242.

Gudur : village in Bijápúr district, temple at,
 XXIII, 649.

Gugal : gum-yielding plant, XXV, 250.

Gugga : *see* Goggi.

Gugli : Bráhmaṇ sub-division in Cutch, V, 47 ;
 in Kathiáwár, VIII, 146 ; origin, are funeral
 priests, IX, pt. i, 439 note 5 ; found in
 Dwárka, origin of name, *id.* 9-10.

Gugul : gum ceremony among the Lingáyats,
 XXIV, 129-130 and note.

Guba : *see* Guhasena.

Gubhagar : a large village in Ratnágiri district,
 X, 336 ; Bájiráv II's palace at, I, pt. ii, 114.

Gubala : Siláhára, I, pt. ii, 403 note 3, 545.
See Guvala I.

Guballa : Gca Kádamba, I, pt. ii, 565, 567. *See*
 Guvala.

Guhasena : Valabhi king (A. D. 559-567), I, pt.
 i, 85 ; follower of Buddha, *id.* 83.

Guilt : trading, at Sopára (A. D. 300), XIII,
 406 ; mentioned in Yajñavalkya's code
 (B. C. 300), *id.* 406 note 3 ; *see* also XIV,
 321 ; of crafts in Káthiáwár, VIII, 265-266 ;
 influence and power of, in Gujarát, IX, pt. i,
 95.

Guilandina bonducella : oil-yielding plant,
 XXV, 217.

Guinea worm : disease, its cure, IX, pt. i, 365 ;
 in Khándesh, XII, 337.

Guizotia : *Abyssinica*, *oleifera*, oil-yielding
 plants, XXV, 219.

Gujar or Gurjjara : a tribe, I, pt. i, 2-3, 58 ;
 central Asian tribe that entered India
 during first 500 years after Christ ; different
 meanings and derivations of the name, IX, pt.
 i, 469 and note 1 ; identification of the tribe,

suggested to be Skythian or Turk, *id.* 469 and
 notes 2 and 3 ; of Georgian origin, *id.* 469 and
 notes 4 to 6, 470 note 1 ; Ghazs, *id.* 470
 and note 2 ; Kusháns or Gusháns, *id.* 470
 and notes 3 to 6 ; Kedarás, *id.* 471 and note
 2 ; Jue-Jue or Juán-Juán, *id.* 471 ; proved
 to be Khazárs and therefore same as White
 Húnas and Mihíras of fifth century Horde,
id. 434, 471-477, 492 ; formed part of Great
 Horde of which Juán-Juán or White Húnas
 were leading elements, *id.* 455, 471 ; history ;
 traces beyond India, *id.* 477-478 ; in India,
 probable date of arrival ; Western Indian
 Gurjjaras in power (A. D. 400), *id.* 470 note
 6 ; no reference to Gurjjaras in India until
 after close of Kushán power (A. D. 400), *id.*
 470 ; their arrival during last quarter of
 fifth or first quarter of sixth century (A. D.
 470-520), *id.* 471 ; Gurjjaras probably
 entered India about middle of fifth century,
id. 455, 479 ; settlements and rule, Valabhi
 dynasty (A. D. 490 or A. D. 525) believed to
 be Gurjjaras, earliest known mention under
 name Gurjjara (A. D. 590-606) ; head-quarters
 in South Márwár, Bhinmál their capital,
 powers during 8th and 9th century, *id.* 479 ;
 settlement in the Punjáb (A. D. 890), wide-
 spread power all over Rájputána (A. D. 1030),
id. 480 ; settlements made by rulers of sub-
 tribe or stock-name of Chapa at Sonmáth,
 Wadhvân and Anahilaváda the capital of
 Bombay-Gujarát, *id.* 479 ; at Broach (A. D.
 675-700), *id.* p. xii, 479-480 ; decline of power
 at Bhinmál (A. D. 950) ; movements and fresh
 settlements in South Márwár and in North-
 East Khándesh ; capital passed from Bhinmál
 to Anahilaváda (A. D. 961), *id.* 480 ; strength
 of Gujar population, *id.* 480 ; distribution
 of Gujar population of North-West India ;
 classes of : (a) classes known as Gujars, their
 head-quarters in the Punjáb, strength, spread,
id. 481 ; limit of their country, *id.* 482 ; (b)
 special classes of Gujars—Bad or Bir Gujars,
id. 482 ; the Bhutis of West Márwár, *id.* 483 ;
 (c) classes admitted to be of Gujar stock—
 Agnikulas, Chohán, *id.* 483-484 ; Parihár, *id.*
 484 ; Parmárs, *id.* 485 ; Solanki, *id.* 485-
 487, 496 ; Bhagarávats, Chandelás, *id.* 487 ;
 Chárans, *id.* 488 ; Chápas or Chávdás, *id.*
 488-489 ; Chechi, *id.* 489-490 ; Jhánlās, Kal-
 henias, Khadwa or Khária, *id.* 490 ; Kors,
 Kusane, *id.* 491 ; Lavas or Lora, *id.* 491-
 492 ; Mers, *id.* 492-494 ; Nágaris, Nekadis,
 Rájputis, *id.* 494 ; Rinds, *id.* 495 ; Sisodiás,
id. 495-496 ; (d) Lost Gujars, Gujarát Kan-
 bis, *id.* 496 ; Márwár Osváls, *id.* 496-497 ;
 Ratnágiri Karhádes, *id.* 496, 497-498 ; other
 minor classes, Ahirs, Bhils, Tanks, *id.* 497 ;
 results, effect of Gujar layer that overspread
 the population of Gujarát and Káthiáwár
 between fifth and thirteenth centuries : among
 early and wandering tribes : Ahirs, Bharváda,
 Bhils, Chárans, Kolis and Babaris ; builders,
 Sompura ; cultivators, Kadva and Leva
 Kanbis ; sailors, Chávdás, Gohils and Meds ;
 traders, Osváls and Shrimáls, *id.* 499 ;
 Nágar, *id.* 501 ; Bráhmans, Bhátela, Bhojak,
 Dákct, Gujar, Karháde, Mer, Nágar, Push-
 kar, Shevak, *id.* 500-501 ; have given their

- name to the province; formed Gujar sub-divisions in most Gujarāt castes, IX, pt. i, p. xii and note 3; Gujjara as a god, instances remain in great Mihirakula, Culuk, Solanki, guardian Bhavāni, *id.* 501; Gujar girl Gāyatri, Devji of Bednor in Mārwār, Jain, Tirthankars and Siddhas, *id.* 502 and note 4; caste of traders in Ratnāgiri district, X, 126, 171; cultivators in Khāndesh, XII, 62-68; money-lenders in Sholāpur, XX, 242; Rājput clans in Cutch, V, 67.
- Gujarāt: boundaries and extent, I, pt. i, 1; the name, *id.* 2-5; Rāshtrakūtas in, *id.* 119-134; invaded by Alaf Khān, *id.* 205 note 2; under the Mughals (A. D. 1573-1760), *id.* 221-225; under the rule of Aurangzib (1644-1647), *id.* 280; Shivājī's inroads in (1664-1670), *id.* 284, 386; predatory inroads of the Marāthās, their growth, their power, and their supremacy in, *id.* 385; expeditions of Khanderāo Dābhāde in (1700-1711), *id.* 388; administration of, left entirely in the hands of the Gāikwār family after the treaty of Sālbāi, *id.* 410, 411; under the management of Aba Shelukar (1796-1797), *id.* 411; farmed to Gāikwār by the Peshwa (1799), *id.* 411; renewal of the farm of, to Bhagwantrāo Gāikwār for ten years (1804), *id.* 415; appointment of Trimbakji Dengle as *sar-subha* of Ahmadābād, *id.* 427; Peshwā's rights passed to the British (1819), *id.* 385; disturbances (1857-1859), *id.* 433-448; disarming (1857), *id.* 444; gateway, *id.* 452, 459; Brāhmins, 463; Hindu enterprise by sea to Jāva, *id.* 492 note 3; conquest and settlement of Jāva and Cambodia (603), *id.* 496; earliest Arab references to, *id.* 505, 508, 511; conquest of (1300), *id.* 512, 514, 515, 517, 526, 529; religion in, *id.* 530; people of, *id.* 531, 532. See *Juzr. Another account of*: North, held by Valabhi kings (605-766), I, pt. ii, 336; Western Chālukya branch established in South (671), *id.* 186-187; Rāshtrakūta branch in, *id.* 392; Govinda III establishes another branch of the Rāshtrakūtas in, *id.* 310, 400; Marasimha Ganga leads an expedition into, at the orders of Krishna III, *id.* 306; Tailapa II, and Vikramāditya II's expeditions into, *id.* 212 and 219; establishment of the overlordship of, in the Konkan (1151), *id.* 24; Singhana's invasion of (1231), *id.* 240-242, 525; king of, subdued by Mahādeva, the Yādava king, *id.* 246; inclusion of Cambay, Somnāth, and Konkan Thāna in (1310), *id.* 25; the coast belonging to the kingdom of, falls to the Portuguese, *id.* 38; district in the Panjab, *id.* 313 note 3;—*another account of*: limits, IX, pt. i, 7; population, details, *id.* 7, 8; divisions, North and South, *id.* 8-9; aborigines, *id.* 10; Aryans, *id.* 10-11; foreigners, *id.* 12; darkening and revival, *id.* 433; arrival of foreigners in, IX, pt. ii, 1-3; arrival of missionaries and learned men in, *id.* 3 and note 3, 6 note 1, 26, 38, 40; arrival and settlement in, of foreign Musalmān families, *id.* 3 note 1; of chief *sayad* families, *id.* 6 note 1; of the Mirzās, *id.* 10; of Memons, *id.* 51; conquest of, by Alikhān (1297), *id.* 2; by Zāfarkhān (1371), *id.* 3 note 3; by Humāyūn (1535), *id.* 9; by Akbar (1573-74), *id.* 12; decadence of the sultanate of (1554-1561), *id.* 17; immigration from, into Thāna district, XIII, 60; trade with, *id.* 414, 429, 444, 465, 519 and note 1.
- Gujarāt or Gujarāthi Brāhmins: in Kolāta district and Janjira state, XI, 44, 411; in Thāna district, XIII, 78; in Nāsik district, XVI, 43; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 55-57; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 163-166; in Sātāra district, XIX, 53; in Sholāpur district, XX, 30-31; in Belgaum district, XXI, 90; in Kolhāpur state, XXIV, 61-62.
- Gujarāti: modern mother tongue of the Fārsis, IX, pt. ii, 203, 209; language, IX, pt. i, 14-15; development of, *id.* 486; trade language at Cheul (915), XI, 272 and note 1.
- Gujarāt Irregular Horse: raised (1839), VII, 249-250, 305-306.
- Gujarātis: expel the Mughal governors of Humāyūn from their charges (1536), IX, pt. ii, 10; in Acheen, Banda and Java (1599-1601), II, 80.
- Gujarāt Jain: a caste of traders in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 65-67.
- Gujarāt Kings: in Kolāba district and Janjira state, XI, 142, 435.
- Gujarāt Rājputs: in Cutch, V, 67-69.
- Gujarāt Vāni: caste of traders in Janjira state, XI, 411; in Thāna district, XIII, 112; in Kānara district, XV, pt. i, 188, 189; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 67-69; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 273-277; money-lenders, XVIII, pt. ii, 98-99; in Sātāra district, XIX, 57-58; in Sholāpur district, XX, 51-52; in Belgaum district, XXI, 101; in Bijāpur district, XXIII, 105-106; in Kolhāpur state, XXIV, 86.
- Gujari: milk-selling people, IX, pt. i, 482; weekly market, *id.* 499.
- Gujaru: name of cattle-owning people, IX, pt. i, 481.
- Gujjar: Meshri Vānias, seem to be Gujjaras or Gujars, originally Rājputs, IX, pt. i, 71, 499 and note 3.
- Gujjiga: I, pt. ii, 380. See *Gojjiga*.
- Gulāb: rose, yields oil, XXV, 222.
- Gul-abbass, gul-bhaji: famine and flowering plant, XXV, 203.
- Gulancha, gulvel: medicinal plant found in Konkan, XXV, 261.
- Gulbarga: town in Nizām's dominions; Tagara identified with, I, pt. ii, 538 note 8; capital of one of the four governments of the Bahāmāni kingdom, *id.* 30, 580; annexed to the Bijāpur dominions (1504), *id.* 582.
- Guledgudd: hill and town in Bijāpur district, XXII, 6, 649-650.
- Gulf of Cambay: description, points, light-houses, banks, tides, rivers, ports, silting, survey, VIII, 35-60; silting of, VI, 195 note 2, 214 notes 1 and 6.
- Gulf of Cutch: position, direction, foreshore, depth of water, tides, wind and weather, south-west monsoon, north-east monsoon,

- gales, passages, meteorological observations, light-houses, towns and ports, VIII, 12-34.
- Guli-gaozaban : oil-yielding plant, XXV, 224.
- Gul-jafri : flowering and dye-plant, XXV, 247.
- Gul-kandar : fibrous plant, produces gum, found in Konkan, XXV, 229, 250.
- Gulla : see Mihirgulla.
- Gullavelendavu : village granted to a Bráhmaṇ by Vinayáditya, I, pt. ii, 369.
- Gulleen : Fryer's name for Kalyán, XIV, 362.
- Gulls : class of birds in Ratnágiri, X, 98.
- Gulsunde : village in Thána district, XIV, 104.
- Gumástás : clerks in Vánia banker's office, IX, pt. i, 79-80.
- Gumra : village, identified with Bagumra, I, pt. ii, 203.
- Gumtara : fort in Thána district, XIV, 104, 373.
- Guna : maker of Guna pass in Nánághát, story of, XIV, 287.
- Gunabhadra : Jain author of *Uttara-Purána*, I, pt. ii, 200, 202; pupil of Jinasena, *id.* 407, 408, 411; *Viruda* of Mahendrarvarman I, *id.* 328; Pallava king, *id.* 331.
- Guuádhya : poet, minister of Sataváhana, I, pt. ii, 170-171.
- Gunaduttaranga Butuga : marries Abbalabbá, daughter of Amoghavarsha, I, pt. ii, 303 note 7, 402. See Butarasa.
- Gunaka Vijayáditya III : Eastern Chálakya king (844-888), burns Máikhed, I, pt. ii, 384 note 4, 411-412.
- Gunamati : Bodhisattva, author, I, pt. i, 79.
- Gunásagara : Alupa ruler, I, pt. ii, 309.
- Gunda : place of interest in Káthiáwár, VIII, 447; Kshatrapa inscription at, I, pt. i, 42.
- Gunda Anivaritacharya : architect who built the temple of Lokeśvara-Virupaksha at Pattadakal, receives the fillet or badge of honour *mumaperjereru-patta* and the name of Tribhuvanacharya from Vikramáditya II, I, pt. 376.
- Gundert, Dr. : author of Malayálam dictionary, I, pt. ii, 282 note 5.
- Gundiali : taluka in Káthiáwár, VIII, 448.
- Gundi Koliak : place of interest in Káthiáwár, VIII, 448.
- Gundilkatta : pass in Kánara district, XV, pt. ii, 39, 40, 303.
- Gundiyáli : place of interest in Cutch, V, 222.
- Gundur : in Dhárwár district, inscription at, I, pt. ii, 306, 307, 423.
- Gundvái : site of an old town in Kánara district, XV, pt. ii, 44, 303.
- Gunj : village in Thána district, XIV, 104.
- Gunj : oil-yielding plant, XXV, 217.
- Gunjála : hill in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 5.
- Gunpowder : use of, XXIII, 398 and note 3; manufacture of, in Khándesh, XII, 237.
- Gunpowder Factory : Poona, buildings, powder varieties, ingredients, XVIII, pt. iii, 371-372, 465-476.
- Gunpowder Mill : in Bombay island, built (1677), XXVI, pt. iii, 186; a new mill on Old Woman's Island (1734-1747), *id.* 186-187; powder house (1766), *id.* 189; reserve store of (1763), *id.* 190; powder-works removed to Mazgaon (1766-1769), *id.* 192-195.
- Guns : old, on Násik forts, XVI, 443, 458; in Bijápur city, XXIII, 638-643; East India Company's trade in (1677), XXVI, pt. ii, 128.
- Gunthli : place of interest in Cutch, V, 132, 133, 222.
- Guntri : fort in Cutch seized by Sammas, I, pt. i, 139, 518.
- Guntur : district in Madras, copper-plate grant from, I, pt. ii, 319, 384, 386.
- Gunvantgad : Sahyadri spur and hill fort in Sátára district, XIX, 7, 10, 468.
- Guvanti : village in Kánara, temple at, XV, pt. ii, 99, 290 note 1.
- Gupta, Guptas : Hindu dynasty, Early, in Málwa, their fall (A. D. 484), I, pt. ii, 312, 388 note 7; their rule in Gujarát (410-484), I, pt. i, 60-73; their connection with Káthiáwár, VIII, 273; epoch of their era, I, pt. i, 29, 58, 67, 81, 87, 110; I, pt. ii, 13, 293 note 7, 360 note 1; note on, *id.* 258-265; their inscriptions, *id.* 279, 280; at Nánághát, XIV, 289; records, I, pt. ii, 359 note 1; race and lineage, *id.* 580, 581;—Later, their rule in Magadha (Behár), I, pt. i, 73, 77; supposed to have ruled Kuntala, I, pt. i, 284 note 2.
- Guptavaya Bhukánta : Gupta title, I, pt. ii, 580, 581.
- Guptavamsa Trinetra : Gupta title, I, pt. ii, 580, 581.
- Guptigupta : village saints of, I, pt. ii, 400.
- Gur, Guru : class of spiritual teachers among Havig and Karnátak Bráhmans, XV, pt. i, 121, 131; among Shenvis, *id.* 147-149; among Banjigs, *id.* 177; among Rájpúts, *id.* 194; among Torke Náders, *id.* 225; in Belgaum district, XXI, 118; in Dhárwár district, XXII, 108.
- Gurat : fodder plant, XXV, 276.
- Gurav : a caste of temple ministrants in Ratnágiri district, their sub-divisions and condition, X, 119, 126, 140, 141, 222; in Kolába district and Janjira state, XI, 67, 412; in Khándesh, XII, 76; in Thána district, XIII, 142; in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 199, 200; in Násik district, XVI, 54; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 378-379; in Sátára district, XIX, 98-101; husbandmen, in Belgaum district, XXI, 106, 107; in Bijápur district, XXIII, 265-267; Lingáyat priests, in Kolhápura state, XXIV, 101; in Sholápur district, XX, 145.
- Gurav Pimpri : village in Ahmadnagar district, temple at, XVII, 717.
- Gurgi : Indian millet variety, XII, 149.
- Gurjar : a caste of traders in Násik district, XVI, 46; in Dhárwár district, XXII, 116.
- Gurjar Mandala : Kumarápala called Lord of, IX, pt. i, 470 note 5.
- Gurjars, Gurjjara : I, pt. ii, 312-316, their lineage and pedigree, *id.* 312-313; establish themselves by ejecting the Nágas, *id.* 313; probably of the Chápa race and their kingdom, an off-shoot of the Punjáb Gurjara kingdom, *id.* 313 note 3; extent of their territory and the subordinate position of their princes; their territory becomes a buffer state between the kingdoms of Valabhi and Bádámi, *id.*

- 315; conquered by Pulikeśin II, *id.* 183, 282, 350, 359; help the Valabhi king against Harshavardhana (about 648); wage war with the king of Valabhi (706-736), *id.* 316; destroyed by the Tájikas and their territory annexed to Láta by the Chálukya prince Avanijanásraya Pulikeśin (about 736), *id.* 187, 311, 316, 375 and note 3 (of Bhinnmál, *see* page 117, pt. i); fled before Govinda III, *id.* 198, 396; their leader put to flight by Indrarāja, *id.* 400; put to flight by Dhruvarāja, *id.* 409 and note 1; frightened by Krishna II, *id.* 201; followers of the Chálukya king Mulrāja, defeated by Krishna III, *id.* 420; conquered by Kakka II, *id.* 423; terrified by Hoysála Vira-Ballála, *id.* 333; repulsed by Singhana, *id.* 517; defeated by Bhillama, *id.* 520; subdued by Singhana, *id.* 524, 525; defeated by Krishna, *id.* 527. *Another account of:* kingdoms, I, pt. i, 3-4; foreign tribe, Valabhis believed to be Gurjjaras, *id.* 97; defeated by Arabs, *id.* 109; establish themselves at Nándod (580-808), *id.* 113; territory, *id.* 113; copper-plate grants, *id.* 113-114; family tree, *id.* 114; give up sun-worship and their name for Saivism and Purāṇic pedigree, *id.* 116; march against Dhruva II, *id.* 127; Chávdás said to belong to them, *id.* 127 note 2, 458, 463; origin of, *id.* 464; of Broach, *id.* 465, 466; their appearance in India and earliest notice, *id.* 467, 468; migration of, *id.* 469; are defeated by Prabhákaravardhana (600-606), *id.* 490; retain Broach, Valabhi and Bhinnmál, *id.* 490; their relation with Mihiras or Meds, *id.* 490, 526. *See* Juzr.
- Gurjjararāta: province of Gujarāt, name derived from Valabhi kings, I, pt. i, 85.
- Gurjjaras: fire-worshipping, IX, pt. ii, 183 note 4. *See* Mihiras.
- Gurkhá: military tribe, IX, pt. i, 452.
- Guroh: company of Muharram dirge singers, IX, pt. ii, 138 note 1 continued on page 139.
- Guru: *see* Jupiter.
- Guru-Govind: caste-levelling Sikh hero (A. D. 1680), IX, pt. i, 437 note 7.
- Gurungs: military tribe, IX, pt. i, 452.
- Guruvár: Thursday, IX, pt. i, 402.
- Gurva: *see* Gurav.
- Gurvad: hill in Sholápur district, XX, 2, 3.
- Gurz: iron spike used by Rafái beggars, IX, pt. ii, 23.
- Gushtasp: king, IX, pt. ii, 183 note 4; Zoroaster proclaims his religion in the court of, *id.* 219; his conversion to the Zoroastrian faith, *id.* 211 note 2 (11).
- Gutiwail: food-plant, found in Konkan and Dakhan, XXV, 179.
- Gutta I: Gutta prince, son of Mágutta, I, pt. ii, 579.
- Gutta II: Gutta prince, son of Vira Vikramāditya I, I, pt. ii, 579, 582, 583.
- Gutta III: Gutta prince, son of Vikramāditya III; feudatory of the Yádava king Mahádeva, I, pt. ii, 528, 579, 583, 584.
- Guttal: town, in Dhárwár district, temples, reservoir and inscriptions at, XXII, 722; capital of the Guttas, record at, I, pt. ii, 578.
- Guttas: of Guttal, I, pt. ii, 578-584, 428 note 4, 498; claim descent from the early Gupta kings, *id.* 580, 581; their pedigree, *id.* 579; their crest and banner, *id.* 299 note 4, 578; their family god, *id.* 578; feudatories, *id.* 428 note 4; Chálukya feudatories, *id.* 466; Kalachurya feudatories, *id.* 487, 488, 489; either Yádava or Hoysála feudatories, *id.* 520-521; humbled by Bichana, the general of Singhana, *id.* 243; Singhana's feudatories, *id.* 524; their records, *id.* 578, 579, 580.
- Guttavolal: I, pt. ii, 466; capital of the Guttas, *id.* 520, 524, 528, 578, 582, 583. *See* Guttal.
- Gutti: capital of the Pándyas, I, pt. ii, 519, 524.
- Gutti: dye-plant, XXV, 242.
- Guttiferæ: a species of plants yielding concrete oils and a dye, XXV, 213, 214, 241.
- Guttolal: Guttavolal, I, pt. ii, 578.
- Guvaka: first Chohán king, the reign of, I, pt. i, 158 note 1.
- Guvala: Goa Kádamba prince and feudatory of Vikramāditya VI, I, pt. ii, 451, 568.
- Guvala I: Kolhápúr or Karád Siláhára prince, succeeds his brother Gomka, I, pt. ii, 254, 257, 545, 547.
- Guvala II: Kolhápúr or Karád Siláhára prince, succeeds his father Marasinha, I, pt. ii, 254, 257, 545.
- Guzar: name among commanders of native craft from Makran coast, IX, pt. i, 482 note 6.
- Gwálíor: treaty of (1844), XII, 260.
- Gymkhana: Poona, XVIII, pt. iii, 372.
- Gymnasium: military, in Poona cantonment, XVIII, pt. iii, 373.
- Gymnastics: among Gujarát Musalmáns, IX, pt. ii, 172.
- Gymnema sylvestre: vegetable antidote to snake-bites, XXV, 275.
- Gypsies: European, names and origin; history, distribution and language; perhaps partly descended from the Sanghars or Sanghanians, the famous Gujarát pirates (A. D. 600-1300), XIII, 713-715.
- Gypsum: in Cutch, V, 21.

H

HABA: hill in Cutch, V, 79, 135, 165, 166.

Habashis: Abyssinians (Negroes) in Gujarát troops (1572), IX, pt. ii, 3 note 1, 11. *See* Sidi.

Habbu: a caste of husbandmen in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 136, 245-248.

Habib Ulla: divine, goes to Bijápúr (1460), XXIII, 582.

Habsán: *see* Janjira.

Habshi: Abyssinian ruler of Janjira, his jurisdiction, I, pt. ii, 38. *See* Sidi.

Hadád: lake in Mahi Kántha, V, 358.

Hadal: female spirit, XVIII, pt. i, 553, 554.

Hadálaka: village in Kathiáwár, I, pt. i, 202.

Hadapsar: village in Poona district, I, pt. ii, 608.

Haddala: village on the road from Dholka to Dhandhuka, copper-plate found at, I, pt. i, 138; I, pt. ii, 343 note 5.

- Hādīa**: a tenure in Baroda state, VII, 352.
Hādīnād: district ruled over by Armativala, I, pt. ii, 505.
Hādmātīa: tāluka in Kāthīwār, VIII, 448.
Hādokht: portion of the original *Zend Avesta*, IX, pt. ii, 212 note 1; 220.
Hādol: state in Mahi Kāntha, V, 425.
Hādrāmūt: southern province of Arabia, the Biblical Hazarmaveth; Arabs come from, IX, pt. ii, 15 note 4.
Hādrāmī: Arab inhabitant of Hādrāmūt, his character, IX, pt. ii, 15 note 4.
Hādsar: fortified hill in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 4; history of, XVIII, pt. iii, 131.
Hadu Karanda: food plant common in the presidency, XXV, 179.
Hādvalī: old town in Kānara district, XV, pt. ii, 303.
Hadya: present given to child's teacher, IX, pt. ii, 162.
Hæmatite: beds, stone and schists, in Bijāpur district, XXIII, 18, 54.
Hæmatopodidæ: a species of birds in Ratnā-giri, X, 91.
Hāfiz=protector: title; ability to recite the *Kurān* by heart is the chief qualification for obtaining; other qualifications; consideration shown to, IX, pt. ii, 134.
Hafta-Amshāspands: see Amshāspands.
Hagaratage, Hagarattage, Hagaritige: place in the Nizām's dominion, record at, I, pt. ii, 523; old province managed by Parisaṣetti, *id.* 522, 524, 528, 556.
Haibatrāo Nimbālkar: an officer of Shāhu, defeats Chandrasen Jādhava, I, pt. ii, 598; his march on Sātāra (1714), XVIII, pt. ii, 242; see also XIX, 256, 258.
Haidarābād: town, in Sind, I, pt. i, 511, 517, 538, 546.
Haidarābād: in the Nizām's dominions, grant of Pulikeśin II (612) at, I, pt. ii, 17, 337 note 2, 344, 351 and note 4, 356, 538 note 8; grant of Vikramāditya I at, *id.* 328 note 3, 329 note 5, 352, 361, 364; enriched by the eastern trade, *id.* 17.
Haidar 'Alī: his rise similar to the Peshwa; expels the Peshwa's troops from the districts pledged to the Peshwa (1759); gets Basālat Khān to invest him with the title of Nawāb of Sira, a district in the possession of the Marāthās (1761); defeats the Nawāb of Savānur, an ally of the Marāthās (1764); is defeated by the Peshwa Mahādev Rāo and pursued across the Tungabhadra by Raghunāth Rāo; makes the treaty of Bednur and relinquishes claims on Savānur; buys off the Peshwa's attack on Mysore (1767); avails himself of the opportunity afforded by the question of disputed succession to the Peshwa's throne and regains the territory south of the Tungabhadra; agrees to support Raghunāth Rāo, and is invited by him to take possession of the Southern Marātha Country (1776); strengthens his hold on the newly conquered country by a marriage alliance with the Nawāb of Savānur (1779); his death (1782), I, pt. ii, 658-660; conquers Bednur (1763), XV, pt. ii, 54, 139; conquers the district of Kānara, *id.* 132; descent and origin of, *id.* 138 note 9; defeats Sonda chief; defeated by the Peshwa (1761-1767), *id.* 140; his civil administration in Kānara, *id.* 142; makes Honāvar his port, *id.* 312; destroys Sonda (1764), *id.* 349; his alliance with Raghunāth Rāo Peshwa, XXIV, 345; defeated by Mādhavrāo Peshwa (1764, 1767), XVIII, pt. ii, 252; again attacked by the Peshwa (1770), *id.* 254; his possessions in Belgaum district, XXI, 382-385; overruns Dhārwar (1764); is driven back (1765); again master of Dhārwar (1776-1782), XXII, 411-414; master of South Bijāpur, XXIII, 442; war with (1769), XXVI, pt. i, 359-360; his alliance with the Nizām and the Marāthās, VII, 197.
Haidar Khān: mosque of, in Bijāpur city, XXIII, 632.
Haidar Kulī Khān: appointed *fauzdar* of Sorath and Gohilvād, VIII, 300; fiftieth viceroy of Gujarāt; disorder in Ahmadābād (1721); his leniency to Babis of Gujarāt; frees the emperor from the tyranny of the Sayads (1721); is honoured with a title and the governorship of Gujarāt (1721-22), I, pt. i, 302; subdues Kolis of Chunvāl, shows signs of independence and is re-called (1722), *id.* 303.
Haig: General, antiquarian, I, pt. i, 538.
Haiga: see Havigo.
Haiga: snake-land, North Kānara coast, so called, XV, pt. ii, 76, 88.
Haigunda: village in Kānara district, remains of, sacrificial altars at, XV, pt. ii, 303.
Haibaya, Haibayas: a Kshatriya tribe, I, pt. i, 58; of Central India, their rise to power (about 249) and extent of their sway, I, pt. ii, 179; subdued by Vinayāditya and made steadfast allies of the Western Chālukya crown (692-695), *id.* 189, 225, 296, 368; their princesses marry a Western Chālukya king, an Eastern Chālukya king, Rāshtrakūta kings, and a Western Chālukya king of Kalyāni, *id.* 190, 201, 203, 296, 374, 410, 414 and note 4, 415; Kalachuryas of Kalyāni claim some connection with, *id.* 469. See Kalachuris of Central India.
Haimakhadda: Hema's pit, I, pt. i, 193.
Haimināmamāla: string of names composed by Hemachandra, I, pt. i, 192.
Hair combs: manufacture of, in Panch Mahāls, III, 250.
Hair-cutting: see Mudan.
Hair-parting: ceremony among Chitpāvan Brāhmins, XVIII, pt. i, 146.
Haital: identified with Yethāl, I, pt. i, 145.
Haive: see Hayva.
Haj: see Pilgrimage.
Hajām: a caste of barbers, IX, pt. i, 228; other names, *id.* 230 note 1; main divisions; surnames, *id.* 230; shaving and nail-paring their chief employment; appliances, *id.* 231, 232; as village torch-bearers, *id.* 231; as *dholis* or drum-beaters; as bleeders; women as midwives; social position; their priests; religion; saints, *id.* 233; customs, *id.* 233-234; in Kāthīwār, VIII, 156; in Thana district, XIII, 244; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 232; in Sātāra district, XIX, 142-143;

- in Dhárwár district, XXII, 246; in Bijápur district, XXIII, 302; *see* Valand.
- Hajári: *Mátá*, goddess of Vághelás, is known by the name Ádyamátá, IX, pt. i, 137.
- Háji: pilgrim to Makkah, IX, pt. ii, 56.
- Háji Husáin: tomb of, in Bijápur city, XXIII, 615.
- Háji Kishwar Khán: Bijápur noble, murders Kámil Khán and succeeds him; gets Mustápha Khán assassinated; confines Chánd Bibi in the fort of Sátára; is compelled to fly through a confederacy of Abyssinian officers, I, pt. ii, 647.
- Hajrat: lamp reflection test used in spirit possession, details of, IX, pt. i, 419.
- Hajrat Ráje Bágh Savár: *see* Avliya.
- Hajuri: caste, in Gujarát, IX, pt. i, 234.
- Háka: cattle fair, at Bándra, XIV, 20.
- Hákam: brother of Usmán, second Khalífah, I, pt. i, 505; sends an expedition to Debal and Branch, *id.* 505, 506, 513.
- Hakim: Musalmán physician, qualifications of, IX, pt. ii, 122 and note 1; in Bijápur district, XXIII, 292-293; entertained by Baroda Government, in old days, VII, 499-501.
- Hákushri, Hakusiri, Hakusri: Shátakarni king, statue of, in Nánághát cave, XIV, 288 and note 2; XII, 239 note 3; I, pt. ii, 147; XVI, 590, 611, 614.
- Hála: Andhrabhritya prince, confounded with Aristakarmán of the *Vishnu Purána*, I, pt. ii, 164; same as Sáliváhana, *id.* 169; author of *Saptasati*, *id.* 171.
- Halá: a branch of Samma Rájpúts in Cutch, V, 66.
- Halad, Haldi: turmeric, cultivation of, in Khándesh, XII, 164, 171; food and dye-plant, XXV, 174, 249.
- Halad-kauku, Kunku: turmeric and red powder; distribution or presents, IX, pt. i, 54; turmeric vermilion ceremony among Deshashtha Bráhmans, XXIV, 57-58.
- Halakú Khán: Tartar, his massacre of the Ismáília population of Persia, IX, pt. ii, 41.
- Halálkhor: a caste of scavengers in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 368, 369; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 435-439, 505; in Sholápur district, XX, 171, 207; in Belgaum district, XXI, 189, 190, 222, 223; in Dhárwár district, XXII, 246.
- Halálkhor's Bridge: in Poona city, XVIII, pt. iii, 285.
- Háláni Jadejás: descendants of Haloji of Mundra (1716), in Cutch, V, 137, 138.
- Hálár: sub-division of Káthiáwár, VIII, 4-6; tributary to the Gáikwár (1786), VII, 317; attacked by Fate Muhammad, *id.* 324; *see* also I, pt. i, 208 and note 3.
- Halasige: province governed by Barmadevarasa (1143), I, pt. ii, 458; seized by Vishnuvardhana, *id.* 497; province governed by Máyidevapandita (1226), *id.* 523; original territory of the Kádambas of Goa, *id.* 565. *See* Palasige.
- Halavur, Hallavar: governed by a Pándya official named Ísvara of the Sinda family (1165), I, pt. ii, 476, 577, 486.
- Haláyudha: author of an artificial poem "Kavirahasya," I, pt. ii, 208.
- Haláyudha: Siva's attendant, I, pt. ii, 482.
- Haleyonidw: species of birds in Ratnágiri, X, 64.
- Haldarvas: place of interest in Mahi Kántha, V, 434.
- Haldipur: town in Kánara district, XV, pt. ii, 148, 303.
- Halebid: town in Mysore, I, pt. ii, 218; the Hoysála Yádavas of, *id.* 237; inscription at, *id.* 490 note 2, 491. *See* Dorasamudra.
- Halekot: *see* Shiveshvar.
- Hálemár: a caste of shoemakers in Násik district, XVI, 72.
- Halenda: town in Káthiáwár, VIII, 449.
- Halepáik: a caste of palm-tappers in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 284-286; XV, pt. ii, 2, 149; in Dhárwár district, XXII, 134-135.
- Half caste: Portuguese, origin of, I, pt. ii, 47.
- Hali: caste of bondsmen, ploughmen to Anávalas, IX, pt. i, 5 and note 2, 6; among Kolis, *id.* 244; among Dublas, *id.* 317; in Surat district, II, 197-199.
- Haliyál: town in Kánara district, history, Duke of Wellington's stay at, XV, pt. ii, 304; traveller's bungalow, schools, and dispensaries at, *id.* 147, 216, 219; deadly attack of fever at (1664), *id.* 218.
- Haliyun: food-plant, XXV, 180.
- Halkhard: village in Thána district, cave at, XIV, 10, 105.
- Hall: Captain, his mention of Bombay (1812), XIII, 515 note 2, 516 note 6, 517; his notice of Elephanta caves, XIV, 59 note 1, 92 note 1; Major, captures (1818) Ráygad, XI, 156.
- Hallaharadat-koppa: Ráyadevarasa rules at (1199), I, pt. ii, 506.
- Hallavur: *see* Halavur.
- Hallegere: copper-plate grant at, I, pt. ii, 301 note 1, 302.
- Halleija, Halleyaga: pious Lingáyat, blinded and put to death by Vijjana, I, pt. ii, 226, 479, 480.
- Hállér Vájantri: a caste of musicians in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 317.
- Halleyaga: *see* Halleija.
- Hallian: *Eriodendrum anfructuosum*, dye and timber tree in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 46.
- Hallur: Kánarese for 'village of the tooth,' I, pt. ii, 318 note 12; place of interest in Dhárwár district, XXII, 722.
- Hallur: village in Bijápur district, temples and inscriptions at, XXIII, 650.
- Hálol: petty division of the Panch Maháls, III, 297-298; town, *id.* 316.
- Hálria: taluka in Káthiáwár, VIII, 449.
- Halsangi: place of interest in Bijápur district, XXIII, 651.
- Halsi, Halasige: town in Belgaum district, XXI, 565; copper-plates found at, I, pt. ii, 285, 288, 565; inscription at, *id.* 570; XV, pt. ii, 78, 79. *See* Palásika.
- Halva: early rice crop in Ratnágiri, X, 147.
- Halvad: place of interest in Káthiáwár, VIII, 449.

- Halvái**: a caste of sweet-meat makers in Klándesh, XII, 62; in Thána district, XIII, 151; in Násik district, XVI, 60, 483; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 338-339.
- Halvakki Vakkal**: a sub-caste of the Vakkals or husbandmen in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 202-203.
- Hamajor**: a form of salutation, IX, pt. ii, 219.
- Hamál Khán**: grave in honour of, near Bhin-mál, I, pt. i, 455.
- Hamaspethmedem**: sixth *Gahambár*, falling during the last five days of the year, IX, pt. ii, 218. *See* *Gahambárs*.
- Hambal**: Al, Sunni *imám* (780), IX, pt. ii, 125 note 2, 126.
- Hambali**: one of the four Sunni schools, IX, pt. ii, 16, 126 note 1.
- Hambirráv**: the title of Hasáji Mohíte, Shivá-ji's commander, his march on Burhápur, I, pt. i, 387.
- Hamgi**: village in Dhárwár district, XXII, 722.
- Hamid Beg**: appointed governor of Broach (1754), I, pt. i, 339.
- Hamid Khádir**: tomb of, in Bijápur city, XXIII, 615.
- Hamid Khán**: uncle of Nizám-ul-Mulk, deputy viceroy of Gujarát (1722), I, pt. i, 303; joins his forces with Kántáji Kadam, and defeats and kills Shujáat Khán near Ahmadábád; takes up his quarters at Sháhi Bágh and gets possession of all Ahmadábád except the city; attempt of Ibráhim Kuli, son of Shujáat Khán, to assassinate him, 304-305; defeated by Rustam Ali at Arás (1723), *id.* 305, 213; assigns one-fourth share of the territory north of the Mahi to Kántáji and a corresponding interest in the territory south of Mahi to Piláji, *id.* 305; unites his forces with the Maráthas under Kántáji and Piláji and marches on Ahmadábád; defeat of, at Sojitra; second defeat, *id.* 307; *see* also VII, 169-171.
- Hamid Khán**: Bijápur general, kills Ain-ul-Mulk and takes Ismael, the king's brother, prisoner, I, pt. ii, 648-649.
- Hamilton**: author of 'New Account,' and traveller, IX, pt. ii, 192 note 4; his description of Cambay (1720); VI, 220; his description of Kájápur harbour and Málvan, X, 341, 351, 360; his notice of Kolába fort, XI, 263; mention of slave trade, *id.* 433 note 1; notice of the 'Sidi in Bombay, *id.* 442 and note 2; mention of Danda Rájpurí, *id.* 461 and note 9; Captain (1700-1720), his map of the Thána coast, XIII, 485; his notice of Bassein, XIV, 33; of Dahanu, *id.* 54; of Elepanta, *id.* 86, 92 note 1, 93; of Kánheri caves, *id.* 156; of Karanja, *id.* 193; of Thána, *id.* 359; his account of Kánara district, XV, pt. ii, 135; his notice of Anjidi, Ankola, Bhatkal, Honávar, *id.* 256, 258, 274, 307, 311; of Kárwár, Mirján, and Shiveshvar fort, *id.* 324, 333, 342.
- Hamirji**: jám (1530) of Cutch, V, 135.
- Hamjaman**: probably Sanján, a Siláhára possession, I, pt. ii, 16; *see* also XIV, 302, 418.
- Hámmá**: daughter of the Western Chálukya king Jayasimha II and wife of the Yádava prince Bhíllama III, I, pt. ii, 435, 514.
- Hammám**: bath-room, IX, pt. ii, 131.
- Hammira**: conquered by a boy general of Singhana, I, pt. ii, 240.
- Hamviramahákávyá**: Sanskrit work, I, pt. i, 157, 159, 171, 182, 184.
- Hamniras**: Musalmáns, defeated by Singhana, I, pt. ii, 525.
- Hammuka**: king of Sind, invaded by Bhima I, I, pt. i, 163.
- Hampe, Hampi**: town, in Belláry district, I, pt. ii, 369, 431; site of the Pampá lake at, *id.* 142.
- Hámph**: place of interest in Rewa Kántha, VI, 112, 161.
- Hamsa**: river in Kánara district, XV, pt. ii, 265 and note 4.
- Hamyaman**: probably Sanján, XIII, 423, 425, 426, 428; I, pt. ii, 18, 542, 543.
- Hanafi**: one of the four Sunni schools, IX, pt. ii, 56, 126 note 1.
- Hanam**: breed of cattle in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 57.
- Hanáwal**: Janáwal, apparently Chunvál or Jháláwar, I, pt. i, 510, 513, 517.
- Hanbar**: a caste of husbandmen in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 237-239; in Belgaum district, XXI, 107; in Bijápur district, XXIII, 106-109; in Kolhápur state, XXIV, 94.
- Handarike**: in Nizam's dominions, inscription at, I, pt. ii, 339 and note 6.
- Hande Kurab**: *see* *Hande Vazir*.
- Hande Vazir** or *Hande Kurab*: a caste of shepherds in Bijápur district, XXIII, 244.
- Handeyava**, *pl.* *Handeyavaru*: a caste of Lingáyat Kabligers in Bijápur district, XXIII, 244.
- Hanga**: river in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 9.
- Hángal**: sub-division in Dhárwár district, its boundaries, area, aspect, climate, water, stock, crops and people, XXII, 632-634; survey of, *id.* 551-555; town, fort, temples, inscriptions and history of, *id.* 389, 722-725; capital of Kádamba I'aila II, XV, pt. ii, 88; Pándavas' possible stay at, *id.* 264 note 4; its ancient names, I, pt. ii, 558; included in Kuntala, *id.* 431; hereditary possession of a branch of the Kádambas, *id.* 558; Kádambas of, a branch of the Goa Kádamba family, *id.* 498; Kádambas of, as Western Chálukya feudatories, *id.* 435, 437, 439, 450, 456, 458, 465, 466, 486; of the Kálachuryas of Kalyáni, *id.* 475, 482; Ekántada Ramayya worshipped at, by the Kádamba chief of, *id.* 484; besieged and taken by Vishnuvardhána Hoysála, *id.* 502; fort of, reduced by Vira-Ballála Hoysála, *id.* 504, XV, pt. ii, 91; Kádambas of, as feudatories of the Hoysálas, I, pt. ii, 506; Kádambas of, do not recognise the sovereignty of Bhíllama the Devagiri Yádava king or his son, *id.* 519; annexed to his kingdom by the Hoysála king Vira-Ballála II (about 1196); inscriptions found in, *id.* 419, 458 note 1, 505, 560, 562, 563, 564 notes

- 4 and 5; see also I, pt. ii, 458, 476, 485, 496, 497, 499, 501, 505, 506, 538, 568.
- Hanjamana: probably Sanján, next in importance to Puri, I, pt. ii, 19, 542, 543.
- Hanmant, Hanumant: hill pass between Ratnágiri and Kolhápúr state, X, 166; XXIV, 6.
- Hanmant: pass in Násik district, XVI, 131.
- Hanmantráy: agent of Raghunáthrao Peshwa, visits England, IX, pt. ii, 196 note 3.
- Hanmat Singh: son of Gaman Singh of the Akráni pargana, I, pt. ii, 633.
- Hannikeri: village in Belgaum district, XXI, 567; unpublished inscriptions at, I, pt. ii, 384 note 4, 556.
- Hánsot: town in Broach district, II, 563.
- Hansráj: commandant of Mándvi (1801) in Cutch, V, 151, 152, 153.
- Hansráj: grandson of Lohána, named Táj Muhammad on his conversion to Islám, IX, pt. ii, 51.
- Hansthal: creek in Káthiáwár, VIII, 64.
- Hanmán: progenitor of Porbandar chiefs, I, pt. i, 135.
- Hanumán, Hanumant, Hanumat: the Hindu monkey-god, IX, pt. i, p. xxxv, 12 and note 1, 292, 317, 321, 323, 332, 335, 341; nature of offerings made to, *id.* 362, 363, 383, 409; shrine of, at Gumándev, Dábhoda, and Bhimpur, visited by pilgrims, *id.* 549, IX, pt. ii, 220; shrines of, at Sopára, XIV, 337, 367, 372, 373; at Tungár, Vada and Vajirgad in Thána district, XIV, 337, 367, 372, 373; inscription at the temples at Managoli, I, pt. ii, 521 and note 4; at Khánápur in Kolhápúr, *id.* 555 and note 2; see also I, pt. ii, 299 note 4, 517, 560.
- Hanumandas Báva: a Bhaváí saint, IX, pt. i, 271.
- Hánungala: see Hangal.
- Hapa: state in Mahi Kánta, V, 427.
- Hippalus: south-west wind, I, pt. i, 536, 537, 543.
- Haptairing: leading constellation of the north, IX, pt. ii, 217 note 1.
- Hara: a branch of Choháns, IX, pt. i, 484.
- Harakantra: caste of fishermen in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 306, 307.
- Haralahalli, Haralhalli: village in Dhárwár district, temples, inscriptions, and inscribed copper-plate at, XXII, 725; Yádava grant (1238) at, I, pt. ii, 576 note 4, 558; record of the Guttas at, *id.* 518, 581-583.
- Haran Shikári: black buck hunters in Kolhápúr state, XXIV, 31.
- Harapála, Haripáldev, Harpál, Harpaldev, Hirpáldev: son-in-law of Rámachandra the Yádava king of Devagiri, takes advantage of the disorder at Delhi to drive away the Mahomedan governors, but is taken prisoner and inhumanly flayed alive by Mubárik (1318), I, pt. ii, 27, 252, 519, 533; see also XV, pt. ii, 94; I, pt. ii, 29, 620.
- Haraph: river in Rewa Kántha, VI, 115.
- Harasur: in the Nizam's dominions, inscription at, I, pt. ii, 457 note 5, 461 and note 2, 468 and note 3.
- Harayali, Hariali, harryali, hurali: famine and fodder-plant, XXV, 208, 276; XXIV, 27; sacred to Ganpatí, XXV, 289.
- Hárbhánji: chief of Limbdi, pays tribute to the Peshwá (1753), I, pt. i, 337.
- Harbhara: gram, in Ratnágiri, X, 148.
- Harbbat bin Bálaumbhat: founder of the Patvardhan states (1714), XXIV, 343.
- Harbours: see Ports.
- Harda: myrabolan tree in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 46.
- Hardás: the preacher, literal meaning of, his mode of preaching, IX, pt. i, 25-26; priest in Ratnágiri, X, 418.
- Hardvár: place of pilgrimage on the bank of the Ganges, IX, pt. i, 549.
- Hárej: sub-division in Baroda territory, VII, 596; town, *id.* 606.
- Hareshapura, Harishapura: town in Mysore, I, pt. ii, 370.
- Hareshvar: town in Kolába district, XI, 461.
- Hargápúr: hill in Belgaum district, XXI, 6.
- Haria Dev: Hindu deity, IX, pt. i, 292, 314.
- Hariáli: see Harayáli.
- Hariána: place of interest in Káthiáwár, VIII, 449.
- Hariba: adopted son of Khanderáo Gaikwár, attacks Rangoji's deputy and kills him; his expulsion by Rangoji from Borsad, I, pt. i, 331.
- Hariba Dáda: adviser of Malháráo Gaikwár (1871), VII, 279-280.
- Hari Ballál Kelkar: killedár of Suvarndurg, I, pt. ii, 111.
- Hari Bhatki: Baroda banker (1800), VII, 260.
- Harick, Harik: food-plant, XXV, 184; in Ratnágiri, X, 146; in Kolába, XI, 97; in Thána, XIII, 289; in Poona, XVIII, pt. ii, 39.
- Harihar: in Mysore, included in Kuntála, I, pt. ii, 431; inscription at, *id.* 281 note 3, 285 note 5, 456 note 2, 460, 462, 464, 468, 469, 470, 472, 487, 490 note 2, 504 and note 1, 506, 507 and note 2, 529, 530, 546 note 5, 558 note 6, 564 note 3, 577; spurious grant, *id.* 299 note 3; grant of Vinayáditya at (694), *id.* 300, 309, 370.
- Harihar: Dandanáyak of Addayida, hereditary minister of Hoysála kings Narasinha II and Vira Someśvara, I, pt. ii, 507, 508.
- Harihar I: first Vijayánagar king (1336-1350), XV, pt. ii, 96 and note 4, 97; land system of, *id.* 156, 157; I, pt. ii, 175.
- Harihar II: third Vijayánagar king (1379-1401), XV, pt. ii, 96 note 4, 98, 299.
- Hariharadevarasa: Kalachurya Sankama's feudatory, I, pt. ii, 488.
- Hariharesvara: god at Kanlur, I, pt. ii, 488; inscription at the temple of, at Harihar, *id.* 504 note 1, 507 note 2.
- Harik: see Harick.
- Harikesarin: Hángal Kádamba ruler of the Banavási province under Vikramáditya VI, I, pt. ii, 440, 560, 563; see also XV, pt. ii, 87.
- Harilál: native agent in the Baroda residency (1843), VII, 267.
- Harilíla: abstract of *Bhágavata* by Bopadeva, I, pt. ii, 249.
- Hari Makáji: Koli dacoit (1879) in Poona district, XVIII, pt. iii, 38.

- Haripal: Silāhāra ruler, mention of, in inscriptions at Kāranjōn, Sopāra, Agāshi, Borivli, and Utan in Thānā district, XIV, 195, 339, 385, 388, 419.
- Haripāla: minister of Siddharāja, I, pt. i, 173; grandfather of Kumārāpāla, *id.* 181.
- Haripāldev: sixteenth Silāhāra king (1150), XIII, 422 note 1, 426.
- Haripant Phadke: Peshwa's minister (1773), XVIII, pt. ii, 255-57, 259; one of the ministers of the regency in (1774), I, pt. ii, 604; assembles his forces at Talegaon Dabhade to fight the English (1774), *id.* 605; succeeds to the command of the Marāṭha army, *id.* 105; enters Gujarāt and compels Govindrāv and Rāghobā to raise the siege at Baroda, I, pt. i, 402; opposes Colonel Keating in Gujarāt (1775), VII, 192-193; marches against Tipu (1786), I, pt. ii, 661.
- Haripur: sacred village in Kolhāpur state, XXIV, 383.
- Harischandra: *bhākta* or preacher of the second *yugā* or cycle, IX, pt. ii, 48.
- Harischandragad: range and hill fort between Ahmadnagar and Poona districts, rainbow phenomenon and caves at, XVII, 5-6, 717-719; XVIII, pt. i, 3; XVI, 447.
- Harish: fort in Nāsik district, XVI, 439, 441, 443 note 1, 447.
- Harishpura: *see* Hareshpura.
- Harita, Hārīta: Chālukya hero, I, pt. ii, 180, 278 note 1, 339 note 7, 340 note 1.
- Harita, Hārītas, Hārītī, Haritiputra, Haritiputras: *gotra* of the ancestors of the Western Chālukyas of Bādāmi, I, pt. ii, 277 note 5, 337; *gotra* of the original ancestors of the Kādambas, *id.* 277 note 5, 286, 287 note 3; *see also id.* 211, 337 note 2, 279; XV, pt. ii, 77 note 9, 78, 80.
- Haritha: special holiday meal among Arabs, IX, pt. ii, 16.
- Hārītī: *see* Hārīta.
- Haritiputra, Haritiputras: *see* Hārīta.
- Haritiputra Satakarni or Shātākarni: early Banavāsī king (A. D. 50-100), XV, pt. ii, 77 and note 1, 261, 265; *see also* I, pt. ii, 277.
- Haritiputra Sannaka: king mentioned in an inscription in Rewā state in Central India, I, pt. ii, 277 note 5.
- Harivamsa: *Purāna* of Digāmbara Jains, I, pt. ii, 197, 394, 407.
- Harivarma: early Kādamba king (A. D. 550?), XV, pt. ii, 79 note 1, 82; I, pt. ii, 289; grants of, *id.* 289 note 3.
- Harivarman: Ganga king (A. D. 248), I, pt. ii, 300, 301 note 1.
- Hariya Brāhman: descendant of Hariyājī, I, pt. i, 460 and note 3.
- Harkārās: messengers, I, pt. i, 214.
- Harli: foot-path in Sātāra district, XIX, 202.
- Harnāli: port in Ratnāgiri district, X, 171; imports and exports of, *id.* 184; town, *id.* 336; forts, *id.* 337; forts built by Shāhu but taken by Angria, I, pt. ii, 81.
- Harogop: village in Dhārwar district, temple and inscription at, XXII, 726.
- Harpāl, Harpāldev: *see* Harapāla.
- Harpharan: a Parthian or Persian, mention of, in Kārli inscriptions, XIII, 413.
- Har Rāmji: a Solanki, marries a Chohān princess, IX, pt. i, 487.
- Harrea Kaddu: poisonous plant, XXV, 265.
- Harriers: class of birds in Ratnāgiri district, X, 57.
- Harris: Honourable Mr. Bartholomew, president and governor of Bombay (1690-1694), XXVI, pt. ii, 516; XXVI, pt. i, 103.
- Harrison's Spring: at Mātherān, XIV, 245.
- Harryali: *see* Harayali.
- Harsha, Harshadeva, Śrī Harshavardhāna: ruler of Magadh (607), belief about his former existence, IX, pt. i, 441-442; proof of his being a foreigner, *id.* 444 and note 4; Turka and White Hūnas beaten by, *id.* 448, 453, 479; king of Kanauj (607-648), I, pt. i, 56, 57, 115, 116; invades the south and is resisted by Palikeśin II on the Narmada, I, pt. ii, 183, 325 note 3, 350, 351 and note 4, 353, 355, 378, 389; called Silāditya by Hwan Thsang, *id.* 184, 353; defeats Dhara-sena IV of Valabhi, *id.* 316; *see also id.* 314 note 1; XV, pt. ii, 81.
- Harshacharita: Sanskrit work by the poet Bāna, I, pt. i, 114; *see also* I, pt. ii, 144, 171.
- Harshadeva: *see* Harsha.
- Harshapura: identified with Harsol, I, pt. i, 129; territorial division, I, pt. ii, 413.
- Harshavardhāna: *see* Harsha.
- Harsol: town in Ahmadābād district, IV, 345; capital of Prachand (A. D. 910), I, pt. i, 129.
- Harsol: village in Nāsik district, disturbances in (1857-59), XVI, 201, 202.
- Harsola: sub-caste of Brāhmins, IX, pt. i, 2, 10; of Meshri Vānās, *id.* 71.
- Harsutā: temple of, at Verāval, I, pt. i, 203.
- Hart: point at Mātherān, XIV, 232, 234.
- Hartāla: lake, in Khāndesh district, XII, 142, 11, 140; village, *id.* 449.
- Hartālīka: goddess, worship of, among Brāhmins, XXIV, 56-57.
- Hartley: Captain, English commander (1779) in the expedition against Poona, XVIII, pt. ii, 265, XIII, 504; defeats the Marāṭhas at Dugad, *id.* 507, XIV, 56, I, pt. ii, 104, 605; relieves Kalyān, XIV, 121; relieves Captain Abington, *id.* 221.
- Harut: angel of high estate, first teacher of magic, his trial in the world, his eternal damnation, IX, pt. ii, 142-143. *See* Mārut.
- Harvest: forecasts, rites to ascertain, IX, pt. i, 390.
- Hās: chapters of the *Yesna*, IX, pt. ii, 222.
- Hasāji Mohitā: his gallant services in a battle near Panhāla with the Bijāpur troops (1672), I, pt. ii, 594; plunders Broach (1675), I, pt. i, 387. *See* Hambirrav.
- Hasan: Aḥa Zikri, son of Ali, the martyr, second Shīah *imām*, IX, pt. ii, 45, 47, 125 note 2, 127, 129, 133, 136, 139; his *salām*, fourth successor of Hassan Sabāh; promulgates new doctrines; transfers the Imāmate from the Fātimites to himself; declares himself the Unrevealed Imām (1163); is believed to have sent the first missionary to India; His Highness Agā Khān traces his descent from Ali through, IX, pt. ii, 37, 48; *see* Nazārians.

- 436-437; in Poona district (1820-21), XVIII, pt. ii, 366-367; in Dhārwar district, XXII, 464-465.
- Herla: village in Kolhāpur state, old military station, temples and inscription at, XXIV, 298.
- Hermolaos: geographer, I, pt. i, 546.
- Herodotos: Greek historian, makes mention of India, I, pt. i, 532.
- Heroné: reef on the east of the Gulf of Bary-gaza, I, pt. i, 539, 545.
- Hérons: class of birds in Ratnāgiri district, X, 94-96.
- Herur: probably Belūr in the Bijāpur district, I, pt. ii, 519 and note 1.
- Herur: village in Dhārwar district, temple and hero-stone at, XXII, 727.
- Hetkari: a caste of Marāthās from Mālyan, I, pt. ii, 73; husbandmen, in Thāna district, XIII, 119; in Nāsik district, XVI, 49; in Shivājī's army, XVIII, pt. ii, 231-232; XIX, 239.
- Hewar: famine-plant, found in Sholāpur and other districts, XXV, 199.
- Hewitt: Major, at the siege of Sholāpur (1818), XX, 297-298.
- Hibiscus cannabinus: fibrous plant, XXV, 226; *esculentus*, *furoatus*, *mutabilis*, *sabdariffa*, *id.* 227; *surratensis*, fibrous plant, *id.* 227; *rosasinensis*, sacred plant, *id.* 289; *tiliaceus*, famine and fibrous plant, *id.* 194, 227.
- High Court: Bombay, formerly called the Chief Court, occupies the present building (1879), XXVI, pt. iii, 588.
- Hijāz: Al, Arabs of, IX, pt. ii, 17.
- Hijda: caste of beggars, emasculated male votaries of the goddess Behechra, IX, pt. ii, 21-22; process of the emasculation of, *id.* 21, 154 and note 2; in Nāsik district, XVI, 55; *see* Pavaiya.
- Hikal: medicinal plant, XXV, 254.
- Hikulamba: village, grant of, to Brāhmans, I, pt. ii, 372.
- Hill forts: in Baroda state, VII, 7, 8; in Nāsik district, estates granted to their commandants in Marāthā times, XVI, 210 and note 3; subdued by the British, *id.* 210; details, description, history, remains, *id.* 441-444.
- Hills: beliefs about their sacredness among Brāhmans, Vaishnavs, early tribes, Shrivaks or Jains, IX, pt. i, 388; the sacred hills near the Mahi Kāntha village of Saclāsan, Dudhel Māta or Milk Mother stone on the top of, worship of the stone-mother by women who cannot suckle their infants, *id.* 388-389; Nāsik hills of Sālher and Mulher; worship of a heap of cow-dung called Govardhan mountain; occasions and different forms of worship of, *id.* 389; all district volumes, *see* under district name.
- Hill Tribes: at Mátherán, XIV, 259-264; *see* Aboriginal Tribes.
- Himālayas: Aryās settle south of, I, pt. ii, 135, 142, 207.
- Himantopodidw: a species of birds in Ratnāgiri, X, 93.
- Himmat Bahādur: Kolhāpur *sardār*, XXIV, 189, 299, 303.
- Himmatgad: fort in Ratnāgiri district, taken and its name changed to Fort Victoria (1755), I, pt. ii, 92.
- Himmatráv: minister of the *raja* of Jávli (1653), XIX, 233.
- Hind: Persian name for India, Sind not included in (A. D. 951), I, pt. i, 511; dress of the kings of (968), *id.* 529; described to Hajjaj by Ibu-i-Kiriyyah, IX, pt. ii, 1 note 1.
- Hindorna: tāluka in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 451.
- Hindu era: *Śaka*, how converted into Christian era, I, pt. ii, 335 and note 2.
- Hindurāv Ghātge: (1813) builds a new fort at Kāgal, XXIV, 300.
- Hindus: settlement of, in different countries of the world in early times, XIII, 403, 404 note 3; the Parthians in Thāna marry with (A. D. 78), *id.* 411; found in Alexandria (150), XI, 138 and note 1; merchants on Thāna coast (150), XIII, 416-417; (500), *id.* 420; (810-1260), *id.* 431; (1300-1500), *id.* 446; divided into seven castes (A. D. 951), I, pt. i, 530; kings of, accede to the throne at the age of forty (951 A. D.), *id.* 531; punished by Jai Rāj (A. D. 1211) for destroying a mosque at Cambay, *id.* 512, 529; religious persecution of, under the Portuguese (1530-1670), XIII, 462; settled in distant lands as traders (1500-1670), *id.* 468; (1670-1800), *id.* 488; (1800-1810), *id.* 520.
- Hinganbet: *Balanites Egyptiaca*, tree, in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 46; in Khāndesh district, XII, 25.
- Hinganghāt: cotton variety, in Khāndesh, XII, 154, 160, 161.
- Hinglāj: Hindu goddess, IX, pt. i, p. xxxvi, 116, 177, 181, 189, 200, 247, 506, 508, 520; shrine of, *id.* 549; temple of, at Cheul, XI, 302.
- Hingne Khurd: village in Poona district, temple and fair at, XVIII, pt. iii, 131.
- Hingne's mansion: in Nāsik city, XVI, 494-495.
- Hingolgad: place of interest in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 452.
- Hionan Tshang: *see* Hinen Tshang.
- Hippalus: Greek sailor (A. D. 47), discovers monsoon winds, XIII, 410.
- Hippargi: a village in the Sindagi tāluka, in Bijāpur district, inscription at, I, pt. ii, 435 note 7, 503; temples, inscriptions and fair at, XXIII, 378, 651-652; survey of, *id.* 465-467.
- Hipparkhos: Eratosthenes's critic, follows Megasthenes in giving geographical position (B. C. 130), I, pt. i, 535.
- Hippokura, Hippocura, Hippokoura: identified with Ghodegaon in Kolāba district, XI, 10, 138; XIV, 99; I, pt. i, 540; probably either Karhād or Kolhāpur, I, pt. ii, 176; XXIV, 218; perhaps Kuda, I, pt. i, 540; possibly Hippargi, *id.* 541.
- Hirakot: fort in Alibāg town, XI, 254; sieges of, *id.* 155, 156, 260.

- Hirakot: Thána fort, its description, XIV, 346, 347, 353.
- Hiran: river, in Baroda territory, VII, 13; in Káthiáwár, VIII, 63.
- Hirandodi: famine-plant, XXV, 201.
- Hirandori: fibrous plant, XXV, 233.
- Hiranya, Hiranyavarman: Pallava prince, succeeds Govindavarman, I, pt. ii, 325 and note 2, 327.
- Hiranyagarbha: god Brahmá, springs from the navel of Vishnu, I, pt. ii, 339, 334, 342, 344; festival of, *id.* 367, 386; *see* Bráhma.
- Hiranya Kasipu: demon, I, pt. i, 120.
- Hiranyakeshi: river, in Kolhápúr state, XXIV, 8, 9, 11.
- Hiranyavarman: *see* Hiranya.
- Hirda: dye-plant, XXV, 244. *See* Harda.
- Hire-Bágewádi: village, grant of, I, pt. ii, 527.
- Hire Básur: village in Dhárwár district, temple, inscriptions and cave at, XXII, 727.
- Hirebendigeri: village in Dhárwár district, temple and inscriptions at, XXII, 728.
- Hireballa: river, in Dhárwár district, XXII, 7.
- Hireballi: village in Dhárwár district, XXII, 728.
- Hire-Handigol: village, in the Dhárwár district, inscription at, I, pt. ii, 422 note 3.
- Hire-Kerur: village, in Dhárwár district, pond, temples and inscriptions at, XXII, 728; *see* also I, pt. ii, 562 note 4.
- Hirekumbhi: hill in Belgaum district, XXI, 9, 567.
- Hirekurvinava: a class of weavers in Dhárwár district, XXII, 168-169; *see* Kuruvinsheeti.
- Hire-Muddanur: in the Nizám's dominions, inscription at, I, pt. ii, 448 note 3, 457 note 7.
- Hirewadawatti: inscription at, I, pt. ii, 501.
- Hiriyadeva: Gutta prince, son of Vikramáditya III, I, pt. ii, 579, 584.
- Hiriya-Handigol: grant of the village of, I, pt. ii, 520.
- Hiriya Savanayya: Kalachurya Ahavamallas' officer, I, pt. ii, 489.
- Hirpál: ancestor of the Jhálas, IX, pt. i, 127.
- Hirpáldev: *see* Harapála.
- Hirandinidæ: order of birds in Ratnágiri, X, 61.
- Hirundininae: sub-order of birds in Ratnágiri, X, 61.
- Hirur: village in Dhárwár district, temple, inscription, XXII, 728; I, pt. ii, 436 note 1.
- Hirur: village in Bijápúr district, temple, XXIII, 652.
- Hisámuddin Parmár: Gujarát governor, and his subsequent imprisonment, I, pt. i, 230 and note 1; IX, pt. ii, 69.
- Hisham bin Abdul Malik: Khalif (724-743), expedition sent against Broach in the reign of, I, pt. i, 506, 513, 520.
- Hislop: General Sir Thomas, captures Holkar's fort of Thálner (1818) in Khándesh, I, pt. ii, 630; *see* also XII, 255, 474; XVI, 195.
- Hisu Ghorab: I, pt. i, 537.
- History: all district volumes; *see* under district name.
- Hittalmardi: hill and place of interest in Belgaum district, XXI, 9, 567.
- Hittites: Káthi, IX, pt. i, 258.
- Hiuen Tsiang, Hiwen Thsang: Chinese traveller and pilgrim (A. D. 612-640), I, pt. i, 3, 7, 77; his description of the Valabhis, *id.* 79, 85, 111, 115; notices Broach kingdom, *id.* 116, 143, 465, 466, 467, 489, 490, 499, 502, 540; *see* also (629-645), I, pt. ii, 3, 318 note 4; his name also spelt as Hwhan Thsang, "Introduction to the History of the Dekkan," *id.* p. ii; gives Moholocha for Maháráshtra, *id.* 145; refers to the composition of a brief Sanskrit Grammar, *id.* 171; his visit to Maháráshtra and his account of Pulakesi II and his kingdom, *id.* 184, 185, 353-354, 431 note 2; his account of Buddhism, *id.* 191; refers to Harshavardhana's expedition into the Dakhan, *id.* 350; his visit to the court of Harshavardhana, *id.* 353; his probable mention of Cheñl as Chimolo (642), XI, 141, 270; Bráhma and Buddhist (650) monasteries in Persia according to, XIII, 432; his mention of Kalyán, XIV, 119; Kanheri not known to, *id.* 126; his mention of Bráhma colleges, *id.* 135; *see* also IX, pt. i, 434, 444 note 4, 450.
- Hiwar: *see* Hiwar.
- Hive Budruk: village in Poona district, temple and fair at, XVIII, pt. iii, 132.
- Hiwar: fibrous plant, found in Dakhan, XXV, 232, XII, 25, XVIII, pt. i, 46.
- Hodavda: village of, near Sávantvádi, X, 439.
- Hodges: Honourable M. Thomas, appointed president and governor of Bombay (1767), XXVI, pt. iii, 387-388; XXVI, pt. i, 353.
- Hodgson: Brian, on the spread of Hinduism in Nepal, IX, pt. i, 451, 452 note 2, 454 note 1.
- Hoggevaddi: pass in Kánara district, XV, pt. ii, 39, 40, 304-305.
- Hog Island: in Bombay harbour, XIII, 11; ceded to the British by the treaty of Surat (1774), *id.* 501, 502; its possession confirmed (1782), *id.* 508; I, pt. ii, 101; hydraulic lift at, XIV, 105-107.
- Hog Island: in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 3. *See* Jalikund.
- Hokkáyantira: the mariner's compass, its use by Hindu sailors, XIII, 726.
- Holal: I, pt. ii, 497. *See* Polalu.
- Holamarasa: I, pt. ii, 473. *See* Holalarája.
- Holalarája: father of Kalachurya Bijjala's feudatory, Kesava, I, pt. ii, 473.
- Holalugunda: province, I, pt. ii, 465.
- Holár: a caste of beggars, in Kolába district, XI, 73; Máng beggars, in Khándesh district, XII, 123; caste of musicians in Sátara district, XIX, 101-102; beggars in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 452-453; musicians in Sholápúr district, XX, 145-146.
- Holarrhana antidysenterica: medicinal plant, XXV, 259.
- Holayá: a depressed class in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 369-370; in Dhárwár district, XXII, 214-216; in Belgaum, XXI, 192-193; in Bijápúr, XXIII, 213-216.

- Holayār** : chiefs, their supposed rule in Kánara, XV, pt. ii, 81 note 2.
- Holens** : *saccharatus*, food-plant, cultivated in several districts, XXV, 208; *sorghum*, cultivated in Karnatic, *id.* 186; *spicatus*, food-plant cultivated in several districts, *id.* 185, 208.
- Holdings** : all district volumes. *See* Agriculture under district name.
- Holedásar** : a caste of beggars in Bijápúr district, XXIII, 194.
- Holi** : burning pile, offerings to, IX, pt. ii, 220; chief fire-worship day, the Fagan full-moon at spring equinox, observances, IX, pt. i, 305, 357; fire-worship of, *id.* 357; festival, observed as holiday, *id.* 23 note 5, 119, 170, 171, 173, 175, 178, 182, 184, 185, 226, 336, 364.
- Holiá** : *see* Holayá.
- Holiánveri** : village in Dhárwár district, temple and inscription at, XXII, 728.
- Holidays** : chief, observed by Bhangias, IX, pt. i, 336; Bhils, *id.* 305-307; Káyasths, *id.* 66; Rájputs, *id.* 236; Shrávaks, *id.* 113-115; other classes, *id.* 119, 157, 169-170, 173, 175, 213, 226, 269; Akhátrij or Akshaya-tritíya, Ashádh sud 11th, Baler or Cocanút Day, Bháu-Bij, Bol-Choth, Dasara, Dev-Diváli, Diváli, Diváso, Ganes-Chaturthi, Holi, Janma Ashtami or Gokal Ashtami, Kajlitri or Javkájli, Kāvada-Choth, Nág-panchmi, Navrátri, Noli-nom, Rámnavmi, Rishipanchmi, Sankránt, Shivrátri or Maha Shivrátri, Shrávan Mondays, Silisatem, Vághbáras; for details *see* particular names; observed by Kánara population, XV, pt. i, 146, 177, 193, 206, 207, 215, 218, 231, 244, 290, 386; kept by Poona district population, XVIII, pt. i, 168, 241-255, 292-295, 414, 513-515; among Sātára Kunbis, XIX, 64; kept by Kolhápúr state population, XXIV, 71, 88, 92, 108, 138.
- Holi disturbance** : in Thána district (1840), XIII, 525.
- Holgarna Arnottians** : gum-yielding plant, XXV, 250.
- Ho-li-sha-fa-tán-na** : Chinese for Harshavar-dhána of Kanauj, I, pt. ii, 353.
- Holkar** : Marátha chief, given a share in the revenues of Málwá (1750), XIX, 291; assembles his forces at Talegaon Dábháde to fight the English (1778), I, pt. ii, 105, 605; origin of the family, XVIII, pt. ii, 244; XIX, 268.
- Holkar's Bridge** : near Poona city, XVIII, pt. iii, 373.
- Holkar's Temple** : near Poona city, XVIII, pt. iii, 373.
- Holoja** : father of Tippoja, the architect, I, pt. ii, 569.
- Holostemma Rheedii** : fibrous plant, XXV, 233.
- Holy Cross** : Church of, at Kurla, XIV, 211.
- Holy Days** : among Gujarát Musalmáns, IX, pt. ii, 136-142, general Muharram, *id.* 137-139; Ramazán *id.*, Bakr *id.*, *id.* 141; Shíah : tenth of Safar, *id.* 139; nineteenth and twenty-first of Ramzán, *id.* 140; eighteenth of Zilhaji, IX, pt. ii, *id.* 141; twenty-eighth of Zilhaji, *id.* 142. Sunní : thirteenth of Safar, *id.* 139; last Wednesday of Safar; twelfth of Rabi-ul-awwal; eleventh of Rabi-us-Sáni; eleventh of Rajab; fourteenth of Shában, *id.* 140. Gujarát Musalmán : seventeenth of Rabi-ul-awwal, *id.* 140; Kho-jáh, *id.* 41, 49, 50 and note 1.
- Holy Magi** : Churches of, at Gorai and Yerangal in Thána district, XIV, 101, 383.
- Holy Office** : the, interprets wrongly the Portuguese king's orders, I, pt. ii, 60.
- Hom** : Persian plant, is believed to be the Vedic *soma*, IX, pt. ii, 228 note 1, 231; a branch of the, presented to Surat Pársis by Jamasp, *id.* 194 note 1.
- Homba** : pass in Násik district, XVI, 129.
- Hombal** : village in Dhárwár district, temples and inscriptions at, XXII, 728.
- Hombucha** : in the Nagar district, Mysore, I, pt. ii, 458.
- Home water** : preparation of, early beliefs regarding, IX, pt. ii, 228 and note 1.
- Hom Yast** : hymn in praise of *hom*, IX, pt. ii, 228.
- Hon** : a coin, a tenure in Thána district, XIII, 531.
- Honalli Math** : Smart monastery at Sonda, XV, pt. ii, 345-346.
- Honávar** : sub-division of Kánara district, villages, aspect, climate, water, soil, stock, survey details, people, *id.* 232-234; town, bar, position, description, management, trade, manufactures, fort, Rámtirth, Basavraj-durg and history of, *id.* 255, 258, 272, 274, 278, 305-315, 327, 330, 336.
- Honey** : in Bándsa state, varieties of, VI, 253; Kánara forest produce, XV, pt. i, 30; export of, from Kánara district, XV, pt. ii, 58; production of, in Kolhápúr state, XXIV, 24-25.
- Honey-sipping** : Pátána Prabhu ceremony, XVIII, pt. i, 210.
- Honeysuckers** : class of birds, in Ratnágiri district, X, 69.
- Honi** : poisonous plant, XXV, 268.
- Honia Naik** : a Koli freebooter (1874-1876), XIII, 526, 637. *See* Honya.
- Honnur** : near Kágál, inscription at, I, pt. ii, 547.
- Honots** : tribe, perhaps a trace of Húnás, I, pt. i, 465.
- Honwád** : town in Bijápúr district, inscription, I, pt. ii, 438 note 4, 440.
- Honya** : Bhágoji, Koli rebel (1873), XVII, 420; (1873), XVIII, pt. ii, 309. *See* Honia Naik.
- Hoopoes** : class of birds in Ratnágiri, X, 69.
- Hopea racemosa** : a dye-plant, XXV, 247.
- Hor** : *see* Honi.
- Hordes** : of foreigners, constitution of, IX, pt. i, 455, 459; start and progress of, *id.* 455-456, 459-460; melting of, *id.* 456-457, 461; later changes in, *id.* 457, 463-465; tribe names among, *id.* 455, 458 note 4, 459 note 9, 462 note 3; stock names among, *id.* 456, 457, 462, 463-465; interlacing of tribe and caste divisions, *id.* 457, 459, 463, 464, 465; *see* Foreigner.

- Hordeum hexastichon**: food-plant, cultivated in several districts, XXV, 189.
- Hormazdiar**: priest, grandson of Shapur Sheheriar, IX, pt. ii, 221.
- Hornbills**: class of birds in Ratnágiri, X, 65.
- Hornblende**: rock in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 10; in Bijápúr district, XXIII, 18.
- Hornby**: Honourable Mr., William, governor of Bombay (1776-1784), XXVI, pt. ii, 228, XXVIII, pt. ii, 261; his minute on Maráthá affairs (1777), *id.* 266, XXVI, pt. i, 410-413; his alliance with the Gáikwár (1779), XIII, 509; his departure (1784), XXVI, pt. iii, 401; *see also* I, pt. i, 408; XIII, 504.
- Horne**: Honourable Mr. John, (1734-1739), XXVI, pt. ii, 439.
- Horns**: export of, from Kánara district, XV, pt. ii, 58.
- Horn work**: in Ratnágiri, X, 188; in Sávantvádi, *id.* 437; in Kánara, XV, pt. ii, 70.
- Horoscope**: drawn by Bráhmaṇa, among Gujarát Hindus, IX, pt. ii, 154 note 3; among Parsis, preparation of, IX, pt. ii, 229; consultation of, *id.* 220, 229-230, 232; *see also* XVIII, pt. i, 195.
- Horse, horses**: held sacred, causes of his sacredness; believed to be the only tentless animal, days sacred for the worship of, worship of clay horse, IX, pt. i, 375-376; trade in (535-1714), in Kánara district, XV, pt. ii, 49 and note 7, 50, 51, 53 and note 5, 108, 111, 112, 115, 133, 272; importation of, into Chaul harbour, I, pt. ii, 35; import of, from Persia and Arabia into Konkán ports (810-1260), XIII, 431; (1300-1500), *id.* 444; (1500-1670), *id.* 468; in Káthiáwár, VIII, 97-98, 311, 312; in Khándesh, XII, 28; in Ahmádnagar district, XVII, 35-36; in Poona district, use, breed, trade, ponies, horse-breeding department, shows, food, disease, worship, unlucky peculiarities, XVIII, pt. i, 61-65; in Sátára district, XIX, 37; in Belgaum district, XXI, 66; dealing in, chief trade of the Kábulis, IX, pt. ii, 14.
- Horse Gram**: pulse, crop in Poona district, XVIII, pt. ii, 42.
- Horse-shoe**: Lord. *See* Nál Sáheb.
- Horti**: village in Bijápúr district, temple at, XXIII, 652-653.
- Hoságame**: waste lands, XV, pt. ii, 167 and note 5, 184.
- Hosala**: probably Hoysála Yádeva Narasimha, I, pt. ii, 238.
- Hosanád**: old province under the Kálachuryas, I, pt. ii, 484.
- Hosengeh**: fifth watch, IX, pt. ii, 214 note 1. *See* Geh.
- Hosballi**: village in Dhárwár district, temple and inscriptions at, XXII, 728.
- Hoshang Sháh Ghori**: sultan of Málwa (1405-1432), the establisher of Mándu's greatness; goes to Jainagar (Jaipur) in Outtaek in Orissa (1421); returns to Mándu at the news of the siege of Mándu by Ahmad Sháh of Gujarát in 1422; prosperity of Málwa and extension of his power by his minister Malik Mughis Khilji and Máhmúd Khán, his son; his death, I, pt. i, 358-359.
- Hospitallers**: order of monks, their arrival in India (1681), XIII, 460 note 7; remains of their church at Bassein, XIV, 41.
- Hospitals**: the first, in Bombay founded (1675-76), XXVI, pt. iii, 542-543; its staff and management (1738), *id.* 547-49; additions to (1740), *id.* 549-551; staff in 1772, *id.* 560-61; statistics (1774-1776), *id.* 562; in Tháná district, XIII, 666; XIV, 40, 350, 352; in Nasik district, XVI, 340; at Dhárwár, XXII, 622; in Kaira and Panch Maháls districts, III, 140, 290; in Ahmádábád district, IV, 225; in Cutch, V, 208; in Mahi Kántha, *id.* 370; in Káthiáwár, VIII, 352, 353; statistics of, in Ratnágiri, X, 293; Sávantvádi, *id.* 461; in Khándesh district, XII, 339; in Ahmádnagar district, XVII, 582; in Sátára district, XIX, 416; in Sholápur district, XX, 380; in Belgaum district, XXI, 490; in Bijápúr district, XXIII, 525; in Kolhápúr, XXIV, 287, 288; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. iii, 66-68.
- Hosur**: near Bangalore, grant at, I, pt. ii, 302 note 2, 358 note 1, 361 note 2.
- Hosur**: village in Kánara district, XV, pt. ii, 315-316.
- Hosur**: village in Dhárwár district, temples and inscriptions at, XXII, 728-729.
- Hotgi**: town in Sholápur district, railway station, XX, 267, 411-412.
- Hot-springs**: in Káira and Panch Maháls districts, III, 13, 195; in Ratnágiri, X, 21, 361-362; in Kolába district, XI, 13, 388; in Khándesh, XII, 12; in Tháná district, XIII, 15-16; at Sativli, Vajrábi, and Veholi in Tháná district, XIV, 343, 373, 379.
- Hottur**: in Dhárwár district, inscription at, I, pt. ii, 433, 435 note 6, 564 note 2.
- Household fire**: *see* Atesh Dádghau.
- Houses**: of Parsis in Gujarát, town, village; furniture in, IX, pt. ii, 205; observances on the occasions of building, *id.* 225-226; of Gujarát Musalmáns, of the rich, IX, pt. ii, 91 and notes 1 and 2, 92-93; of the middle class, *id.* 94; of the poor, *id.* 95; Daudi Bohorás, *id.* 29 and note 1; for Company's servants in Bombay (1671), XXVI, pt. ii, 431; purchase of, for office accommodation (1762), *id.* 468-470; purchase of, for marine offices and stores (1766), *id.* 472-473; for Europeans within the Town Wall, (1771), *id.* 478; within the Town Wall removed (1770), *id.* 475-476; *see also* Census Details under all district names.
- House tax**: levied in Bombay island (1680-1683), XXVI, pt. iii, 274-276.
- Hové**: Dr., Polish traveller, his description of Sálsette (1787), XIII, 509-510; I, pt. ii, 123; his notice of Dhárávi, Elephanta caves, Ghodbandar, Kánheri caves, Karanja, Kelve-Máhim, and Sanjan, in Tháná district, XIV, 55, 88, 99, 162, 193, 199, 302; on Bombay Marine (1788), XXVI, pt. iii, 256; on the factory at Bankot (1789), I, pt. ii, 122.
- Hoya**: *pendula*, *viridiflora*, fibrous plants, XXV, 233.
- Hoysála, Hoysála Balláls, Hoysálas**: of Dorasamudra, I, pt. ii, 490-510; the various

- forms of the name; claim Yādava descent, *id.* 490, 517; origin of the name, *id.* 490; their family goddess; Velāpura or modern, Belur is the town with which the family is first connected; seat of Government transferred to Dorasamudra by Vishnuvardhana; originally Jains and subsequently converted to the Vaishnava faith; the earliest mention in an inscription of A. D. 1006, *id.* 491; their family, *id.* 451; their genealogical tree, *id.* 493; their crest and banner, *id.* 299 note 4; their kingdom, *id.* 484; northern boundary of, *id.* 503; as feudatories of the Western Chālukyas of Kalyāni, *id.* 428 note 4, 439, 451, 494, 498; rise under Vishnuvardhana and besiege and take Hāngal but are prevailed against by the Sinda chieftain Aelhagi or Achugi II, *id.* 218-219, 237, 453, 497, 562, 574; continue as Western Chālukya feudatories, *id.* 456; again become aggressive and again defeated by the Sindas under Permaḍi I, *id.* 459, 497, 497, 575; declare their independence under Vira-Ballāla II, *id.* 501; dispute with the Devagiri Yādavas the possession of the southern provinces of the Chālukya empire, *id.* 466, 519, 521, 524, 555, 583; defeat the Yādavas near Gadag (1191), *id.* 504, 520; Musalmāns under Malik Kafur and Khwāja Hāji lay waste their kingdom and their power as a dynasty is practically extinguished (1310), *id.* 509-510, 533; their kingdom annexed to the Delhi empire (1327), *id.* 510; probably overlords of Ratnagiri district (1250), X, 193; their rule in Kānarā (1039-1310), XV, pt. ii, 86, and note 3, 88, 90-91, 265; in Dhārwar district (1137-1210), XXII, 399-400; in Bijāpur, XXIII, 391 and note 5; in Belgaum district, XXI, 359 and note 2. See Vinayāditya, Ereyanga, Ballāla I, Vishnuvardhana Narasimha I, Vira-Ballāla II, Narasimha II, Vira-Someśvara, Vira-Narasimha III, Vira-Ballāla III.
- Hoyasā: Hoysāla, I, pt. ii, 490.
- Hubli: sub-division of Dhārwar district, boundaries, area, aspect, soil, climate, water, stock, crops, people, survey of, XXII, 634-636; 487-490; town, position, divisions, forts, sub-divisions, population, houses, roads, trade, cotton mill, shops, markets, management, municipality, water-supply, dispensary, schools, library, place of worship, old temple, inscription, monasteries, mosques, cemeteries, history, *id.* 729-761; trade centre, *id.* 354; weaving centre (1650-1660), XV, pt. ii, 52, 125; sacked by Shivāji (1672), *id.* 126; see also I, pt. ii, 307, 549, 572, 594, 653, 654.
- Hugār: flower-seller, in Dhārwar district, XXII, 147-148. See Gurav.
- Hukāli: hill in Kānarā district, XV, pt. i, 4, 5.
- Hukāligudda: hill in Kānarā district, XV, pt. ii, 316.
- Hukeri: old rupee in Ratnagiri district, X, 154.
- Hukeri: place of interest in Belgaum district, XXI, 567-569; under Delhi emperors (1347), *id.* 359 and note 2; held by a Desai (1689), *id.* 377.
- Hukkah: tobacco pipe, IX, pt. ii, 111 and note 2.
- Hulgur: village, inscription at, I, pt. ii, 459 note 3, 461, 526, 527.
- Hulgur: village in Dhārwar district, fair at, XXII, 761-762; inscriptions at, I, pt. ii, 459 note 3, 461, 526, 527.
- Huli: village in Belgaum, temple, fort, and history of, XXI, 569-571, 393; I, pt. ii, 432; inscription at, *id.* 474, 475 and note 1; hill, XXI, 9.
- Huligere: old province in Dhārwar district I, pt. ii, 304 note 6, 458, 466, 485, 486; shrine of Somanātha at, *id.* 482; seized by Vishnuvardhana, *id.* 497; governed by Mallideva (1295-96), *id.* 530. See Puligere.
- Hulihalli: village in Dhārwar district, temples and inscriptions, XXII, 762; records of the Guttas at, I, pt. ii, 578, 582 and note 1.
- Hulla, Hullapa, Hullamayya, Hullayya: Narasimha I's minister, promoter of the Jain faith, I, pt. ii, 491, 499, 501, 505.
- Hullaniyatirtha: Someśvara III encamps at I, pt. ii, 455.
- Hul-mār: land measure, in Dhārwar under Aneundi kings (1333-1573), XXII, 440 and note 2.
- Hultsch, Hultzsch: Dr., archaeologist, his views quoted, I, pt. i, 129 note 3; I, pt. ii, 282 note 5, 297 note 8, 298 notes 1 and 3, 316 and note 5, 317 note 1, 318 notes 3, 11 and 12, 322, 323 and note 1, 324 and note 3, 325 notes 3 and 6, 326, 327 note 8, 328 note 1, 329 notes 2 and 4, 330, 331, 343 notes 2 and 5, 362 note 2, 403 note 3, 408 note 4, 409 note 1, 412 note 4, 413, 443 note 5, 445 notes 1, 2 and 3, 446 note 2, 507.
- Human offerings or sacrifices: to place-spirits, when building, XX, 527; formerly offered by Karhād Brāhmins, XIX, 54; offered to the place-spirit to the site of Sātara fort, *id.* 574; at Panhāla in Kolhāpur state, XXIV, 230-231, 314.
- Humata, Hukhta, Huvrasta: a section of the code of morals of Zoroaster, IX, pt. ii, 213.
- Humāyun: emperor of Delhi, Portuguese alliance with (1532), XIII, 451; (1539-1556), I, pt. i, 220; defeats Sultān Bahādūr of Gujarāt (1534) at Mandasor; captures the fort of Songad, retires to Mānda from Gujarāt (1535), returns to Agra (1535-36), *id.* 367, 368; his visit to Cambay city (1535), XI, 217; entertainment of the Mirzas at the court of, IX, pt. ii, 9-10.
- Humba: pass in Thāna district, XIII, 5, 320.
- Humbad: a caste of traders in Khāndesh district, XII, 58.
- Humcha: in Mysore, chiefs of (A. D. 560), XV, pt. ii, 80, 82; see Hombucha.
- Hume: Mr., his description of Netrāni (1875) in Kānarā district, XV, pt. ii, 336-337.
- Humgaon: village in Thāna district, XIV, 107-108.
- Hun: coin variety, I, pt. i, 219 note 2, 222 note 2; in Dhārwar, XXII, 319 note 4, 440 and note 4.
- Hun, Hana, Hunas or Huns: White, their arrival and power in Northern India (A. D. 450-520), I, pt. i, 74-76; their conflict with Skandha Gupta (454-470), *id.* 69, 73; their defeat in Central India (530), *id.* 86; their

- power identified with Maitraka power in Northern India, were sun-worshippers, Multán their capital, Maitrakás, Mihiras and Mers formed part of their horde, *id.* 141-146; "Guzar" or "Gurjar" derived from Khazar clan of White Huns, IX, pt. i, 456, 472; their king defeated by the Ráshtrakúta king Kakka II (971), I, pt. ii, 423; king of, at the *svayamvara* of Durlabhadevi (1000), I, pt. i, 163; trace of the name near Bhinnmál at present, *id.* 465, 467; *Black*: of the North Caspian called Ugrians, their rise to power (375), overlorded Khazar, IX, pt. i, 456, 473-474. See also White Huns and Mihira Gurjjara.
- Hunál: one of the Huna sub-divisions, I, pt. i, 465.
- Hunashikatti: record of A. D. 1131 at, I, pt. ii, 455 note 4.
- Hunda, Hundábandi: a tenure, in Thána district, XIII, 550 and note 2, 551 note 5; *hunda* an unmeasured plot of land, *id.* 565; *hon* probably for *hunda*, *id.* 565 note 7; (1828), *id.* 574; in Murbád (1837), *id.* 583 note 1; (1845), *id.* 587; old tenure in Kolába district, XI, 168, 170.
- Hundi: bills of exchange, three kinds of—*Dhanijog*, *Sháhjog*, *Nisháhjog*, meaning of; their entry in *Hundini-Nondh*, IX, pt. i, 83; in Kaira district, III, 58; in Ahmadábád district, IV, 65; in Cutch, V, 110; in Ratná-giri, X, 154; in Sávantvádi, *id.* 429; in Kánara district, XV, pt. ii, 25.
- Hundiatum Náik: chief of the Bárgirs, harasses the Bijápur camp, I, pt. ii, 646.
- Hundini-Nondh: bill register, an account book, IX, pt. i, 83.
- Hungund: sub-division in Bijápur district, its boundaries, area, aspect, climate, water, stock, crops, and people, XXIII, 537-538; *Town*, legends of, remains in, *id.* 653 and note 1; inscription at, I, pt. ii, 348 note 8, 435, 562 note 1.
- Huni: sub-division of Márwár Kúmbis, I, pt. i, 465.
- Hunnur: village in Kolhápur state, XXIV, 388.
- Huns: see Hun.
- Hunur: hill in Belgaum district, XXI, 6, 571-572.
- Hupri: village in Kolhápur state, market, temples and fair at, XXIV, 298.
- Hura: *Symplocos racemosa*, timber and dye-yielding plant, in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 46.
- Hura crepitans: a poisonous plant, XXV, 270.
- Hurlikop: village in Dhárwár district, temple and inscriptions at, XXII, 762.
- Hurmuz: island in the Persian Gulf, horse trade from (A. D. 1145), I, pt. i, 515.
- Hurricane: see Storms.
- Hursul: land tenure in Dhárwár under the Maráthás, XXII, 448.
- Hurtu: or Hargavádi, Vágher's favourite game, IX, pt. i, 278 and note 2.
- Huryalli: see Harayali.
- Husain: son of A'li and Fatimah, third Shiah *imám*, martyr, IX, pt. ii, 22, 45, 47, 62, 125 note 2, 127, 129, 133, 136 and note 3, 139; shrine of, *id.* 47.
- Husaini Bráhmans: religious beggars, followers of the Atharwa Veda, call themselves after Husain the prophet's grandson, follow some of the practices of the Hindu faith, means of livelihood of, beliefs among them; their headquarters, IX, pt. ii, 22. See Sahadev Joshis.
- Husain Khán Battangi: authorised to enlist persons from dangerous classes (1857), I, pt. i, 439.
- Husain Miyan: Fateh Muhammad's son (1813), V, 155, 156, 157, 158.
- Husain Nizám Sháh: succeeds his father Burhán of Ahmadnagar (1553), I, pt. ii, 623; makes peace with Ibráhim of Bijápur, *id.* 643; becomes involved in war with Ali A'dil Sháh of Bijápur and Rámraj of Vijayánagar; is severely defeated at Kalyán; Ahmadnagar besieged (1562); retreat of the allies; combines with Ali Adil Sháh of Bijápur against the king of Vijayánagar and marries his sister Chand Bibi to the former (1563), *id.* 623; his death, *id.* 623.
- Husain Sháh: a Sind ruler (1522-1544), his expedition to Cutch (1530), V, 135.
- Husain-ud-din: chief *mulla* of Dáudi Bohorás (1882), IX, pt. ii, 31 note 4.
- Husain-ud-din: chief *mulla* of Dáudi Bohorás (1893), IX, pt. ii, 31 note 4.
- Husbandmen: in Gujarát, professional, Anávalás, IX, pt. i, 1, 4, 152; Káchhiás, Kanbiás, *id.* 153; Kolis, *id.* 152; Mális, Pateliás, Ságars, Sathvarás, *id.* 153; classes partly or wholly depending upon cultivation, Ahirs of Kachh, Bohoras, Sunni, of Surat and Broach, Borsada Bráhmans, Visnagra, Nágars Bráhmans, Ságodra Bráhmans, Osval Vániás, Rájputás; classes working as field labourers or partly depending on tillage, Bhangriás, Chodriás, Dhedriás, Dhundiás, Dublasi, *id.* 152; census details of professional husbandmen, *id.* 153; account of Káchhiás, *id.* 153-154; Kanbis, *id.* 154-171; Kolis, *id.* 237-251; Mális, *id.* 172; Pateliás, *id.* 172-174; Ságars, *id.* 174-175; Sathvarás, *id.* 175-176; all district volumes, see under district name.
- Husein: sultan of Khurásán, ancestor of the Mirzas entertained at the Mughal court, IX, pt. ii, 10.
- Huskárum: part of the *Zend Avesta*, IX, pt. ii, 211 note 2 (19).
- Husparum: part of the *Zend Avesta*, IX, pt. ii, 211 note 2 (17).
- Hussain Ali Sa'id: defeats and kills Dáud Khán, governor of the Dakhan in Khándesh (1716), I, pt. ii, 626.
- Husukuru: in Mysore, inscription at, I, pt. ii, 303.
- Hutchinson: Captain, political agent of Bhopáwár, hangs the *rāja* of Amjera (1857), I, pt. i, 439.
- Hutox: craftsmen, a class of the old Persian community, IX, pt. ii, 213.
- Huvina-Báge: probably Ráybág in the Kolhápur state, I, pt. ii, 569 and note 7.
- Huvina-Sigalli, Huvinsigly: village in Dhárwár district, temple and inscriptions at, XXII, 762; record at, I, pt. ii, 526 note 7.

- Huvishka : Kushán king (A. D. 100-123), I, pt. i, 37.
 Huvvalli : in the Kuhundi country, I, pt. ii, 527. See Mugut Khán Hubli.
 Huyigol : village in Dhárwar district, inscriptions at, XXII, 762.
 Hwan Thsang, Hwhan Thsang : see Hiuen Tsiang.
 Hyena : in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 94.
 Hyder Ali : see Haidar Ali.
 Hydnocarpus Wightiana : oil-yielding and medicinal plant used to poison fish, XXV, 214, 260, 272.
 Hydraotes : the Rávi in the Panjáb, I, pt. i, 534.
 Hydrocele : see Antargal.
 Hydrocotyle Asiatica : medicinal plant, XXV, 260.
 Hymenodictyon excelsum : fodder-plant, XXV, 278.
 Hypasis : the Bias in the Panjáb, I, pt. i, 533.

I

IÁ : river, I, pt. ii, 148.

- Iberia : district of Skythia, I, pt. i, 544.
 Ibis : class of birds in Ratnágiri district, X, 96.
 Ibisine : sub-family of birds in Ratnágiri, X, 96.
 Ibn Asir, Ibni Asir : Arab historian, author of *Tárikh-i-Kámil* (1160-1232), his description of Somnath and its destruction, I, pt. i, 165, 522-523 ; his mention of Porbandar, *id.* 524 ; see also IX, pt. ii, 3 note 3.
 Ibn Batuta, Ibni Batuta : African traveller (1340), his mention of Thána, XIV, 215 note 1, 356, 357 ; I, pt. ii, 3, 5 ; visits Daulat-ábád (1342), XIII, 440 ; I, pt. ii, 534 ; his mention of Cambay (1342), VI, 216 ; his notice of Anjidiw, Chitákul, Honávar and Sidhapur in Kánara district, XV, pt. ii, 252, 278, 308, 343 ; his mention of Náiatas, IX, pt. ii, 14 note 3.
 Ibn Haukal, Ibni Haukal or Ibn-i-Haukal : Arab traveller and geographer (943-976), I, pt. ii, 388 ; his references to towns Fámhal, Kámhal, Anáhilavada and Kambáya, I, pt. i, 507, 511 and notes 5, 6, 7, 8, 510 note 1, 514 and notes 6, 7, 8, 516 and notes 8, 9, 10, 518, 519, 521, 523, 526, 527, 528, 529 ; IX, pt. ii, 2 note 1 ; exclusiveness of Hindus according to, IX, pt. i, 450 note 7, 470 note 2 ; his reference to the dress of infidels, IX, pt. ii, 183 note 3, 187 note 1 ; his reference to towns in Fárs, *id.* 188 note 3 ; places Sopára between Cambay and Sanjáu, XIV, 321.
 Ibni-Khaldun : (1332-1405), mentions certain words possessing peculiar power, IX, pt. ii, 143.
 Ibni Khallikan, Ibni Khallí Khán : author of the biographical dictionary, I, pt. i, 522 note 4 ; his reference to Mirhan, the ancestor of Al Isbáhání, IX, pt. ii, 68 note 1.
 Ibni Khurdadbeh, Ibn Khurdadba : Arab writer (912), held high office at Baghdad, I, pt. ii, 387 ; I, pt. i, 506 and note 7 ; his reference to Juzr as the fourth in rank of the kings of India, *id.* 468, 509 note 5 ; his reference to Anáhilavada, *id.* 512 ; reference to Bárah, *id.* 513 and note 10 ; his reference to Kol, *id.* 519, 520 ; includes places in Gujarat among cities in Sind, *id.* 527, 528, 530 ; referred to by Al Biruni, *id.* 531.
 Ibni-Kiriyyah : describes India, IX, pt. ii, 1 note 1 continued on p. 2.
 Ibráhim : see Ibráhim Nizám Sháh.
 Ibráhim : father of Ali, the founder of the Alia Bohora sect, IX, pt. ii, 33.
 Ibrahim : Ghaznvide (1079), attacks a colony, of Persian fire-worshippers at Dehra, IX, pt. ii, 188 note 4.
 Ibráhim Adil Sháh I : king of Bijápur (1534-1557), abjures the Shia tenets of his family, employs the Dakhanis, substitutes Maráthi for Persian in the state accounts (1534), I, pt. ii, 642 ; is defeated by the *rāja* of Vijayánagar, *id.* 643 ; his death (1557), *id.* 644 ; another account of : administrative reforms ; wars with Vijayánagar and Ahmadnagar ; attack on Bijápur ; battle of Urehan ; internal disorders ; Abdulla's rebellion ; death of Asadkhán ; Bijápur reverses, XXIII, 413-416 ; mention of, in Pashála inscription, XXIV, 314 ; see also XIX, 228-229.
 Ibráhim Adil Sháh II : nephew and successor of Ali Adil Sháh (1580-1626), I, pt. ii, 647 ; plots and counterplots during the minority of, *id.* 647 ; asserts his independence (1591), *id.* 648 ; harasses the invading army of Burhán Nizám Sháh and compels him to sue for peace (1592), *id.* 648 ; his campaign into the Karnátak and Malabár, *id.* 648 ; his campaign against Ahmadnagar ends in the defeat and death of Ibráhim Nizám Sháh, *id.* 649 ; marries his daughter to Dántal, son of Akbar, *id.* 649 ; resists the consolidation of Ahmadnagar by Malik Amber ; his death, *id.* 649 ; another account of : internal disorders, attack on Bijápur, the Mughals in Ahmadnagar, Mughal alliance, condition (1604), change of capital, siege of Bijápur (1624), XXIII, 420-424 ; his conversion to Hinduism, *id.* 636.
 Ibráhimi : gold coin, I, pt. i, 219 note 2, 222 note 2.
 Ibrahim Khán : fortieth viceroy of Gujarat (1705), I, pt. i, 293 ; forty-second viceroy (1706), *id.* 295 ; resigns (1708), *id.* 296.
 Ibráhim Khán : *nawáb* of Janjira (1848-1879), his quarrel with his *sardárs*, dethroned by them, Ganpati riots in his state, his death (1879), XI, 449-452.
 Ibráhim Miyan : Fateh Muhammad's son (1813), unfriendly to the British, his death, V, 155, 156, 157.
 Ibráhim Nizám Sháh : son and successor of Burhán Nizám Sháh, defeated and killed in an action with the Bijápur troops (1594), I, pt. ii, 624, 649.
 Ibráhim Roza : tomb of Ibráhim II in Bijápur city, XXIII, 608-611 ; I, pt. ii, 649.
 Ichalkaranji : town and state in Kolhápur territory, temples, mosque and fairs at, XXIV, 278 ; survey of, *id.* 254-255.

- Ichthyophthalmite: mineral found near Poona city, XVIII, pt. i, 13.
- Iconoclasm: Portuguese, XIII, 462.
- I'd: festival of sacrifice on the tenth day of Zilhajj month, observances of, IX, pt. ii, 141; feasts and prayers on, *id.* 115, 126, 127, 132, 135, 136; Ramazan, festival at the end of Ramazan fast on the first day of Shawwal month, observances of, *id.* 141; feasts and prayers on, *id.* 115, 126, 127, 132, 135, 136; Shi'ah festival on account of Pir Dāda's investiture, observed by Khojahs only, *id.* 41.
- Idalturai Nād: Edeero district, I, pt. ii, 436.
- Idar: state in Mahi Kāntha, its description, population, trade, V, 398-399; history, legends, Gehlot rulers (800-970), Parihar rulers (1000-1200), *id.* 400; Rāthod supremacy (1250), IX, pt. i, 128; Musalmān supremacy (1300), V, 398; Zāfarkhān defeats the *rājā* of (1393), I, pt. i, 232, 233; siege of (1398), V, 398-399; references to the *rājā* of, I, pt. i, 218, 226, 236, 237; defeat of the chief of (1425), *id.* 238; Ahmadnagar fort built (1427), V, 401-403; Idār taken, again taken by the Musalmāns (1514), recovered from them (1540), tributary to Akbar, *id.* 403-404; taken by Murād (1656), regained (1658), retaken by Musalmāns; death of the chief of, I, pt. i, 286; regained and retaken (1679), V, 398-399; regained (1718); Jodhpur chiefs (1731); unsuccessful attack on, by Javān Mard Khān (1735), I, pt. i, 315; Kehvar Rājput's (1742), V, 405-406; Marāthā ascendancy (1766), Idar family divided (1790), enforces tribute from neighbouring chiefs (1800-1804), dispute about Bāvad (1823-1833), British supervision (1833), Ahmadnagar lapses to Idār (1848); genealogical tree of its chiefs, *id.* 406-409; (for Marāthā ascendancy see also VII, 184-185, 328); land tenures, justice, *id.* 410-411; revenue, *id.* 392, 411; instruction, health, *id.* 412. *Town*, history and objects of interest in, *id.* 432-437; identified with Ophir, XIV, 318.
- Iddat: term of three months after divorce, IX, pt. ii, 168.
- I'dgāh: Sunni prayer place to hold I'd or festival service, also called *namāzgāh*, IX, pt. ii, 127 note 1, 130, 132, 141.
- Idgah: prayer place in Bijāpur city, XXIII, 635, 639.
- Id-i Ghadir: great Shi'ah holiday on the eighteenth of Zilhajj, IX, pt. ii, 141.
- Idigur: district, I, pt. ii, 400.
- Idots: number of, in Surat and Broach districts, II, 50, 370; in Kaira and Panch Mahāls districts, III, 27, 214; in Ahmadābād district, IV, 33; in Rewa Kāntha, VI, 21; see Census Details.
- Idiyama: Chola feudatory, attacked by Gangarāja (1117), I, pt. ii, 308, 495, 498, 499; see Adiyama.
- Idol ornaments: manufacture of, in Ahmadābād district, IV, 129.
- Idols: search for, in Hindu houses by the Portuguese, I, pt. ii, 59; stones used in making, IX, pt. i, 362; stones for, found near Poona city, XVIII, pt. i, 29.
- Idol-worshippers: among early Arabs, IX, pt. ii, 1 note 1.
- Idrisi: see Al Idrisi.
- Idul-Fitr: see Id-ur-Ramazan.
- Iganmaraimangala: village, I, pt. ii, 327.
- Igatpuri: sub-division of Nāsik district, its area, aspect, climate, water, history, land revenue, stock, holdings, crops and people, XVI, 370-374; origin of the name, *id.* 444 note 1; copper-plate grants found in, I, pt. ii, 185; town, railway station and workshops at, XVI, 444-445.
- Iggali: in Mysore, inscription at, I, pt. ii, 304.
- Ihtam-fazashat: name possessing special powers, IX, pt. ii, 143.
- Ihtam-karashat: name possessing special powers, IX, pt. ii, 143.
- Ijāra: revenue farming system in Kaira and Panch Mahāls, III, 89, 262.
- Ijpura: state in Mahi Kāntha, V, 429.
- Ikhlas Khān: son of Takarib Khān, I, pt. ii, 596.
- Ikshvāku: son of Manu, son of the sun, I, pt. ii, 277 note 1; king of Ayodhya, *id.* 287 note 4.
- Ilachi: cardamom, grown in Kānara district, XXV, 176.
- Ilāo: copper-plate grant found at, I, pt. i, 146 note 3, 117.
- Ilgar, *pt.* Ilgaru: a caste of palm-juice sellers in Belgaum district, XXI, 167; in Bijāpur district, XXIII, 109-112; in Dharwār district, XXII, 148-149.
- Ilheos Queimados: burnt rocks, Introduction to the History of the Konkan, I, pt. ii, p. xi.
- Ilkal: town in Bijāpur district, details of temples and flood at (1882), XXIII, 653-654.
- Illupi: famine-plant, grows at Dharwār, XXV, 201.
- Il Morro: Korlai rock, I, pt. ii, 50.
- Ilol: state in Mahi Kāntha, V, 421.
- Ilval: demon at Bālāmi in Bijāpur district, story of, XXIII, 378.
- Imad-ud-din: a Hadramant saint, IX, pt. ii, 15 note 4.
- Imād-ul-Mulk: governor of Khāndesh (1346), XII, 243.
- Imambādas: Shi'ah private mourning chapels, IX, pt. ii, 131, 132; recitals of elegies at, *id.* 132, 133.
- Imāms: leaders of the Prophet's family, IX, pt. ii, 3 note 3 continued on page 4; religious leaders, *id.* 131; Shi'ah, *id.* 125 note 2; Sunni, *id.* 125 note 2, 126; concealed, *id.* 48.
- Imāmshāh, Imāmshāh Pirāna: Musalmān saint of Pirāna, founder of Pirāna sect, IX, pt. i, 546; miracles, Matia Kanbis and Kāchhlās become his followers, *id.* 154, 167, 168; founds a new sect in Gujarāt, IX, pt. ii, 40; works miracles and makes many converts, *id.* 3 note 3 continued on page 4, 66, 76 and note 1; denounces the Khojah practice of tythe gathering and is excommunicated, *id.* 41; his death (1512); his followers among Matia Kanbis, *id.* 66; among Momnās, *id.* 76;

- shrine of, at Karamthah, *id.* 3 note 3 continued on page 4.
- Imám-ud-din: Sayad, son of Imám Sháh, Pirána Pir, died at Karamthah, IX, pt. ii, 3 note 3 continued on page 4.
- Imlach: Colonel, takes Siddhagad, Bhagvantgad and Achra (1818), I, pt. ii, 118.
- Immadi: Nolombadhirája II, the Pallava king (977), I, pt. ii, 332.
- Immadi or Immadi Bijjal: son of Vijjana, orders Basava to be arrested, I, pt. ii, 227, 481.
- Immigrants: into Konkan, Pársis, Jews, Abyssinians, and Arabs, Introduction to the History of the Konkan, I, pt. ii, p. xii; Bene-Israelis and Pársis, *id.* 7; all district volumes, *see* under district name.
- Imodi Sadáshiv: seventh Sonda chief (1745-1763), XV, pt. ii, 120 note 3; unfriendly to the Maráthas (1750), *id.* 136; driven by Haidar's general, *id.* 140; inscription of, *id.* 348, 349 and note 10.
- Imperata (saccharum) spontanea: fodder plant, XXV, 277.
- Imports: into Skythia, I, pt. i, 544; into Chaul from Mecca, Aden and Ormuz, I, pt. ii, 35; into Bijnagar, *id.* 62; all district volumes, *see* trade under district name.
- Impotency: believed to be cured by bath in Mán Sarovar, IX, pt. i, 366; *see* also XVIII, pt. i, 93.
- Inám: free tenure in Baroda state, Khanderáv's commission on, VII, 350, 352-353.
- Inám commission: fanatical spirit excited by the proceedings of, I, pt. i, 436.
- Inám villages: Marátha system of conferring, XIX, 264-265.
- Incarinations: *see* Avatárs.
- Incense: found in Cutch, V, 21.
- Inchbird: Captain, chief of forces sent to Underi (1733), XXVI, pt. i, 166; deputed to confer with Chimnaji, the Marátha general (1739), *id.* 214-215; XIII, 495; entrusted with the transfer of Chaul to the Maráthas (1739-40), XXVI, pt. i, 229, 234-236, 238-242; sent to the Maráthas (1741), *id.* 247.
- Income tax riots: in Thána district (1860), XIII, 525.
- Indápur: sub-division in Poona district, its boundaries, area, aspect, water, climate, stock, crops, people, cultivators and communications, XVIII, pt. iii, 82-84; survey of, *id.* pt. ii, 389-392, 394, 396, 414, 425, 435, 471-475. *Town*, details and history of, XVIII, pt. iii, 132.
- Indargad: fort taken by Lieutenant Welsh (1780), I, pt. i, 409.
- Inde: *see* Indi.
- Indhyádri: range of hills north of the Dakhan, I, pt. ii, 354 note 2.
- Indi: sub-division of Bijápur district, its boundaries, area, aspect, soil, climate, water, stock, crops and people, XXIII, 538-540; survey and revision survey of, *id.* 460-464, 484-491. *Town*, people and inscriptions at, *id.* 378, 654-655; trade centre, *id.* 360; *see* also I, pt. i, 541.
- India: frontier of, IX, pt. i, 446 note 4; religious sects of, I, pt. i, 530; home of wisdom, *id.* 531; ruled over by Singhana, the Yádava king, I, pt. ii, 525; early connection of, with Persia, IX, pt. ii, 183 note 4.
- Indian Antiquary: establishment of the, Introduction to the Early History of the Dakhan, I, pt. ii, p. iii.
- Indian Archipelago: I, pt. i, 536.
- Indian Gazelle: in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 103.
- Indian lilac: *limb*, tree in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 50.
- Indian millet: cultivation of, in Ahmadábád, district, IV, 54; in Násik district, XVI, 99; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 262-264; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. ii, 39-40; in Belgaum district, XXI, 248; in Dhárwár district, XXII, 273-274; in Bijapur district, XXIII, 319-320.
- Indian mulberry: tree in Khándesh district, XII, 163.
- Indian rat-snake: in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 75.
- Indian rock-snake: in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 79-80.
- Indian settlements and influence: both Buddhist and Bráhma, out of India, IX, pt. I, 437, 441, 446 and note 4.
- Indigo: cultivation of, in Broach district, II, 407; in Kaira district, III, 53; in Ahmadábád district, IV, 58; in Cambay, VI, 183; in Khándesh, XII, 164, 479; import of, *id.* 227.
- Indigofera: *cardifolia*, *glandulosa*, *linifolia*, famine plants, found in several districts, XXV, 197; *tinctoria*, a dye-plant, *id.* 242.
- Indo-China: conversion of, to Buddhism (B. C. 240); immigration to, of Sákas or Yávanas from Tamluk or Ratnavati on the Hughli (A. D. 100), I, pt. I, 499.
- Indo-Parthians: dynasty (A. D. 100), XIII, 411 note 2.
- Indori: village in Poona district, XVIII, pt. iii, 102.
- Indo-Skythia: I, pt. i, 537, 538, 539.
- Indra: Vedic deity presiding over sky-water, IX, pt. i, 247, 348; over rain, his powers, *id.* 351; *see* also I, pt. ii, 180.
- Indra or Indravarman: Adhirája of the Ganga dynasty of Kaliganagara, I, pt. ii, 334.
- Indra: Ráshtrakúta king (A. D. 500), son of Krishna, conquered by Jayasimha I, the Chalukya king of Bádami, I, pt. i, 120; I, pt. ii, 342.
- Indra, Indrarája: Ráshtrakúta prince, founder of Gujarát branch, I, pt. i, 121, 123-124; brother of Govind III, put in charge of Láta, I, pt. ii, 194, 199, 309, 382, 393, 397, 400, 408.
- Indra I: Ráshtrakúta king, son of Dantivarman I, I, pt. i, 120, 121; I, pt. ii, 388.
- Indra II: son and successor of the Ráshtrakúta king Karka, marries a Chálukya princess, I, pt. ii, 389.
- Indra II: Ráshtrakúta king (850), mentioned in Kánheri inscription, XIV, 148.
- Indra III: Ráshtrakúta king (915), succeeds his grandfather Krishna II, his grant of

- villages and other charities, I, pt. ii, 203, 210; son of Jagattunga II, marries Vijāmba, the grand-daughter of Kōkkalla I, *id.* 296, 383, 414 notes 1 and 5; his *biruda* or title, *id.* 415; records regarding him, *id.* 415-416, 416 and note 5, 428 note 4; his grants found at Navsāri, I, pt. i, 128, 130, 516.
- Indra IV: grandson of Krishna III, the Rāshtrakūta king (973), I, pt. ii, 307 and note 1, 422; crowned by the Ganga prince Marasimha, to continue the Rāshtrakūta family, *id.* 306, 424; his death (982), *id.* 425.
- Indra Bhattāraka: Eastern Chālukya king, (663), I, pt. ii, 334.
- Indradāman, Indradatta: *see* Indravarman.
- Indragad: fort in Thāna district, XIII, 506; XIV, 10, 98, 108.
- Indrai: fort in Nāsik district, XVI, 441, 445, 447.
- Indrāja: holiday among Pāvras in Khāndesh, XII, 100.
- Indrakesidevarasa: Kālachurya Someśvara's feudatory, I, pt. ii, 486.
- Indrāni: one of the Pleiades, I, pt. ii, 337 note 4.
- Indrapura: Indore, I, pt. ii, 196.
- Indrarāja: Silāhāra king, I, pt. ii, 537.
- Indratta: Brāhman, said to have passed into dead body of king Nanda, IX, pt. i, 437 note 2.
- Indravarman: *see* Indra.
- Indravarman, Indradāman or Indradatta: Traikutaka king (700), I, pt. ii, 295 note 1, 297.
- Indravarman: Satyāsraya Dhruvarāja, the Western Chālukya chief (643), I, pt. ii, 311, 349.
- Indrayani: river in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 7.
- Indrayeen: medicinal plant, found in several districts, XXV, 254, 255.
- Indrayudha: contemporary of Govinda III, I, pt. ii, 395.
- Indu: the moon, I, pt. ii, 511; *see* Soma.
- Indulgencies: the ten Buddhist, XIV, 137 note 2.
- Indur: I, pt. ii, 196; *see* Indrapura.
- Indus: river, I, pt. i, 517, 533, 534, 537, 538, I, pt. ii, 576.
- Industries: all district volumes, *see* under district name.
- Infanticide: formerly prevalent among Kanbis in Ahmadābād district, IV, 36; in Cutch, V, 64, 134, 184-187; in Pālanpur, *id.* 309; in Mahi Kāntha, *id.* 891; prohibited in Baroda territory (1850), VII, 270; among Kāthiāwār Rājputs, VIII, 112-113; female, among Kanbis, IX, pt. i, 166, 167; among Rājputs, *id.* 141.
- Infanticide Act: applied to Kadva Kanbis, IX, pt. i, 165; to Leva Kanbis, *id.* 167, 168.
- Infirmities: all district volumes, *see* under district name.
- Infra-trappean Rocks: in Belgaum district, XXI, 26; in Bijāpur district, XXIII, 38-39.
- Ingadulcia: oil-yielding plant, XXV, 217.
- Ingaleshvar: *see* Ingleshvar.
- Ingalgundi: village in Dhārwar district, temple and inscription at, XXII, 762.
- Ingali: in the Nizām's dominions, record of A. D. 1210 at, I, pt. ii, 522, 523.
- Ingali: in the Nizām's dominions, inscription in the Jain temple at, I, pt. ii, 448 note 6.
- Ingleshvar or Ingaleshvar: village in Bijāpur district, temples, caves and inscriptions at, XXIII, 655-656; *see* also I, pt. ii, 455 note 5, 472 note 2, 527, 528.
- Ingunige: village managed by Jakkaladevi, I, pt. ii, 448.
- Initiation: *see* Bismillah.
- Initiation ceremony: of the Mānbhāva, XVII, 183; of the Krādhis, XVIII, pt. i, 444-445; of Jangams, *id.* 454; of Uchlias, *id.* 465-466; of Lingāyat priests, XXIII, 230-233.
- Inns: kept by women (1474), XV, pt. i, 120 note 1.
- Inquisition: established in Goa (1560), XIII, 201, 463; its working, *id.* 202; prisoners of, I, pt. ii, 52, 56; jurisdiction of, *id.* 57; managed by the Dominicans, *id.* 60; tyranny of, *id.* 61; abolition (1775) and restoration (1779) of, *id.* 61.
- Inquisitors: sent from Europe (1560), I, pt. ii, 56; Dominicans impress the native with dread and overawe their own clergy who appeal to Rome against them, *id.* 60-61.
- Insane: number of, in Surat and Broach districts, II, 50, 370; in Kaira and Panch Mahāls, III, 27, 214; in Ahmadābād district, IV, 33; in Thāna district, XIII, 668; *see* Census Details.
- Inscribed stones: at Akshi and Chaul in Kolāba district, XI, 253, 272, 471.
- Inscriptions: of Goa Kādambas, I, pt. i, 172 note 3; of Naravarman, *id.* 173; of Madanavarman, *id.* 178, 203-204; at Bhinmāl, *id.* 471-488; in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 273, 274, 282, 283; in Kolāba district and Janjira state, XI, 253, 257, 266 and note 1, 291 and notes 3, 5 and 6, 295 and notes 1 and 4, 296 and notes 1 and 2, 298 and notes 1 and 2, 300 and note 1, 303 notes 1, 2 and 3, 304 notes 1 and 2, 331, 332 and note 1, 333, 334, 342, 356; in Thāna district, XIII, 407 note 1, 408, 409, 412, 413, 420, 424, 428, 437; XIV, 8, 9, 10, 13, 16 note 1, 21, 38-43, 48 notes 1 and 2, 55, 58, 103, 104, 105, 111, 112 and note 2, 115 note 3, 118, 119, 127, 146, 148, 166, 167, 169, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 177, 178, 179, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187 note 1, 188, 189, 196, 198, 206, 209, 210, 211, 212, 225 and note 2, 229, 286, 287, 288, 289, 291, 293, 303, 314, 319, 320, 324, 339, 350, 355, 356, 363, 372, 379, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391-394, 395, 396, 399 and note 2, 400, 401, 402, 418, 419; in Kānara district, XV, pt. ii, 75, 77, 78, 82, 84, 88, 93, 96, 97, 101, 106, 107, 115, 120, 121, 261-264, 265, 267-270, 276, 280 and note 1, 298 and note 3, 335, 348; in Nāsik district, XVI, 419, 424, 435, 436, 437 and note 1, 438 note 8, 445, 449 and note 4, 458, 461 and note 1, 504, 505, 507, 510, 517, 532, 535, 542, 630, 643, 660; in Poona district, on the Mutha Canal, XVIII, pt. ii, 20; on the Nira Canal, *id.* 23-24; on the Mātoba tank, *id.* 25-26; on the Shirsuphal tank, *id.* 27; on the Bhādalvādi tank,

- id.* 27; at Nāna pass (B. C. 90-A. D. 30), *id.* 212; Shatkarṇi (B. C. 90), *id.* 212 and note 1; other Buddhist (A. D. 100-200), *id.* 212-213; in Sholāpur district, XX, 275 note 2; in Belgaum district, XXI, 354, 356, 357-360, 367.
- Insectivora: order of animals, in Ratnāgiri district, X, 44.
- Insects: in Dhārwar district, XXII, 41-42.
- Inssores: family of birds in Ratnāgiri, X, 61-84; in Thāna district, XIII, 49.
- Instruction: all district volumes, *see* under district name.
- Insurance: in Ahmadābād district, IV, 65; in Cutch, V, 122; in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 207-208; in Kānara district, XV, pt. ii, 25; in Nāsik district, XVI, 115; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 299; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. ii, 105-106; in Dhārwar district, XXII, 322; in Kolhāpur state, XXIV, 192.
- Intercalary month: in a Hindu year, IX, pt. i, 349; why found necessary, XVIII, pt. i, 241 and note 1. *See* Adhika.
- Interest: rate of, in Dakhan, under the Andhra-brityās, I, pt. ii, 176; in Surat district, II, 202; in Broach district, *id.* 452; in Kaira and Panch Mahāls districts, III, 60, 237; in Ahmadābād district, IV, 71; in Cutch, V, 111; in Pālanpur, *id.* 297; in Mahi Kāntha, *id.* 374; in Rewa Kāntha, VI, 41; in Baroda territory, VII, 116, 127, 131-133, 420; in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 206; in Ratnāgiri district and Sāvantvādī state, X, 159, 429; in Kolāba district and Janjira state, XI, 104, 426; in Khāndesh district, XII, 195; in Thāna district, XIII, 309; in Kānara district, XV, pt. ii, 28, 29; in Nāsik district, XVI, 117; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 300-301; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. ii, 107-108; in Sātāra district, XIX, 183-184; in Sholāpur district, XX, 249; in Belgaum district, XXI, 294; in Dhārwar district, XXII, 326; in Bijāpur district, XXIII, 346-347; in Kolhāpur state, XXIV, 194; native system of calculating, in Gujarāt, entry in *Vijaj-Vahī*, IX, pt. i, 85-88.
- Interest Book: *See* Vijaj-Vahī.
- Inter-trappean Beds: in Bijāpur district, XXIII, 45; in Belgaum district, XXI, 30-31.
- Inthapatha-puri: Indraprastha, capital of Cambodia, I, pt. i, 499.
- Inundations: *see* Floods.
- Investments: forms of, in Surat district, II, 183, 184; in Broach district, *id.* 448, 449; in Kaira and Panch Mahāls district, III, 57, 236; in Ahmadābād district, IV, 67; in Cutch, V, 110; in Pālanpur, *id.* 297; in Mahi Kāntha, *id.* 373; in Baroda territory, VII, 112-115, 126-127; in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 200; in Ratnāgiri district, X, 156-159; in Sāvantvādī, *id.* 428; in Kolāba district, XI, 102-103; in Thāna district, XIII, 307; in Kānara district, XV, pt. ii, 25-28; in Nāsik district, XVI, 114, 115; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 296-297; in Sātāra district, XIX, 179-180; in Belgaum district, XXI, 291, 292; in Dhārwar district, XXII, 323-324; in Bijāpur district, XXIII, 344.
- Iomanes: the Yamuna, I, pt. i, 533.
- Iora: class of birds in Ratnāgiri district, X, 75.
- Ipomœa: *hederacea*, medicinal plant, XXV, 255; *pes-capræ*, sacred plant, *id.* 285-286; *reniformis*, *sepiaria*, famine-plants, *id.* 202; *turpethum*, medicinal plant, *id.* 255.
- Ippi: famine-plant found at Dhārwar, XXV, 201.
- Irān: *see* Persia.
- Ireninæ: family of birds in Ratnāgiri, X, 76 note 1.
- Iridæ: a species of food-plants, XXV, 177.
- Iridige: country, I, pt. ii, 282 note 5, 347 note 2; territory in the Konkans forming the Sāvantvādī state and the Ratnāgiri district, Mahāsaptama or the great seventh, one of the divisions of the seven Konkans, *id.* 372, 538.
- Irivabedanga, Irivabedangadeva, or Irivabedeng: Satyāśraya, I, pt. ii, 341 note 2, 426; *biruda* or title of the Western Chālukya king Satyāśraya, *id.* 414 note 1, 431, 432, 433, 434, 514, 537, 567.
- Irivabedang Mārasimha: chief of Manalur family, I, pt. ii, 437.
- Irva Nalambādhirāja: also called Ghatēya-Ankakara, Western Chālukya king Vikramāditya V's vassal, I, pt. ii, 333.
- Irmadi: *see* Immadi.
- Iron: in Kaira and Panch Mahāls, III, 15, 197; in Cutch, V, 19, 124; in Rewa Kāntha, VI, 11; smelting of, in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 90-91; in Ratnāgiri district, X, 29; export of, *id.* 175; at Mātherān, XIV, 241, 266; in Kānara district, XV, pt. i, 19; working of, in Sātāra district, XIX, 220-221; smelting, *id.* 28-29; in Belgaum district, XXI, 52-53; in Dhārwar district, XXII, 25; in Bijāpur district, XXIII, 51-53; in Kolhāpur state, XXIV, 18; smelting of, *id.* 18-19, 208; working of, in Sholāpur district, XX, 273.
- Iron clay: formation of, in Ratnāgiri district, X, 396; rock in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 12; *see* Laterite rock.
- Iron Flail: of the Puranic hero Krishna, legend of the, I, pt. i, 10 and note 2.
- Iron Pots: making of, in Poona district, XVIII, pt. ii, 206-207.
- Irrigation: all district volumes; *see* under district name.
- Irukudi: village in Miraj state, I, pt. ii, 255.
- Irumgola: town or province (?), power of, broken by the Hoysāla king Vishnuvardhana, I, pt. ii, 496.
- Isāji-nimaz: night prayer of the Khojās, IX, pt. ii, 49.
- Isapur: town near Lohogad in Poona district, fall of (1818), XVIII, pt. ii, 303; *see* also XI, 156.
- Isbahāni: Al, famous Hafiz and historian, IX, pt. ii, 68 note 1.
- Ishā: night prayer, IX, pt. ii, 126 note 3.
- Israk: prayer following the morning prayer, IX, pt. ii, 126 note 3.
- Ishvar Bārot: Chāran poet, author of *Harirās*, IX, pt. i, 220.

- Islām : Mer converts to, I, pt. i, 141; spread of (1414), *id.* 236-237; precepts of, taught in Kambaya, *id.* 514, 530.
- Islāmābād : military post (1674) of the Mughals, in Mahi Kānthā, I, pt. i, 285; *see* Sīdra.
- Islāmābād : modern Kalyān, Musalmān remains at, I, pt. ii, 41.
- Islāmūgar : *see* Navanagar.
- Islāmpur, Ūran-Islāmpur : in Sātara district, lake, trade centre and town, XIX, 158, 215, 597-600.
- Islands : in Surat district, II, 9; in Broach district, *id.* 342, in Ahmadābād district, IV, 20; in Cutch, V, 13-14; in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 8, 66, 67; in Śāvantvādī state, X, 388, 389; in Thāna district, XIII, 2, 11.
- Ismāel : successor of Mirān Nizām Shāh, defeated and deposed by Burhān, Murtizā Nizām Shāh's brother (1590), I, pt. ii, 623.
- Ismāil : brother of Ibrāhīm Adil Shāh II, taken in battle and afterwards put to death (1596) by Hāmīd Khān, I, pt. ii, 648.
- Ismāil : Sidi, minister of the Bābis of Rādhanpur (1820), IX, pt. ii, 12.
- Ismāil : son of Muhammad, son of the sixth Shiāh *imām* Ja'far Sādiq; the last of the revealed *imāms* according to the Ismailians; IX, pt. ii, 47, 48; his dispute with his uncle about the succession to the *imāmate* (765); his supporters called Ismāilis, *id.* 30 note 1.
- Ismāil Adil Shāh : son and successor of Yusuf Adil Khān (1510), I, pt. ii, 641; defeats near Bijāpur the kings of Ahmadnagar, Golkonda and Berar, and takes Māhmūd Shāh Bahamāni II and his son Ahmad prisoners; marries his sister to Ahmad as previously settled, *id.* 641; tries to recover Raichur and Mudgal from the Vijayānagar *rāja*; his defeat with great loss, his death (1534), *id.* 642; *another account of*: second Bijāpur king (1510-1534), imprisoned by Kamāl Khān (1510), defeats Burhan Nizām of Ahmadnagar (1524), defeats him a second time (1531), XX, 279-281; *another account of*: his minority; threatened usurpation by the regent Kamāl Khān; death of Kamāl Khān; war with Ahmadnagar, Golkonda, Berar and Vijayānagar; Asad Khān appointed commander-in-chief, his character, XXIII, 410-413; *see also* X, 329.
- Ismā'īliān, Ismā'īlī : sect of Shiāhs, called after Ismāil, grandson of the sixth Shiāh *imām*, IX, pt. ii, 30 note 1; also known as Seveners (because they reckon seven *imāms*) and Ismā'īlians, *id.* 47; separation of, from the main body of Shiāhs (765), *id.* 30 note 1; power of, originated with the foundation of the Fatimī dynasty by Obeidullah (910), *id.* 47; Ismā'īliā doctrine first publicly taught at Mahdia (910), at Cairo (953-975), *id.* 48; rise of, in Persia from the beginning of the eleventh century; power of, established at Alamut (1072-1092), by Hassan Sabāh, missionary and political emissary of the Fatimites, *id.* 37; division of, into two parties (1094), Nazārians and Musta'lians, *id.* 30 note 1, 36; Hasan Sabah supports the Nazārian cause, and ceases to be a missionary (1094); the Nazārian form of the sect becomes supreme in Persia, *id.* 37; *see also* XIII, 223 note 2.
- Ismāil Muhammad : the collector of customs at Cambay in 1741, I, pt. i, 323.
- Ismi-Azām : great name, knowledge of, necessary in high magic, first possessed by the prophet Soleiman, IX, pt. ii, 143.
- Isnā-Asharis : division of Shiāhs, also known as Twelvers, believe in twelve *imāms*, IX, pt. ii, 47; supporters of Musī Kāzīm the seventh *imām*, *id.* 30 note 1.
- Ispandiyār : prince, son of Gushtasp, persuades the emperor of India to adopt fire-worship, IX, pt. ii, 183 note 4.
- Istakhire : Al, IX, pt. ii, 188 note 4.
- Istarer, *pl.* Istareru : a caste of silk-weavers and dyers, in Dhārwar district, XXII, 169-170.
- Istāv : rising rental, land tenure in Thāna district, XIII, 555, 561 note 7; leases granted by Ahmadnagar kings in Kolāba district, XI, 167.
- Istāva kauls : improvement leases in Ratnāgiri district, X, 157.
- Isvara, Isvarapotarāja, or Isvarapotavarman : Paramēśvaravarman I, Pallava king, I, pt. ii, 327, 329 note 5, 362; *see* Paramēśvaravarman I.
- Isvara : prince of the Sinda family, I, pt. ii, 476, 485, 577.
- Isvara : the Hindu god Śiva, I, pt. ii, 469; inscription at the temple of, at Tilawalli, *id.* 524 note 1; inscription at the temple of, at Chandadampur, *id.* 582 note 4.
- Isvaradatta : Kshatrapa ruler (230-250), coins of, I, pt. i, 51-52; ruler, *id.* 57, Abhira chief, comes from Sindh, gains a victory over the Kshatrapas, conquers the western coast and makes Trikuta his capital (249-250), I, pt. ii, 294.
- Isvarapotarāja : *see* Isvara.
- Isvarapotavarman : *see* Isvara.
- Isvarasena : Abhira king, I, pt. i, 52.
- Itgi : village in Kānara district, temple and fair at, XV, pt. ii, 316.
- Itimad Khān : regent (1560) in Cambay, VI, 218; *see also* IX, pt. ii, 10.
- Itola : village in Baroda territory, VII, 535.
- Itria Gadhala : taluka in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 452.
- Itsaka : famine plant, common in India, XXV, 206.
- Itsing : Chinese pilgrim; Bhartrihari's death in A. D. 650 according to, I, pt. ii, 408.
- Itvad : state in Rewa Kānthā, VI, 152.
- Ivatta : *see* Abivant.
- Ive or Ives : traveller, his mention of Bombay (1757), XIII, 499; surgeon on Admiral Watson's ship, his account of the capture of Gheria, I, pt. ii, 88, 89; his description of Angria's fleet (1755), X, 382.
- Ivory : East India Company's trade in (1736-1742), XXVI, pt. ii, 128-129.
- Ivory bracelets : manufacture of, in Ahmadābād district, IV, 139.
- Izāfat : land tenure in Thāna district, historical review of, XIII, 534, 539 and note 3, 540-544.
- Izāfa Taufer : extra cesses levied by Śāynur nawābs (1752), XXII, 443.

Izáfát Khots : revenue farmers in Kolába district and Janjira state, XI, 163, 453.

Izáráds : farmers of revenue in Baroda state, civil and criminal powers of, VII, 440-441.

Izeshne : see Yashna.

Izni : office in a brotherhood of beggars, IX, pt. ii, 19.

Izz-ud-din : name of a head *mulla* of Dáudi Bohorás (1817), IX, pt. ii, 31 note 4.

J

JÁAFAR : Shirázi *sayad*. See Ahmed Jáafar Shirázi.

Jaafar-Al-Mansur : Abbási Khalifáh (754-775), I, pt. i, 524.

Jaáfari Bohorá. See Bohorá.

Jaáfari Muthanna : Sáiyad, ancestor of the Bukharis, IX, pt. ii, 6 note 1 (1).

Jaáfari Sádik : sixth Shiáh *imám*, his death (765), dispute for the succession among his heirs, IX, pt. ii, 30 note 1, 47, 125 note 2.

Jab : food plant, grown in Gujarát and Dakhán, XXV, 189.

Jabalpur : district and town in Central Provinces, I, pt. ii, 176, 181, 410, 425, 527; Visaladeva retires to, for help, I, pt. i, 203.

Jabwa : state in Central India, *rája* of, shelters Captain Hutchinson, I, pt. i, 439.

Jaca, jack-tree : found in several districts, XXV, 172; see also XVIII, pt. i, 51; X, 37, 39.

Jacana : the pheasant-tailed, in Ratnágiri district, X, 93.

Jáchikadeva : king, copper-plate of, I, pt. i, 136.

Jack : see Jaca.

Jacob, Sir George LeGrand : Political Agent in Káthiáwar, VIII, 199, 308; Political Agent at Kolhápúr (1858), XXIV, 308.

Jacquemont : Victor, French traveller, his visit to Poona, description of Dakhán agriculturists (1832), XVIII, pt. ii, 64 note 5, 112; XVII, 306-307; XVIII, pt. iii, 423-424; died (1832), I, pt. ii, 130.

Jád, Jádar : a caste of weavers, in Kánara district XV, pt. i, 277; in Belgáum district, XXI, 138, 139.

Jádam : same as Yádava, I, pt. i, 139.

Jádar : see Jád.

Jádav : caste of Rájputís, peasant proprietors in Káthiáwar, VIII, 115, 267-271; see also IX, pt. i, 129.

Jádav Rána, Jádi Rána : Yádav chief of Sanjan (640), allows the Pársis to settle, XIII, 249, 421; I, pt. ii, 14; IX, pt. ii, 185.

Jádejá : Rájput ruling tribe, sway in Cutch, Káthiáwar, and other places; claim descent from Yádav stock; are believed to be immigrant Turks, IX, pt. i, 126, 446 note 4; their family deity Áshápuri, *id.* 136; peculiarity of practice of female infanticide among, explanation of practice, *id.* 141; see also I, pt. i, 137; Rájputís in Cutch, V, 57-65, 134; in Káthiáwar, VIII, 111-113.

Jádeja Court : a special court in Cutch, V, 188-203.

Jádhas : Yádavs of Devagiri or Daulat-ábád, I, pt. ii, 587.

Jádi Rána : see Jádav Rána.

Jádoji : son of Umábái Dábháde, I, pt. i, 314.

Jadvi : Bhil headman, VI, 32.

Jáfarábád : port in Káthiáwar, VIII, 240, 452; taken by the Sidis (1759), XI, 447.

Jagadala Purushottama : governor of the Taragale province under Singhana, I, pt. ii, 523.

Jagaddeva or Jag Dev : chief, general of Sidharája, I, pt. i, 172 and note 3.

Jagaddeva : Thribhuvanamalla, of the Santara family, feudatory of the Western Chálukya king Jagadekamalla II; I, pt. ii, 458 and note 2, 494; power of, destroyed by Vishnuvardhana, *id.* 495, 568.

Jagadekamalla : title assumed by some of the Chálukya kings of Kalyáni, I, pt. ii, 211; *biruda* of Jayasimha the Chálukya king, *id.* 213, 435; see also X, 193; *biruda* of Permaði I, I, pt. ii, 575.

Jagadekamalla II : I, pt. ii, 455 note 6; son and successor of the Western Chálukya king Someśvara III, *id.* 222 and note 3, 456 and note 2; his *biruda* or title and records of his reign; his feudatories and officials, *id.* 457 and notes 3 and 5, 458; Perma, *id.* 319 note 1, 459 note 3, 472.

Jagadekavira : *biruda* on title of the Ganga chief Márasimha, I, pt. ii, 305.

Jagalpet : village in Kánara district, XV, pt. ii, 316.

Jagannáth : called Puri, sacred to Buddha, place of pilgrimage in Orissa, IX, pt. i, 119, 157, 168, 225, 549.

Jagannáth Láldás : a rich Surat merchant, broker of the Company, becomes a Marátha commander (1738), II, 112 note 1.

Jagatjhambaka : world guardian, another name of Durlabha, Chálukya king, I, pt. i, 162.

Jagatsen : gives Shrimál to Gujarát Bráhmans, I, pt. i, 463.

Jagatsvámi : I, pt. i, 460, 463. See Jagsvámi.

Jagattunga : see Jagattunga, II.

Jagattang I : Ráshtrakúta king I, pt. ii, 210; see Govind III.

Jagattunga II : Ráshtrakúta king, son of Akálarvarsha Kris'na II, I, pt. ii, 202, 210, 414; Dr. Bhandárkar holds that he married but one princess of the Haihaya race, *id.* 203, 204 note 2; Dr. Fleet holds that he married two princesses of the Haihaya race, *id.* 296, 374 note 5, 414 note 5; died without ascending the throne, *id.* 202, 414 note 1; see also I, pt. i, 128, 130.

Jagattunga III : Ráshtrakúta prince, brother of Krishna III, I, pt. ii, 420, 422.

Jag Dev : see Jagaddeva.

Jageshvar : shrine and cistern of, I, pt. i, 453.

Jago : John de St., Portuguese apostate in the service of Sultán Bahádúr of Cambay (1536), I, pt. i, 350.

Jagpáráv : Phaltan chief, XIX, 231.

Jágrau : see Jagri.

Jagri : class of dancers in North Gujarát, IX, pt. i, 512 note 1.

Jágría : caste of tape-weavers in Cutch, V, 82.

- Jagsom : king of Káshmir, I, pt. i, 460, 461, 464 ; probably builder of the temple at Bhinmál, *id.* 460.
- Jag Swámi : or sun, temple of, at Bhinmál, IX, pt. i, 499 ; I, pt. i, 451, 456, 459, 463, 471.
- Jahángir : Mughal emperor (1605-1627), Portuguese treaty with (1614), I, pt. ii, 62 ; XIII, 454 ; visits Mandu in 1617 ; receives English ambassador Sir T. Roe at Mandu, I, pt. i, 361, 372-377 ; his visit to Ahmadábád (1617), V, 136 ; exerts to spread Islám (1618), IX, pt. ii, 5, 125 ; persecutes (1618) Ahmadábád Jains, *id.* 5 note 3 ; makes a grant of Ratnágiri near Navsári to Mulla Jamasp, IX, pt. ii, 197 note 2.
- Jahángir Khán : Bahamani general (1485), XVII, 357.
- Jaház : sailing vessel, in Thána district, XIII, 718.
- Jahez : wife's property among Musalmáns, goes with her own divorce, IX, pt. ii, 165 note 2.
- Jahla : son of Dáda, I, pt. ii, 237 ; Bhillama's general, *id.* 238, 239.
- Jahlana : author of *Suktimuktávali*, I, pt. ii, 245.
- Jái : a caste of bastard Bráhmans in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 57-58.
- Jaichand : *rāja* of Kanauj, takes to wife an Afghan woman who causes his death, IX, pt. ii, 39.
- Jaikadeva : Mehr king, his grant, I, pt. i, 87 ; another name of Jáchikadeva, *id.* 137 ; his grant at Morbi, *id.* 139 ; copper-plate of, *id.* 81.
- Jaikop : properly Jakshkop, I, pt. i, 454 and note 1 ; lake near Bhinmál, *id.* 455, 456-458, 471.
- Jail or jails : Portuguese, at Bassin, Chaul, and Daman, I, pt. ii, 52 ; in Bombay island, the Mapla Par used as (1687), transferred to Dongri Fort (1728-1769), temporarily removed to Moody's house (1739), removed to the Marine Yard (1769-1798), the Umar-khádi jail built (1804), XXVI, pt. iii, 608-611 ; all district volumes, *see* under district name.
- Jaimur : Arab rendering of Chaul, XI, 271.
- Jain, Jains : religion, IX, pt. i, 105-110, doctrines, daily life, customs, XXIV, 133-146 ; holidays, IX, pt. i, 113-115 ; places of pilgrimage, *id.* 550 ; temples, *id.* 110-113 ; temples in the Annigere province, I, pt. ii, 441 ; burnt by Chólás in the reign of Someśvara, I, *id.* 443 ; temples of the Gangávádi province restored by Gangarāja, *id.* 499-501 ; religion of the Hoysálas, *id.* 491 ; saints Párasnáth and Mahávir in Kolhápúr state, XXIV, 134 ; overthrow of, by Ekántada Rámayya, I, pt. ii, 406 note 5, 437 note 5, 483 ; persecution by the Lingáyats, *id.* 479, 482 ; of Ahmadábád, persecuted by emperor Jehángir (1618), IX, pt. ii, 5 note 3 ; at Cambay (1241), VI, 215 ; at Chaul (1584), XI, 278 note 5 ; a caste in Baroda state, VII, 67 ; in Bijápúr district, XXIII, 280-282 ; in Kolhápúr state, strength and distribution of, XXIV, 133 ; traders in Ratnágiri district, X, 119 ; in Sávantvádi, *id.* 413 ; in Sátára district, XIX, 58 ; in Dhárwár district, XXII, 116-119 ; in Belgaum district, XXI, 102, 103 ; goldsmiths in Khándesh district, XII, 72 ; tailors, *id.* 74 ; husbandmen in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 229-236 ; of the Digambara sect I, pt. ii, 191.
- Jainápúr : village in Bijápúr district, temples at, XXIII, 656-657.
- Jaina Purána : consecration of the, I, pt. ii, 201-202.
- Jainendrayákarana : work by Pujyapáda, a Jain teacher, I, pt. ii, 371.
- Jainism : under the Chálukyas, three kings of this dynasty favour it by repairs to temples and grant of villages ; it holds its sway in the Southern Marátha Country only, I, pt. ii, 191 ; under the Ráshtrakútas, *id.* 208 ; under the Chálukyas, *id.* 228, 406, 435 ; traces of, in Ratnágiri district, X, 119.
- Jain Shimpis : a class of tailors in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 99, 103.
- Jain Temples : in Belgaum city, XXI, 539-542.
- Jaiphal : oil-yielding plant, XXV, 214.
- Jaipur : identification of, with Naráyan, I, pt. i, 511 note 12, 520 ; conquest of, by Muhammad, son of Kásim, IX, pt. ii, 1 note 1.
- Jai Ráj : king referred to by historian Ufi, I, pt. i, 512.
- Jaishekar : Chávda king of Panchásar (A. D. 700), Gurjar lord, IX, pt. i, 488 note 3.
- Jaising : Aurangzeb's general, invades Bijápúr (1664), I, pt. ii, 652.
- Jaitapala : *see* Jaitugi I.
- Jaitasimha : *see* Jaitrasimha.
- Jaitrapála : *see* Jaitugi I.
- Jaitrapála : I, pt. ii, 244 ; *see* Jaitugi II.
- Jaitrasimha or Jaitasimha : minister of Bhillama, defeated at Lakkundi by Virá-Ballála II, I, pt. ii, 238, 502, 503, 520.
- Jaitugi I or Jaitrasimha : son and successor of Bhillama, the Devagiri-Yádava king (1191-1210), I, pt. ii, 238, 504, 519, 521 ; records of his time, his titles, epithets, officers, *id.* 503, 521 and note 1 ; kills king Rudra of the Tailangas and places his nephew on the throne, *id.* 239, 522 ; makes Bháskarachárya's son Lakshmidhara his chief *pandit*, *id.* 239, 526, 582 ; XV, pt. ii, 92 and note 1, 93.
- Jaitugi II or Jaitrapála : Devagiri-Yádava prince, son of Singhana, dies before his father, I, pt. ii, 519, 526, 244.
- Jajalladeva : I, pt. ii, 240, 525 and note 2 ; *see* Jajjalla.
- Jajjaka : minister of Akálavarsha Krishna, I, pt. i, 128.
- Jajjalla or Jajalladeva : king defeated by Singhana, I, pt. ii, 239, 525 and note 2 ; of the eastern branch of the Chedi dynasty, *id.* 240.
- Jakaladevi, Jákavva, Jákavve : daughter of Bhammaha and wife of Taila II, i, pt. ii, 425, 428 note 1.
- Jakhán : place of interest in Cutch, V, 223, 224.
- Jákhán : táluks in Káthiáwár, VIII, 453.
- Jakhanacharya : Kánarese architect, XV, pt. ii, 261 ; story of his temples, XXII, 390 and note 2, 650.
- Jakhinyádi : *see* Karád.

- Jakkaladevi : daughter of Tikka and wife of the Western Chálukya king Vikramāditya VI, i, pt. ii, 428, 448.
- Jakkalamádevi : see Jákáladevi.
- Jal : I, pt. i, 456 ; see Pilo.
- Jalál Khán : governor of Navalgund, brother-in-law of Alla-ud-din Bahamani II, raises the standard of revolt (1454) at Navalgund, I, pt. ii, 638.
- Jalálpor : sub-division of Surat, II, 281-284. *Town*, *id.* 298.
- Jalálpur : town in Káthiáwár, VIII, 453 ; see also I, pt. i, 534, 546.
- Jalál-ud-din : first Khilji emperor of Delhi, I, pt. ii, 530 ; treacherously murdered by Allá-ud-din, *id.* 531.
- Jalál-ud-din : Malíkhsháh, king of Persia (1074-1092) ; orders the preparation of a calendar, IX, pt. ii, 193 note 2.
- Jaláludin Akbar : emperor Akbar, IX, pt. ii, 10.
- Jalamangala : village in the Idigur district, I, pt. ii, 400.
- Jálandhar : demon, slain by Vishnu, IX, pt. i, 387 ; see Vranda.
- Jalankuhe : village, I, pt. ii, 386.
- Jalgaon : place of interest in Khándesh, cotton trade centre, XII, 451-452.
- Jalgaon : town in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 720.
- Jalgár : a caste of gold washers, in Dhárwár district, XXII, 22-24, 149-150.
- Jalhana : daughter of Arnorája, marries Kumárapála, I, pt. i, 185.
- Jalia : taluka in Káthiáwár, VIII, 453-454.
- Jalikond, Jálíkund : island in Kánara district, XV, pt. ii, 316 ; XV, pt. i, 3.
- Jahmandirs : water pavilions in Sátára city, XIX, 566.
- Jalmukhi : a poisonous shrub, XXV, 265.
- Jálu-Vasantgad : Sahyádrí spur in Sátára district, XIX, 6.
- Jám : title of the chiefs of Jádeja tribe, I, pt. i, 215 and note 2.
- Jamá : fixed sum of land revenue, I, pt. i, 212.
- Jámabandi : yearly rent settlement, XIII, 575.
- Jamadagni : sage, I, pt. ii, 282 note 5.
- Jamalgotá : medicinal and poisonous plant, found in the Indian Peninsula, XXV, 255, 269.
- Jamál Khán : a military officer of Ahmadnagar, defeats and executes Mirza Khán and his followers (1588), XVII, 377.
- Jamál Pathri : *sayad*, ancestor of Kádiri, *sayad* family in Gujarát, IX, pt. ii, 6 note 1 (2).
- Jamál-ud-din : Honávar chief (1342), XV, pt. ii, 92, 308.
- Jamasp : Persian priest ; visits Gujarát (1720) ; makes efforts to increase the knowledge of the Pársis in their sacred books ; leaves a copy of a Zend-Pehlevi *Vandídad* ; establishes centres of Zend-Pehlevi scholarships ; makes a present of the true Hom plant and Farvardin Yasht to Surat Pársis, IX, pt. ii, 193 note 2, 194 and note 1.
- Jamasp : *mulla*, priest of Navsári, visits Delhi (1619), receives a grant of Ratnágiri near Navsári from the emperor Jahángir, IX, pt. ii, 197 note 2.
- Jamáti : a class of Musalmáns in Ratnágiri district, X, 133 ; in Koláta district ; see Konkani.
- Jamát-kháná : assembly lodge of Khojáhs, IX, pt. ii, 45.
- Jamátkhána : Bohorás' meeting house in Poona city, XVIII, pt. iii, 334.
- Jamáwal : tribe in Cashmere, I, pt. i, 460, 464.
- Járab : rose apple-tree in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 46.
- Jamba : Bania minister of Vanarāja, I, pt. i, 152.
- Jámbavá : village, south of Baroda, I, pt. ii, 399.
- Jámblhi : feeder of the Kásári in Kolhápúr state, XXIV, 9.
- Jámblul, Jámbul : *Syzigium jambolanum*, wine produced from its fruit, XXV, 211 ; produces a dye, *id.* 245 ; a sacred plant, *id.* 279, 284, 291.
- Jámboti : hill and place of interest in Belgaum district, XXI, 7, 572-573.
- Jámbrug : village in Thána district, with a cave and temple, XIV, 9, 108-110 ; see also I, pt. ii, 9.
- Jámbu : a caste of Bráhmans from the Dakhan, IX, pt. i, 1, 10 ; in Thána district, XIII, 78 ; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 58. See Holyá.
- Jámbu : place of interest in Káthiáwár, VIII, 454.
- Jámbughoda : head-quarters of Nárúkot state in Panch Maháls, VI, 178.
- Jámbul : see Jámblul.
- Jámbulni : hills in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 4.
- Jámbumáli : river in ancient Gujarát, I, pt. i, 160.
- Jambusar : sub-division of Broach district, II, 535-536 ; town, *id.* 563-564 ; I, pt. i, 10 ; I, pt. ii, 359 and note 5 ; Bráhmans of, mentioned as grantees, I, pt. i, 111 ; attacked and plundered by Mominkhán (1755), *id.* 339.
- Jámbutke : village in Násik district, XVI, 445.
- Jambuváda, Jambuvávika : a village near Baroda, I, pt. i, 125.
- Jambuvávika, Jambva : stream in Baroda territory, VII, 14 ; I, pt. ii, 399.
- Jámda : water works in Khándesh district, XII, 140, 141.
- Jámdagni : Hindu sage I, pt. i, 461.
- James : Commodore Sir Henry, his naval fight with Tuláji Angria near Gheria (1755), XI, 152 ; takes the forts of Suvarnadurg and Bánkot in Ratnágiri district (1757), XIII, 497 ; see also I, pt. ii, 90.
- Jámi-ul-Hikáyát : work of Muhammad Ufi, I, pt. i, 512 and note 5.
- Jamkhandi : southern Marátha state, description, production, people, agriculture, capital, trade, justice, finance, health, instruction, places, XXIV, 386-388 ; *Town*, details, trade, centre, temple and fair at, *id.* 388.
- Jámkhed : sub-division of Ahmadnagar district, its survey, XVII, 524-528 ; its area, aspect, hills, soils, climate, rainfall, cultivation, crops,

- people, roads, trade and crafts, *id.* 593-597 ; *Town, id.* 720.
- Jamman Jati**: Hindu-Musa'mán saint of Northern India, IX, pt. ii, 17.
- Jamna**: the river Yamuna, I, pt. i, 518 ; is held sacred, IX, pt. i, pp. 350, 550.
- Jamnábái**, Her Highness: wife of His Highness Khandarav Gaikvár, retires to Poona (1871), returns to Baroda (1875), VII, 279, 285.
- Jamnagar**: *see* Navanagar.
- Jánnar**: sub-division in Khándesh district, its boundaries, area, aspect, climate, water, soil, holdings, history, survey details, survey results, stock, crops, people, XII, 2, 375-379 ; *Town, id.* 452.
- Jampal, jempal, jepal**: medicinal and poisonous plant, XXV, 255, 269.
- Jáms**: Gujarát chiefs, I, pt. i, 139.
- Jamsetji Bund**: near Poona city, XVIII, pt. iii, 374.
- Jamsetji Jijibhai**: Lady, builds Máhim causeway, XIII, 323 ; XIV, 21-22.
- Jamshed**: Behedin, Persian layman, arrives in Gujarát (1736), brings to the notice of the Surat Pársis the wrong reckoning of the year, IX, pt. ii, 193 note 2.
- Jamshed**: third king of the Peshdádian dynasty, new year's day fixed by, IX, pt. ii, 219.
- Jamshed Kekobád**: priest, writes in Persian verse an account of the Sarat Pársis (1711), IX, pt. ii, 196 note 3.
- Jamshedi Naoroz**: leading high day ; Jamshedi's New Day, IX, pt. ii, 219.
- Jám Sihta**: Samma chief of Little Catch, I, pt. i, 518.
- Janábái**: Vithoba's devotee, XX, 465.
- Janái**: Hindu village goddess, XVIII, pt. i, 290.
- Janamejaya**: Gotamiputra compared to, I, pt. ii, 149.
- Jananáthapura**: modern Malingi, burnt by Vishnuvardhana, I, pt. ii, 497.
- Janárdana**: son of Gangádhara, teaches Singhana the art of managing elephants, I, pt. ii, 239, 245.
- Janárdana**: title of Hindu god Vishnu, I, pt. ii, 507.
- Janásraya**: grant of, I, pt. i, 56.
- Janavallabha**: *biruda* or title of Govinda III, I, pt. ii, 394.
- Janáwal, Janwal, Junáwal**: Chunvál or Virangam, notice of, by Al Idrisi, I, pt. i, 509, 513.
- Janázah**: bier, IX, pt. ii, 168 note 6 ; title of the hymn written by Imámsháh of Pirana, *id.* 40.
- Jandur**: Ránder town, mention of, by Al Idrisi, I, pt. i, 509 note 4, 520.
- Jang**: Bhavád, or shepherd wedding, account of, held at Khedsara (April 1895), fixing of day for, IX, pt. i, 270 ; cutting of branches and stem of Khijaro tree for marriage post ; images in post, *id.* 270-272 ; setting up of post, *id.* 272-273 ; arrival of guests, preparations for three feasts, *id.* 273 ; selection of leading bride and bridegroom for wedding, *id.* 273-274 ; first feast, *id.* 274-275 ; second feast, *id.* 275-278 ; third feast, *id.* 278 ; Pavaiyá's play of *Kalas Bharna*, *id.* 279-280 ; wedding of senior bridegroom, *id.* 281-283 ; of other bridegrooms, *id.* 283 ; absorption or *nirvāna* of pillar, *id.* 284-285.
- Jangam**: Lingáyat priests, I, pt. ii, 479, 481, 226 ; IX, pt. i, 544 ; in Ratnágiri district, X, 131, 141 ; in Sávantvádi, *id.* 413 ; in Kolába, district, XI, 74, 412 ; in Thána district, XIII, 197 ; in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 175, 177 ; in Násik district, XVI, 74 ; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 454-455 ; in Sátára district, XIX, 59, 118-119 ; in Sholápur district, XX, 184-185 ; in Dhárvár district, XXII, 108-115 ; in Bijápur district, XXIII, 220-221.
- Jangamesvara**: Hindu god, I, pt. ii, 480.
- Jaughí**: port in the Gulf of Cambay, VIII, 454.
- Jangira**: *see* Janjira.
- Janqli Jaygad**: fort in Sátára district, XIX, 5, 469.
- Janjira**: state in Kolábá district, description, boundaries, sub-divisions, aspect, rivers, creeks, geology, climate, XI, 401-403 ; minerals, forests, domestic animals, wild animals, snakes, birds, fish, *id.* 404-408 ; census details, Hindus, Musalmáns, Beni-Isráels, village communities, movements, *id.* 409-423 ; agricultural population, irrigation crops, bad years, *id.* 424-425 ; interest, currency, money-lenders, mortgages, wages, prices, *id.* 426-427 ; roads, post offices, ferries, vessels, steamers, trade centres, markets, fairs, shopmen, carriers, imports, exports, crafts, *id.* 428-431 ; history, *id.* 432-451 ; land, justice, revenue, instruction, health, *id.* 452-460. *Town, id.* 460-467 ; fort, *id.* 462-464 ; identified with Puri, I, pt. i, 107 ; island, *id.* 207 note 1 ; fort, residence of Sidi admirals of Bijápur, *id.* 285, 546 ; identified with Ptolemy's Zizerus, XIII, 410 note 6 ; another account of: Arabic name for rocky island, its occupation by Abyssinians, I, pt. ii, 34 ; capital of the Sidis, laid siege to by Shiváji every year from 1661 to 1678, *id.* 68, 69 ; put under the protection of the Mughals, *id.* 69, 70, 71 ; laid siege to by Sambháji (1682), *id.* 77 ; proposal to establish an English factory at (1668), *id.* 121.
- Janjiras**: island forts, I, pt. ii, 75.
- Jankojiráo Sindia**: adopted son of Báizábái, widow of Dowlatrav Sindia, I, pt. i, 437.
- Janmáksbar, Janmotri**: birth paper, IX, pt. i, 27.
- Janmaranahalli**: village, original site of Sávanur, I, pt. ii, 666.
- Jannasvámin**: Bráhma grantee, I, pt. ii, 191.
- Jánoji Bhonsle**: Berár ruler, confirmed in his father's position (1753), XVIII, pt. ii, 247 ; his hostility to Peshwa Mádbavráo (1769), *id.* 253 ; partisan of Rághoba, I, pt. i, 399 ; ravages the country round Poona and makes peace with the Peshwa, I, pt. ii, 603.
- Jánoji Nimbálkar**: Karmála chief (1752), XX, 291, 412.
- Ján Sáheb**: great Urdu poet, author of the *Rekhtah Zabán*, IX, pt. ii, 130 note 2.
- Janwal**: *see* Janáwal.
- Japal erundi**: oil-yielding plant, XXV, 221.

- Japundi : see Jasvand.
 Jára : place of interest in Cutch, V, 144, 224.
 Jarasht : part of the *Zend Avesta*, IX, pt. ii, 211 note 2 (14).
 Jariya : goldsmiths, origin of, I, pt. i, 464.
 Jarod : sub-division in Baroda territory, VII, 536-537.
 Jasadri : a caste of palm-juice drawers in Thána district, XIII, 116; see Agri.
 Jasans : monthly feasts, names of, observances during, IX, pt. ii, 216-217.
 Jásar : hill in Pálanpur state, V, 281-282.
 Jasdan : state in Káthiáwár, VIII, 455-456; Kshatrapa inscription at, I, pt. i, 43.
 Jasminum : *latifolium* and *sambae*, sweet-scented oil produced from, XXV, 223.
 Jasques or Jask : in the Persian Gulf, IX, pt. ii, 192 note 4.
 Jasvand : flowering plant, sacred to Gaṇpati, XXV, 289, 285, 279.
 Jasantráo Holkar : succeeds to power at Indore, ravages Khándesh, occupies Poona, his treaty with the British (1806), XII, 253.
 Jasantingsh, Jasantingsh Ráthor : Mahárája, viceroy of Málwa (1657), thirty-second viceroy of Gujarát (1659-1662), I, pt. i, 282; sent from Gujarát by Aurangzeb to join prince Muázam against Shiváji in the Dakhan (1662), *id.* 283, 387, XVIII, pt. ii, 230-231; thirty-fifth viceroy of Gujarát (1671-1674), sent to Kábul (1674), I, pt. i, 285.
 Jat : warlike tribe in the Punjáb, Sind and, Rájputána, claim to be Yádavs, IX, pt. i, 441; rise of the tribe, *id.* 452, 453 and note 3, 454 and note 2, 464, 465; a caste of cultivators, I, pt. i, 451; persecution of, by Bráhmanist Chách (642), *id.* 498; a Musalmán sub-division in Cutch, V, 97; cattle dealers in Káthiáwár, VIII, 167; in Khándesh district, XII, 70; in Násik district, XVI, 59; a class of Musalmáns in Bijápur district, XXIII, 297.
 Jata Chola : lineage, I, pt. ii, 580.
 Játakas : Buddhist birth-stories, XIV, 145.
 Jatars : sacrifices performed by Bhils, IX, pt. i, 306-307.
 Játavarman : Pándya king, takes Srirangam from Someśvara, I, pt. ii, 508.
 Jath : state in Sátára district, its history, XIX, 2, 622-624.
 Jatha : earliest known land tenure in Poona district, XVIII, pt. ii, 313-317.
 Jati : a caste of Jain ascetics in Káthiáwár, VIII, 156.
 Játiga I : founder of the Kolhápúr or Karád-Siláhara dynasty, I, pt. ii, 254, 545, 546.
 Játiga II : fourth Kolhápúr or Karád-Siláhara prince, I, pt. ii, 254, 545, 546.
 Jatinga Rámesvara : hill in Chitaldurg district, record at, I, pt. ii, 443; inscription at, *id.* 454.
 Jatiyas : tanners in Bhinmál, I, pt. i, 451.
 Játikarma : birth-rite, the sixth of the Vedic rites, IX, pt. i, 31 note 3; performance of, during girding ceremony, *id.* 37.
 Játmalí : pass in Násik district, XVI, 129.
 Ját Márvádi : a class of cultivators in Khánlesh district, XII, 61.
 Jatropa : *curcas*, oil-yielding, dye, medicinal and poisonous plant, XXV, 221, 248, 255, 269; *manihot*, *multifida*, poisonous plants, *id.* 269, 270.
 Jatvár, Jatwár : tract of country in Káthiáwár, VIII, 4, see also I, pt. i, 208 and note 3.
 Jaudheja : corruption of Yaudheya, and corrupted into Jadeja, I, pt. i, 137.
 Jaugad : in Madras, rock inscription at, I, pt. ii, 142.
 Jaulia : story of the peak in Khándesh district, XII, 12 note 2.
 Jaundice : see Kamlo.
 Jaundri, jowári : food-plant, XXV, 186.
 Jáuvla : see Javla.
 Jauzhans : *yoganas*, I, pt. i, 525.
 Jáva : island, early Hindu settlements in, I, pt. i, 489; traditions of expeditions by sea to, *id.* 490, 491 note 5, 492; mention of Gandhára and Láta in the legends of, *id.* 497; emigration to, of refugees from the defeats of Prabhákaravardhana and Shriharsha of Magadha (600-642), *id.* 497; appearance and condition of Hindu settlers in, *id.* 498; introduction of Bráhman and Buddhist details into literature and architecture of, IX, pt. i, 441; Hindu king of, *id.* 451; its trade with Thána coast (500-1810), XIII, 420, 429, 470, 520.
 Jávada : corruption of Chávada, I, pt. i, 150.
 Jával : a Bráhman sub-division in Ratnágiri district, X, 117; landholders, *id.* 138; in Kolába district, XI, 44; in Thána district, XIII, 79; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 166-167.
 Javanike Náráyana : I, pt. ii, 509. See Pernu-máledava.
 Jávda : place of interest, in Khándesh district, XII, 452.
 Jávji : Koli chief in Peshwa's service, revolts, restored to rank (1760), XVII, 404-406.
 Javla : or Javala, family name of great Toramána and Mirakula, IX, pt. i, 459; leading stock name, of sixth century White Hunas, *id.* 438; see also I, pt. i, 146, 465.
 Javlá : a caste of Shenvi Bráhmans, traditional origin of, IX, pt. i, 438; sub-division of Punjáb Gujars, *id.* 490.
 Javli : sub-division of Sátára district, its area, aspect, climate, agriculture and people, XIX, 423-425; survey of, *id.* 369-372; village, history of, *id.* 469-470; origin of its chiefs, *id.* 230-231; captured and its chief murdered by Shiváji (1653), *id.* 233, XVIII, pt. ii, 227.
 Javus : fodder-plant, XXV, 278.
 Jawán Mard Khán Bábi : his unsuccessful attempt on Idar and negotiations with the Maráthás, I, pt. i, 315; proclaims himself deputy viceroy of Gujarát, *id.* 326; assumes charge of the city of Ahmadábád and persuades the troops to release Fidá-ud-din, drives the viceroy to Cambay and invites Abdal Aziz Khán of Junnar, *id.* 327, 328; reconciles himself with his brother Saifdar Khán Bábi of Rádhapur and imprisons Fakhr-ud-dauláh and his family, *id.* 329; appoints Janárdanpant in place of Rangoji,

- id.* 331; enters into negotiations with Balá-jiráv Peshwa (1750), *id.* 334; joins the Maráthás against Momin Khán, *id.* 340, 342, 345.
- Jawhár: state in Tháná district, its description, area, water, climate, products, population, agriculture, trade, history, administration, revenue, instruction, and health, XIII, 698-709; ruled by a Hindu chief (1341), *id.* 440; genealogical table of its chiefs, *id.* 706; *Town*, *id.* 709-710; recognition of the dynasty of (1341), I, pt. ii, 30; Koli state rises into importance, XVII, 354; I, pt. ii, 67; most of its possessions taken by the Maráthás, *id.* 86; its *rāja* confirmed (1782), *id.* 106.
- Jawla: *see* Jháwla.
- Jay: pass in Násik district, XVI, 130.
- Jayabbe: younger sister of Nitimárga of the Ganga family and mother of the Pallava king Mahendrādhirāja (930-940), I, pt. ii, 332.
- Jayabhata I: Gurjjara king (605-620), I, pt. i, 114, 115; *see also* I, pt. ii, 313 note 4.
- Jayabhata II: Gurjjara chief of Nándod, helps Valabhis, I, pt. i, 85; (650-675), *id.* 116.
- Jayabhata III: Gurjjara king of Nándod, his copper-plates, I, pt. i, 56, 108; (706-734), *id.* 114, 116; his grants, *id.* 117; deprived of his dominions by Dantidurga, *id.* 122; Gurjjara king, his grants, I, pt. ii, 314; vassal of the Kalachuri king Buddha, *id.* 315; subdues the king of Valabhi (736), *id.* 316, 375 note 3.
- Jayab Mukne: founder of the Jawhár family, I, pt. ii, 30.
- Jayadaman: son of Saka Chashtana, founder of Káthiáwár Kshatrapas (A. D. 140-143); becomes Hindu, IX, pt. i, 442; defeated by Gotamiputra, I, pt. ii, 161, 170; coins of, I, pt. i, 33-34.
- Jayadeva: permits Pársis to settle in India, I, pt. ii, 8.
- Jayadeva-pandita: Bráhmaṇ grantee, son of Rámadevachárya of Mulasamgha, I, pt. ii, 373.
- Jayadhavalá: important work on the philosophy of the Digambara Jainas, I, pt. ii, 200.
- Jayadhavalatiká: Jain work (837), mentions Amoghavarsha and Jinasena, I, pt. ii, 407 note 5.
- Jayáditya: the sun-god, I, pt. ii, 404; present of a village named Thurnávi in Kotipur near Broach to the temple of, I, pt. i, 126.
- Jayaduttaramga: *biruda* or title of Satyavakya-Kongunivarma-Permanadi-Butuga, I, pt. ii, 304.
- Jayagad: *see* Jaygad.
- Jayakarna: Western Chálukya prince, I, pt. ii, 449; son of Vikramáditya VI, *id.* 455, 554.
- Jayakesin: of the Manalur family (1038-39), feudatory of the Western Chálukya king Jayasimha II, I, pt. ii, 437.
- Jayakesin I, Jayakesi I: Kadamba king of Chaudrapura, son of Shasthadeva; marries his daughter to Karna, burns himself on the funeral pyre, I, pt. i, 170 and note 5; *another account*: I, pt. ii, 309; Goa Kádamba prince (1052-53) and feudatory of the Western Chálukya king Someśvara I, *id.* 439, 565; brings presents to Vikramáditya VI, *id.* 216, 444; seizes a part of the Konkan from the Siláháras and makes Goa his capital, *id.* 216, 543, 567, 568.
- Jayakesin II: Goa Kádamba king, I, pt. i, 172 note 3; his reign (1119-1125), I, pt. ii, 449, 565, 568; feudatory of Vikramáditya VI, *id.* 452, 456, 458 note 2; holds the whole Konkan, *id.* 544; encroaches on the territory of the North Konkan Siláháras, *id.* 548, 568; attempts to overthrow the Chálukya supremacy, is defeated and put to flight by Achugi II and Permádi I; marries Mailaladevi, daughter of Virkamáditya VI, *id.* 569; is defeated by Hoysála Vishnuvardhana, *id.* 496, 569; *see also* XV, pt. ii, 82 note 3, 88.
- Jayakesin III: Goa Kádamba king (1187-1211), I, pt. ii, 486, 565; his gold coin, *id.* 566, 570; the Goa Kádambas lose Venugráma under, *id.* 571.
- Jayanátha: of Uchchakalpa, feudatory prince, I, pt. ii, 293.
- Jayant: traditional Kádamba founder of Goa (978), XV, pt. ii, 82; I, pt. ii, 286 note 2, 566.
- Jayantapála: Vastupála's son, raises a shrine over the ashes of his father (1237), I, pt. i, 202.
- Jayantasimha: Chálukya noble (1224), I, pt. i, 196.
- Jayanti, Jayantipur: town, one of the names of Banavási, I, pt. ii, 278 note 2, 461, 560; viceroy of, *id.* 175.
- Jayanti: sacred stream, tributary of the Panchganga, in Kolhápúr state, XXIV, 10.
- Jayantidevi: goddess, temple of, built by Karna (1064-1094) at Asával, I, pt. i, 170.
- Jayanti Madhukeshvara: family god of the Hángal Kádambas, I, pt. ii, 560.
- Jayantipura: *see* Jayanti.
- Jayapatra: certificate of success, I, pt. ii, 483.
- Jayaśekhara: Chávada king of Panchásar (696), killed by Bhuvada, I, pt. i, 150, 156.
- Jayasimha: I, pt. ii, 559; *see* Jayavarman II.
- Jayasimha I, Jayasimha: Western Chálukya king of Bídámi (500), I, pt. ii, 178, 181, 185, 296, 335 note 1; conquers the Ráshtrakúta king Indra and restores the power of the Chálukyas, *id.* 181, 339, 340, 342, 343; I, pt. i, 120; identification of, I, pt. ii, 360 note 3, 385.
- Jayasimha II, Jayasimha: brother and successor of Vikramáditya V the Western Chálukya king (669-680), I, pt. i, 111, 117; I, pt. ii, 229, 213-214, 222, 234, 333, 339, 341 note 2, 428 note 4; his *biruda* and records of his time, *id.* 278 note 1, 435; marries his daughter to Bhíllama III, his great general, *id.* 234, 435, 514; breaks the confederacy of Málava and subdues the Cheras and Cholas, *id.* 213-214, 436; his feudatories and officials, *id.* 436, 437 note 5, 438, 515, 553, 563, 567, 577.
- Jayasimha III, Jayasimha: son of Someśvara I, the Western Chálukya king (1072), XXIV, 219, I, pt. ii, 333, 349; governor of Tardavadi in the reign of his father, *id.* 367, 428 note 4, 438, 440, 441, 443, 444; appointed viceroy of Banavási by the Western Chálukya king

- Vikramāditya VI, *id.* 217, 445, 449, 452; his full designation, *id.* 453; his rebellion and dismissal, *id.* 454; Miraj inscription of, *id.* 282 note 3.
- Jayasimha IV: Chalukya prince, governs Banvāsi (1079-1081), XV, pt. ii, 88.
- Jayasimhavarman: third son of Kirtivarman I, the Chālukya king, I, pt. ii, 349.
- Jayasimhavarman or Jayasimhavarman: Dharāśraya (A.D. 666-693), younger brother of Vikramāditya Satyāśraya I; drives out the Gōrjjars and founds the Chālukya power in Lāta (South Gujarāt), I, pt. i, 107, 108, 110; I, pt. ii, 186-187; feudatory of the Chālukyas, *id.* 357, 364 and note 4, 370, 374, 376.
- Jayāsraya: succeeds Jayasimha as king of Southern Gujarāt, I, pt. ii, 187, 374. *See* Mangalarasa.
- Jayasraya: *biruda* or title of Nāgavardhana Tribhuvanaśraya, I, pt. ii, 357.
- Jaychand: son of the Shrimāl king Deval, is converted to Jain faith by Ratansuri, IX, pt. i, 97.
- Jaygad: port in Ratnāgiri district, exports and imports of, X, 184; town and fort, *id.* 340-341; identification of, *id.* 340 note 3; fort rebuilt by Shivāji, I, pt. ii, 68, 75; mention of, *id.* 2, 39, 74, 75.
- Jaykeshi II: *see* Jayakesin II.
- Jaykheda: village in Nāsik district, XVI, 445; survey introduced in, *id.* 253-257.
- Jayphal: wild nutmeg, in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 46.
- Jayrām Sivant: regent at Sivantvādi (1737-1753), X, 441.
- Jayshikhri: king of Panchāsar in Pālanpur state (697), V, 345.
- Jaysing: Angria (1793-1796), his struggle for power, XI, 155-156, 260, 265.
- Jaysingh: *see* Jagadekamalla.
- Jaysinha: *see* Jayasimha.
- Jaytāpur: port in Ratnāgiri district, imports and exports of, X, 185; history, objects of interest, *id.* 341; burnt by the Sidis (1676), I, pt. ii, 71.
- Jaziah or jizia: capitation tax, I, pt. i, 213; imposition of, by Aurangzeb, *id.* 286; imposed (1684), XVIII, pt. ii, 238.
- Jazirah: Arabic term for island, IX, pt. ii, 1 note 1.
- Jē Ambe: war cry and Holi shout of Gujarāt, IX, pt. i, p. xxxv.
- Jednugur: identified with Jedda in the Sorab taluka, Shimoga district, Mysore, I, pt. ii, 369.
- Jehāndārshāh: Abul Fateh Muiz-ud-din, son and successor of Bahādūr Shāh I of Delhi (1712-1713), I, pt. i, 297.
- Jejuri: holy village in Poona district, Khandoba's temple, fairs, pilgrims, priests, trade and history of, XVIII, pt. iii, 132-139; Yasvantrāy Holkar's march towards (1801), XVIII, pt. ii, 281.
- Jempal or Jepāl: *see* Jampal.
- Jeran: island of, in the Persian Gulf, settlements of the Arabs in (1303); a great trading centre; taken by the Portuguese (1508), by the Persians and English (1622), IX, pt. ii, 183 note 3. *See* Ormuz, New.
- Jerbāj: horse disease, in Cutch, V, 209.
- Jerbāth: a cattle disease, in Cutch, V, 396.
- Jesa: leader of Khānt Kolis, helps emperor Muhammad Tughlāk (A.D. 1330) in his capture of Junāga, receives for Khānts grant of the hill of Girnār from the emperor, IX, pt. i, 240 and note 4.
- Jesalmir: town, its founder, IX, pt. i, 446 note 4; Mhers settle at, I, pt. i, 136; Jain temple at, *id.* 161 note 1.
- Jesar: state in Rewa Kāntha, VI, 150.
- Jesar: place of interest in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 456.
- Jesar and Turi: shrine of, at Anjār in Cutch, story of, V, 212-213.
- Jesuit monastery: at Chaul, XI, 294.
- Jesuits: their rise (1542), XIII, 460 note 7; established at Bassein and Bāndra (1548), *id.* 201; conversions by, *id.* 461, 462; their Church at Parel, and college at Bāndra (1674), *id.* 474, 476; their schools at Bāndra, XIV, 21; their college at Bāndra (1675), *id.* 22, 26, 32; their college destroyed (1722), *id.* 27; their connection with Bāndra, XIV, 21, 22, 26, 27, 32; with Bassein, *id.* 41, 42; with Thāna, *id.* 359; called Paulistines, I, pt. ii, 56; assist a dismissed English officer to capture Bombay (1667), *id.* 57; do the work of conversion, their jealousy of the Dominicans, *id.* 60; pursue a policy of concession and tyranny, *id.* 61.
- Jesus: mention of, by Ahmed, IX, pt. ii, 3 note 3.
- Jetalsar: village in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 457.
- Jethimal: division of Modh Brāhmans, wrestlers in Native states, IX, pt. i, 12.
- Jethvā: Rājput tribe, I, pt. i, 139; Porbandar chiefs, *id.* 135; foreign tribe, *id.* 139-140; identified with Jāts, *id.* 145; their movements and establishment at Porbandar; claim descent from Makardhvaj, son of Hanumān; are said to be Mers; derivation of name, IX, pt. i, 126-127; their family deity Vindhya-vāsini; festival of Rāv's procession to snake-temple; are sun-worshippers; are also *smarts*; worship the cow; their visit to local temple of Shiv and Shakti on high days, *id.* 136-137; in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 110, 278.
- Jetiga: sea spirit at Netrāni island, in Kānara district, XV, pt. ii, 336 note 2.
- Jetpur: place of interest in Mahi Kāntha, V, 437.
- Jetpur: sub-division of Chota Udepur state, in Rewa Kāntha, VI, 112.
- Jetpur: state and town in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 457, 458.
- Jetsur Khāchar: Kāthi chief of Jasdan, notorious free-booter, IX, pt. i, 254.
- Jetugi: Silāhāra ruler (1255), XIV, 402.
- Jeur: town in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 720.
- Jews: in Saimur, I, pt. i, 516; immigrants, "Introduction to the History of the Konkani," I, pt. ii, p. xii; of Cochin, *id.* 7; forbidden to exercise their religion within the towns, *id.*

- 60; pirates, *id.* 61; among early Arabs, IX, pt. ii, 1 note 1; at Bāndra, Bassein, Kalyān, Khalāpur, Panvel and Thāna, XIV, 16, 28, 113, 201, 294, 347, 354; in Nāsik district, XVI, 85; in Belgaum district, XXI, 229; in Kolhāpur state, XXIV, 152; in Poona district; *see* Bene-Israelis.
- Jews' Graveyard: in Poona city, XVIII, pt. iii, 374.
- Jeyar: village with a temple and fair, in Rewa Kāntha, VI, 161.
- Jhābugām: sub-division of Chota Udepur state in Rewa Kāntha, VI, 112.
- Jhadesvara: town-gate, Broach, I, pt. ii, 314.
- Jhād Jhādora: garden tax in Kolāba district, XI, 170 note 3.
- Jhagadia: sub-division of Rājpipla state in Rewa Kāntha, VI, 97.
- Jhahir Pir: *see* Zāhir Pir.
- Jhāi: village in Thāna district, XIV, 110.
- Jhāl: marriage ceremony among Khāndesh Kunbis, XII, 66.
- Jhālā: Rājput caste, confined to east Kāthiāwār; origin; derivation of name; name suggested to be Janvā stock title of White Huna leaders; first capital of the clan at Pārdi, next at Kuva, established at Halvad, removed to Dhrāngadra; their present chiefships, IX, pt. i, 127; their family deity Ādya Mātā, *id.* 136; *see* also I, pt. i, 139, 140, 206 note; in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 111, 281.
- Jhālābāpji: object of worship among Bhārvāds, IX, pt. i, 268.
- Jhālāvād: province established in Rājputāna by the Jhālā Rājputs of Kāthiāwār, I, pt. i, 140, 208 note 3.
- Jhālāvād, Jhālāvār: sub-division of Kāthiāwār, VIII, 3, 6; Rājputs of, defeated by Zafar Khān (1394), I, pt. i, 233 and note 3, 517.
- Jhālindar: ancient name of Jhālōr, I, pt. i, 229.
- Jhālōd: petty division of the Panch Mahāls, III, 301-302; *Town, id.* 316.
- Jhālōr: town, well-known fort and trade centre in Mārwar, IX, pt. i, 10, 71; *see* also I, pt. i, 229 and note 5, 449, 454.
- Jhālōra: sub-caste of Brāhmans, said to have come from Mārwar and Rājputāna, IX, pt. i, p. xi note 3, 2, 10; VāniāsMeshri, *id.* 71; in Cutch, V, 48, 51.
- Jhālōris: Muhammadan rulers of Pālanpur (1370-1854), V, 318; *see* also I, pt. i, 301.
- Jhamar: tāluka in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 459.
- Jhāmka: tāluka in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 458.
- Jhāmpdī: Hindu goddess, female spirit, IX, pt. i, 417.
- Jhāmpodar: tāluka in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 459.
- Jhān: dye-yielding plant, found in Sind and Cutch, XXV, 240; in Khāndesh district, XII, 25.
- Jhanda: a Pathān fakir, propitiated at marriage time among Modh Brāhmans in Cutch, V, 45 and note 4.
- Jhanjha: of the Rāshtrakūta lineage, his daughter married by the Yādava king Bhīlmal II, I, pt. ii, 425, 513.
- Jhanjha: fifth Thāna Silāhāra king (916), XIII, 422 note 1; rules at Chaul, and over Lār at the time of Al Masudi, *id.* 424, 435; *see* also I, pt. ii, 23, 232, 233, 539, 542 note 3; I, pt. i, 129, 516; XI, 271 and note 3.
- Jhānjhmer: place of interest in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 459.
- Jhānsa: custom of exacting debt by a threat, VIII, 326.
- Jhāra or Jharakar: a class of Musalmān dust-sifters in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 232; in Sātara district, XIX, 143; in Bijāpur district, XXIII, 299; in Belgaum district, XXI, 217; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 379.
- Jhāri Ghārkhadi: state in Khāndesh district, XII, 605.
- Jhārola: caste of traders in Rewa Kāntha, VI, 24.
- Jhaveri Nālehand: agent of the Baroda conspirators in the Kaira district (1857), I, pt. i, 442.
- Jhāvla: division of Panjāb Gujjars, I, pt. i, 146.
- Jhikādrī: place of interest in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 459.
- Jhinjhuwāda: town in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 459, 460; fort of, said to have been built by Siddharāja, I, pt. i, 180 note 2.
- Jholi: *see* Tythe-gathering Wallet.
- Jholikavihāra: cradle temple, built by Kumārāpāla at Dhandhuka, I, pt. i, 190.
- Jhorega: village in the Nāsik district; Hemadpanti temple at, XVI, 445.
- Jhujhārkhan: Sidi Gujarāt noble, kills Changizkhān, IX, pt. ii, 12.
- Jhunjhuna: Siddi's rattle, IX, pt. ii, 12 and note 2.
- Jijibāi: Shivāji's mother, XIV, 220; taken prisoner (1630), XVIII, pt. ii, 224; lives in Poona, *id.* 225; *see* also XVIII, pt. iii, 226.
- Jijibāi: widow of Sambhāji II of Kolhāpur (1712-1760) and regent (1760-1772) of Shivāji III (1760-1812), XXIV, 230-231.
- Jimutaketu: king of the Vidyādhara and father of Jimutavāhana, I, pt. ii, 253, 356.
- Jimutavāhan: mythical founder of the Silāhāras, XIII, 422 note 4, 424; son of Jimutaketu, king of the Vidyādhara and originator of the Silāhāras, I, pt. ii, 253; lineage, *id.* 439, 443, 450, 476, 523; legend about, *id.* 536 and note 2; lineage of, *id.* 548.
- Jin: Musalmān spirit, IX, pt. i, 417.
- Jina: image of, broken by Ekāntada Rāmayya, I, pt. ii, 482, 483.
- Jina Bhattāraka: shrine of, inside the Jain temple known as Sankha Jinālaya, I, pt. ii, 373.
- Jinadevi: goddess, *kuldevi* of Bhāti Gujjars, IX, pt. i, 483, 493.
- Jinaprabhasuri: Jain sage and writer (1300), I, pt. i, 6, 15, 78; author of the *Tirtha-Kalpa*, *id.* 176, 182 note 1; author of the *Nāsaka-Kalpa*, I, pt. ii, 512; *see* also XIV, 319.
- Jinasena: composer of the *Harivamsa Purāna* of the Jainas, I, pt. ii, 197; compiler of a part of the first half of the *Mahā Purāna*, *id.* 200, 394, 406, 407 and notes 4 and 5, 408.

- Jindāran: class of foreign Pathāns in Pālanpur state, hold lands under military tenure, IX, pt. ii, 8 note 3.
- Jinendra: I, pt. ii, 288; temple of, at Ādur in Dhārwar district, *id.* 377.
- Jinendrabuddhi: another name of Puṣyapāda, I, pt. ii, 373.
- Jingar: a caste of saddlers in Ratnāgiri district, X, 129; in Sāvāntvādī, *id.* 415, 418, 437; in Kolāba district, XI, 64; in Janjira state, *id.* 413; in Thāna district, XIII, 136; in Nāsik district, XVI, 52; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 103; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 339-343; in Dhārwar district, XXII, 151; in Bijāpur district, XXIII, 112-113; in Kolhāpur state, XXIV, 94; wood-workers in Kānara district, XV, pt. i, 266-268; in Belgaum district, XXI, 139, 140; in Sholāpur district, their origin, settlement, customs, etc., XX, 103-118; *see* Dhigvān.
- Jinji (Gingee): fort in Madras, taken by Shivaji (1676); siege of, by the Mughals under Zuhlikār Khān, I, pt. ii, 595.
- Jir: in Bijāpur district; *see* Gurav.
- Jiral Kamsali: state in Rewa Kāntha, VI, 145.
- Jirbātan: town, mentioned by Al Idrisi, between Ceylon and the mainland of India, I, pt. i, 509.
- Jire-Gavandi: class of masons, in Sholāpur district, XX, 94-97.
- Jire Padhār: hill, in Sātāra district, XIX, 11.
- Jirnanagara: I, pt. ii, 175; *see* Junnar.
- Jiti: *see* Jayanti.
- Jitpur: town in Gujarāt founded by Zafar Khān, battle of (1391), I, pt. i, 232 and note 2; fort at, built by Ahmed Shāh (1420), *id.* 238.
- Jitpur-Anantpura: reservoir at, built by Siddharāj, I, pt. i, 180 note 2.
- Jivadāman: sixth Kshatrapa (178), coins of, I, pt. i, 40-41.
- Jivau-Seth: minister (1764) of Cutch, V, 143, 144.
- Jivāt-khāna: insect room of a Jain *panjrapol*, V, 397.
- Jivdhan: fort and hill between Thāna and Poona districts, XIV, 98, 110; story of the goddess at, *id.* 382; *see* also XVIII, pt. i, 3, and XVIII, pt. iii, 139-140; its fall (1818), XVIII, pt. ii, 303.
- Jizia: *see* Jaziah.
- Jnanadeva, Jnāneśvara: Marāṭha saint, writer of a Marāṭhi commentary on the *Bhagavadgītā* (1290-1291), worshipped at Alandi in the Poona district, I, pt. ii, 249, 250 and note 1, 530; XVIII, pt. iii, 102, 103, 104; *see* Dayaneshvar.
- Joar, jondla: *see* Jaundri.
- Jodhpur: town in Rājputāna, I, pt. i, 463.
- Jodhpur: town in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 461.
- Jodi-Basavanapura: inscription at, I, pt. ii, 508.
- Jodiya: fort and port in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 24, 239, 461.
- Jog: river in Ratnāgiri district, X, 11, 99.
- Jogadeva: Singhana's officer (1222), I, pt. ii, 523.
- Jogama: Kalachurya king, I, pt. ii, 225, 468, 469, 470, 471.
- Jogamarāna or Jogamarasa: of the Suryavamsa, I, pt. ii, 448.
- Joger, *pl.* jogeru: a class of beggars in Bijāpur district, XXIII, 194-196; in Dhārwar district, XXII, 208-209.
- Jogeshvari: cave in Sāsette island, XIV, 10, 51, 110-112, 136, 162; *see* also, I, pt. ii, 9.
- Jogi: a caste of wandering beggars in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 159; in Ratnāgiri, X, 131; in Kolāba district, XI, 74; in Kānara district, XV, pt. i, 351-353; in Nāsik district, XVI, 74; ascetics, inhabit Kānheri caves, I, pt. ii, 13; as soldiers (1503-1509), XIV, 135 note 10; story of, at Mandapeshvar in Thāna district, *id.* 226-227.
- Jogigudd: hill in Belgaum district, XXI, 6, 573.
- Jog Svāmi: Yaksh of Parihar Rājput tribes, comes to Bhinnāl, I, pt. i, 465.
- Jogtia: a class of beggars in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 455.
- Johāri: a caste of jewellers in Kolāba district, XI, 47, 48; in Thāna district, XIII, 198; in Nāsik district, XVI, 55; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 455-456; in Sholāpur district, XX, 185-186.
- Joher Pir: Musalmān saint venerated by Poona Halālkhors, story of his life, XVIII, pt. i, 437.
- John de Nueva: Portuguese admiral, his visit to Anjidiv (1501), XV, pt. ii, 254.
- John of Monte Corvius: missionary sent to India and China by the Pope (1292), XIII, 433, 727.
- Joshi: *see* Joshi.
- Jokharis: leechmen, IX, pt. ii, 84.
- Jokideva: I, pt. ii, 559; *see* Chokideva.
- Jolā: old province included in Dhārwar district, I, pt. ii, 211.
- Joma: *see* Joyideva I.
- Jomma: *see* Joyideva I.
- Jonesia Asoca: sacred plant XXV, 285.
- Jordanus: Franciscan friar, his visit to Thāna and description of Sopāra (1322), XIV, 321-322, 356; his account of Pārsis in Thāna, IX, pt. ii, 189 note 1; XIII, 251; Thāna under the Delhi emperors, *id.* 439; his mention of Bhatkul in Kānara district, XV, pt. ii, 49, 271.
- Joripori: presentation, literal meaning of, IX, pt. ii, 230.
- Josaphat: legend of Barlaam and, XIV, 151 and note 1.
- Joshi: a caste of beggars in Kolāba district, XI, 74; fortune-tellers, in Thāna district, XIII, 198; in Nāsik district, XVI, 74; in Sātāra district, XIX, 119; in Belgaum district, XXI, 184, 185.
- Joshi: sub-caste of Brahmans in Kānara district, XV, pt. i, 133; astrologer, prepares *janmotri*, his other duties, IX, pt. i, 27-28.
- Jotiba's hill: in Kolhāpur state, XXIV, 20; position, temples, holy pools and fairs at, *id.* 299, 300.
- Jovideva: *see* Joyideva II.
- Jow: *see* Jab.

- Joyideva I : of the Gutta family (1181), I, pt. ii, 489; son of Vira-Vikramāditya I, *id.* 579; feudatory of the Kālachurya king Ahavamalla, *id.* 581, 582, 583.
- Joyideva II : of the Gutta family (1238), Singhana's feudatory, I, pt. ii, 524; son of Vira-Vikramāditya II, *id.* 579, 583.
- Joyideva III : Gutta prince, son of Vikramāditya III, I, pt. ii, 579, 584.
- Juán-Juán : a tribe of Eastern Tártars, IX, pt. i, 471; called Jue-Jue or Avárs, *id.* 455, 461, 469; sink their own name and continue the honoured title of Kushán, *id.* 462; invaders of India from the north, *id.* 469; their movements, driven by the Turks from Central China (A.D. 350), passed north and drove the Kedaras out of Balkh (A.D. 380), attacked Persians and were worsted by Behrám Gohr, *id.* 456, 471, 474; reinforced by Ephthalites or White Huns in the Oxus Valley and conquered Persia, *id.* 456, 471, 472, 474; associated with contingents from Kushán, Kedaras, *id.* 461; swept into India through Kābul Valley (fifth century), *id.* 433, 455, 461, 469, 471; said to have held a subordinate position in the great White Huna invasion; Indianised into Gujjara or Gurchar the cow-herd, *id.* 446; identification of Gujjara with, not proved, *id.* 471; introduced Buddhist and Brāhman details into the literature and architecture of their settlements in Java, Siam and Cambodia, *id.* 441; strong fire reverence element in, *id.* 447.
- Judges : Portuguese, I, pt. ii, 52.
- Jue-Jue : see Juán-Juán.
- Jugal : place of interest in Belgaum district, XXI, 573.
- Jugglers : IX, pt. i, 20, 29, 225.
- Jugs : rock-cut, on Padan hill in Thána district, XIV, 102, 391.
- Juláha : a caste of Musalmán weavers in Thána district, XIII, 225, 245-246, 388-390; see Momna.
- Julapengudd : hill in Belgaum district, XXI, 6, 573.
- Julian : emperor, his war with Sápör, IX, pt. i, 473.
- Julwah : unveiling of the bride, IX, pt. ii, 164.
- Junkha : estate, in Rewa Kantha, VI, 151.
- Jumná : see Jamna.
- Junagad or Junágad : state in Káthiáwár, its boundaries, soil, climate, forests, population, ports, history, land-tenures, justice and police, VIII, 462-486, 287-289; *town*, origin of the name, history of its chiefs, *id.* 487-501; Mauryan capital of Gujara, I, pt. i, 14; establishment of Ahir kingdom at, *id.* 138; capital of Chudásama ruler, *id.* 176; independent ruler of, *id.* 206 note 1, 236; taken by Mahmud Begada and made his capital under the name of Mustafábád (1472), *id.* 245-246; disputed succession (1811), *id.* 425; British aid invoked at (1816), *id.* 427, 538; pays tribute to the Gáikwár, VII, 321-322; inscriptions at, I, pt. ii, 159, 160, 281 note 3, 317; see also IX, pt. i, p. xi, 125, 240 note 4.
- Junaid : Sind governor of Khalif Hásham, his expeditions, I, pt. i, 109, 467; sends expeditions against Gujara, *id.* 506, 513, 520.
- Juna Kot : see Pándhri.*
- Junanara : see Junnar.
- Junápadár : taluka in Káthiáwár, VIII, 502.
- Junápunpala : hill in Belgaum district, XXI, 8, 550.
- Junásávar : place of interest in Káthiáwár, VIII, 502.
- Junawal : see Junáwal.
- Jungly annanas : famine plant, XXV, 205.
- Jungly badam : fibrous plant, XXV, 229.
- Junjháráv Ghatge : Málavdi chief (1612), XIX, 231.
- Junaid : see Junaid.
- Junnar : sub-division of Poona district, its boundaries, area, aspect, water, climate, cultivators, crops, stock, people, communications, traffic, XVIII, pt. iii, 84-89; survey of, *id.* pt. ii, 384-389, 451-454, *town*, description, hills, sub-divisions, people, houses, shops, trade, capital, crafts, municipality, water-supply, *id.* pt. iii, 140-146; objects, gates, old wells, temples, Musalmán remains merchant's tomb, Afz Bágh, *id.* 142-152, Shivner hill, fort, details, upper hill, view, flying arch mosque, *id.* 153-162; Buddhist caves at, Mánmoda (I-XLV), Bhimáshankar group (I-X), inscriptions 1-3; Ambika group (XI-XXIX), inscriptions 4-18; Bhutling group (XXX-XLV), inscription 19, *id.* 163-184; Shivner (I-L), east face group (I-XXXVII), inscriptions 20-26; west face group (XXXVIII-XLIII); south face group (XLIV-L), inscriptions 28-29, *id.* 184-201; Tulja (I-XI), *id.* 201-204; Ganesh Lena (I-XXVI), inscriptions 30-35, 204-216; XVIII, pt. ii, 212-213; XIII, 411 note 3, 414; trips, Kukdi Valley, Nana pass, inscription (B.C. 100), statues (B.C. 100), pass, details, XVIII, pt. iii, 216-224; history, *id.* 224-231; early trade centre (B.C. 90-A.D. 30), XVIII, pt. ii, 211; XIV, 286; another account of : head-quarters of the Malik-al-Tujár's army, I, pt. ii, 31; district under Malik Ahmad, *id.* 32; inscriptions at, *id.* 49, 155, 158; capital of the Maháráshtra, *id.* 160; identified with Tagara, *id.* 174, XIII, 419, 423 note 4; XVIII, pt. ii, 211 note 2; capital of Nahapána, I, pt. ii, 175, 176; XVIII, pt. ii, 213 and note 10; in Poona district, *id.* 538 note 8; head-quarters of the Musalmán garrison in 1451, *id.* 588; rock temples of, *id.* 619; under the Bahamani kings (1347-1500), *id.* 620; second head province of the Bahamani dominions (1489), *id.* 621; see also XVIII, pt. ii, 217, 218, 219, 220; made the seat of the Nizám Sháhi government (1607), XVII, 392; seized by Sháháji (1632), XIII, 464; plundered (1657) by Shiváji, XVIII, pt. ii, 228; Fryer's visit to, XIII, 476; XIV, 362; Bájrav confined in (1794), XVIII, pt. ii, 270.
- Jupiter : planet, called Gura or Brihaspati, IX, pt. i, 402.
- Juran : place of interest in Cutch, V, 224.
- Jurananagar : see Junnar.
- Jurz : see Juzr.
- Jusri Máta : yoke goddess, worship of, in cattle-pox, IX, pt. i, 372.
- Justice : Mughal administration of, I, pt. i, 213.

Justices : in Bombay island, to try petty civil cases (1670), XXVI, pt. iii, 1-2; presided over by a judge (1675), *id.* 2-3.
 Jute : famine and fibrous plant, common throughout India, XXV, 195, 230.
 Juzr : Gujarát and Gurjjaras, expedition against, I, pt. i, 109, 465, 467, 468, 469, 505, 506, 508, 526, 527; Gujar, I, pt. ii, 22.
 Jvála-Mukhi : Bhojak priests of, IX, pt. i, 440.

K

KAABA : in Arabia, holy well at, IX, pt. ii, 171.
 Kabaligar : a caste of beggars, in Dhárwar district, XXII, 209-210; in Bijápúr district, XXIII, 113-117.
 Kábás : people of Kábulistán, settled at Dwárka, IX, pt. i, 522.
 Kábávaliyá : a class of Mahomedan Khárvás; their origin; are enterprising sailors, IX, pt. i, 522.
 Kabber : a caste of husbandmen, I, pt. ii, 414 note 5; in Bijápúr district, XXIII, 271-274.
 Kabher : a caste of fishermen in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 307-309.
 Kabir : religious reformer of India, founder of Kabirpanthi religious sect, IX, pt. i, 539.
 Kabirpanthi : a religious sect instituted by Kabir, IX, pt. i, 539.
 Kabir-nd-din : *pir*, fourth Ismáília missionary (1448), visits the *imám* at Deilam, IX, pt. ii, 40, 49 note 1.
 Kábirun : perhaps a town on the Káveri, Musalmáns in, I, pt. i, 518.
 Kabir wad : sacred bunyan tree near Sukaltirth in Broach district, II, 355; place of pilgrimage, IX, pt. i, 549.
 Kabisa : intercalary month in every 120th year; last performance of the, IX, pt. ii, 193 note 2.
 Kabliger : *see* Kataligár.
 Kabnur : *see* Hátka-langda.
 Kabriá : section of Jasfari Bohorás, origin of the name, IX, pt. ii, 35.
 Kábul : Bráhmaism supreme in (600-700 A.D.), IX, pt. i, 449 note 2; hordes of foreigners entered India first through the valley of, *id.* 455, 456; Turk rulers of, claim Kanishka as an ancestor, *id.* 462, 489 note 2.
 Kábuli : special community of part foreign descent in Gujarát; Afghan settlers from Kábul, appearance, character, chiefly horse-dealers, Sunni in religion, form a separate community, IX, pt. ii, 13-14; in Bijápúr district, XXIII, 289.
 Kábur : village in Belgaum district, XXI, 573.
 Kabutris : Nat women, taking part in acrobatic feats, origin of the name, IX, pt. ii, 89.
 Kaech : migration of Summas to, I, pt. i, 139; Bhima's copper-plate in, 163; stone inscription from, *id.* 203, 508; references to by Al Biruni, *id.* 513 note 9, 517, 521, 530, 534, 538. *See* Cutch.
 Kachhella : identified with Cutch, I, pt. i, 109.
 Kácha : coins, I, pt. i, 62 note 2.
 Kácher : pass in Násik district, XVI, 130.
 K caste of glass bangle-makers in Cutch, XVIII, pt. i, 343-344.

Kachchha : modern Cutch, I, pt. i, 36 and note 5; country, mentioned by Pánini, I, pt. ii, 138.
 Kachchhella : king, destroyed by the army of the Tájikas, I, pt. ii, 187, 375 and note 5.
 Kachchi, Kachchippedu : Tamil name for Káñchi, I, pt. ii, 318 note 3.
 Kachera : food and famine plant, grows in Thána district, XXV, 184, 208.
 Kacheshvar : temple of, at Kopargaon in Ahmañnagar district, story of, XVII, 723 and note 4.
 Kachh : Jádeja Rájput chiefship, IX, pt. i, 126. *See* Cutch.
 Kachhi, Káchi, Káchhiá : caste of market gardeners in Gujarát, professional husbandmen; census details; sub-divisions, other pursuits, IX, pt. i, 153; followers of different religious sects : holy men among, early beliefs, animal worship, customs, *id.* 154; in Kolába district, XI, 64; in Khándesh district, XII, 74; in Thána district, XIII, 119; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 283-284; in Káthiáwár, VIII, 143.
 Kachhigad : village in Káthiáwár, VIII, 502.
 Kachivi : village in Dhárwar district, temples and inscriptions at, XXII, 762.
 Kachna : hill fort in Násik district, XVI, 441, 442, 445-446.
 Kachu : food plant, grows in all districts, XXV, 182.
 Kadab : grant from (813), I, pt. ii, 303, 380; copper-plate grant of, *id.* 399 and note 7.
 Kadakol : village in Dhárwar district, inscription at (1246), I, pt. ii, 522.
 Kadalundi : near Bepur, I, pt. i, 546.
 Kadam : Marátha surname, XIII, 63 note 4.
 Kadam or Kadamb : plant used as tooth-brush by Hindus, XXV, 291; believed to be immortal, sacred to Krishna, worship of, IX, pt. i, 384.
 Kádamba : *see* Kádambas.
 Kadambale : country, ruled over by Vishnuvardhana, I, pt. ii, 499.
 Kádambari : Bana's work, I, pt. i, 114; I, pt. ii, 138 note 3.
 Kádambas, Kadamba : of Goa, I, pt. ii, 564-575; belong to the same original stock with the Kádambas of Hángal, *id.* 566; their traditional progenitor, *id.* 286 note 2, 566; their family and hereditary title, *id.* 566; their crest and banner, *id.* 299 note 4, 566; their musical instrument, *id.* 327 note 7, 566; under Jayakesin I wrest a portion of the Konkan from the Siláharas and make Goa their capital, *id.* 216, 543, 567; extent of their Konkan possessions, *id.* 282 note 5, 347 note 2; their prince makes a present to the Chálukya king Vikramáditya II also styled VI, *id.* 444; are defeated by Hoysala Vishnuvardhana, *id.* 496, 498; associate with Vishnuvardhana against Vikramáditya II also styled VI, and are defeated by the Sinda chieftain Achugi or Achugi II (1117), *id.* 218-219, 453, 569, 574; re-established by Vijayáditya of Karád (1143-1153), *id.* 548, 570; feudatories of the Western Chálukyas of Kalyáni, *id.* 437, 439, 451, 452, 456, 460, 568; their doubtful position under

- the Kálachuryas, *id.* 476, 480; their territory burnt by a Kálachurya officer (1181), *id.* 489; defeated by Bicha, an officer of Singhana (about 1218), *id.* 243, 524; Devagiri Yádava feudatories, *id.* 519; their family perish with Shashtadeva II (1257), *id.* 572; their grants, *id.* 216; their inscriptions, *id.* 357 note 3, 436 note 1, 459 note 4. See also Kádamba of Goa (1007-1250), XV, pt. ii, 82 and note 3; XXI, 358 note 9, 359-360.
- Of Hángal, I, pt. ii, 558-564; assert genealogical connection with the Kádamba kings of Banavási, possess the hereditary right to rule the Hánungal (Hángul) district, *id.* 558; their genealogy, *id.* 559, 560; the head of their genealogy, *id.* 286 note 2; their traditional origin, *id.* 560-561; branch of the Goa Kádamba family, *id.* 498; their family deity, *id.* 278 note 2; their crest and banner, *id.* 299 note 4; their musical instrument, *id.* 327 note 7; Western Chálukya feudatories, *id.* 435, 437, 439, 450, 456, 458, 465, 466, 486; Kálachurya feudatories, *id.* 475, 482; Hoysala feudatories, *id.* 506; do not recognise the sovereignty of Bhíllama the Devagiri Yádava or his son, *id.* 519; subjugated by the Hoysala king Vira-Ballála II and their territory annexed to his kingdom (1196), *id.* 563; see also Hángal chiefs (1068-1203), XXII, 401.
- Of Banavási, I, pt. ii, 16, 285-291; the four important seats of their power, *id.* 285 and notes 5 and 6; their Brahman origin, their *gotra* or clan and the origin of their name; their ancestor Mayurasarman applies himself to war and obtains a territory on the shore of the Western Ocean from the Pallavas, and his great-grandson Raghu places the power of the family on a firm and wide footing, *id.* 286; under Mrigesavarman they overturn the Ganga family and destroy the Pallavas, *id.* 288; their pedigree, *id.* 289; the sixth century is the probable period of their rule, *id.* 291 and note 1; king of, conquered by Vishnuvardhana the Chálukya prince, *id.* 341; Jayasinha I and Ranaraja hold office under them, *id.* 343; Pulakesi I defeats them and takes Bádami from them, *id.* 343, 344; their confederacy is broken by Kirtivarman I, the Western Chálukya king of Bádami, *id.* 181, 285, 335, 345 and note 4, 346; reduced by Pulakesin II, *id.* 183, 350; their copper-plate grants, *id.* 174; their inscriptions, *id.* 322; genealogical tree of the dynasty, XV, pt. ii, 79 note 1.
- Kádána: state in Rewa Kántha, VI, 1, 2; physical aspect, soil, population and history of, *id.* 154-155. *Town*, *id.* 162.
- Kadappa: origin of the *nawábs* of, XXII, 793.
- Kadarmandalgi: village in Dhárwár district, temple and inscriptions at, XXII, 762-763.
- Kadaroli: in the Sampgaon taluka, record at, I, pt. ii, 568.
- Kádava: king destroyed by Narasimha II, I, pt. ii, 507.
- Kadavi nai: medicinal plant, XXV, 262.
- Kadboli: snake in Ratnagiri district, X, 50.
- Kaddan: pulses in Ratnagiri, X, 147.
- Kaddu kankri: medicinal plant found in several districts, XXV, 254.
- Kadegaon: village in Sátára district, XIX, 470-471.
- Kadepur: village in Sátára district, temple at, XIX, 471.
- Kadesia: victory of the Arabs over the Persians at (638), IX, pt. ii, 1 note 1, 183, I, pt. i, 505 note 5.
- Kadi: division in Baroda state, VII, 20-23, 587; its agriculture, *id.* 92-102; roads, *id.* 143-145; trade, *id.* 151-152; capital, *id.* 128-135; health, *id.* 494-495; sub-division, *id.* 591-595.
- Town*, *id.* 593-594; schools and hospital at, *id.* 486, 506; campaign against (1802), *id.* 205-206, 391; I, pt. i, 412; grant from, *id.* 203, 231.
- Kadia: a caste of Musalmán bricklayers in Gujarát; converts from the Hindu caste of the same name, Sunnis in religion; followers of the Pirána saint Imám Sháh, IX, pt. ii, 74; in Khándesh district, XII, 126; in Sholápur district, XX, 206; also called Chunára, IX, pt. i, 186.
- Kadiáli: taluka in Káthiawár, VIII, 502.
- Kádiris: chief *sayad* family in Gujarát, IX, pt. ii, 6 note 1 (2).
- Kadiwal: a Musalmán sect in Cutch, V, 92.
- Kadme: village in Kanara district, XV, pt. ii, 135, 317.
- Kadmigudda: peak in Kanara district, XV, pt. i, 3.
- Kadmis: a division of the Pársi community, origin of, IX, pt. ii, 193 note 2, 194.
- Kadoda: town on the banks of the Tápti, I, pt. ii, 203.
- Kadoli: state in Mahi Kántha, V, 426.
- Kadphises: Chinese-Turk ruler, his intention to weld his Baktrian subjects with his new Hindu subjects by common religion, IX, pt. i, 442; Kujula Kadphises and Vema Kadphises, *id.* 456 note 3.
- Kadra: village in Kanara district, fort, fair, history, XV, pt. ii, 39, 127, 128, 133, 150, 317-318, 328, 342, 343.
- Kadri: see Satáni.
- Kadrolí: village in Belgaum district, temple and inscription at, XXI, 573-574.
- Kadur: district in Mysore, I, pt. ii, 441.
- Kadur: village in Dhárwár district, XXII, 763.
- Kadus: market town in Poona district, shrine at, fair at, XVIII, pt. iii, 231-232.
- Kaduvapanepu: village, I, pt. ii, 369.
- Kádva: river, in Násik district, XVI, 8, 9.
- Kadva: a division of the Kanbi caste; see under Kanbi.
- Kadvád: see Kárwár.
- Kadva-Kunbi: caste of weavers in Násik district, XVI, 53.
- Kadvál: sub-division in Rewa Kántha, VI, 112.
- Kadve Gujar: a class of cultivators in Khándesh district, XII, 67.
- Kadvi: feeder of the Várna in Kolhápúr state, XXIV, 9.
- Kadwa: see Kadva.
- Kafi Khan: Musalmán historian (1680-1735), his description of Bassein and Daman, XIII,

- 428 and note 9; his description of Bombay, *id.* 485 note 2.
- Kafshgar: a caste of Musalmán shoemakers, in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 493; in Sholápur district, XX, 199.
- Káfur: Hazár Dinári, minister and general of Ala-ud-din, I, pt. i, 515.
- Kágál: town in Kolhápúr state, its details, fort, history, temple and fair, XXIV, 300-301; survey of, *id.* 255-256; *see also* I, pt. ii, 547.
- Kaginelli or Kágneli: village in Dhárwár district, temples and inscriptions at, XXII, 763; *see also* I, pt. ii, 529.
- Kágvad: village in Belgaum district, XXI, 574; survey of, *id.* 450-452.
- Kágvádár: taluka in Káthiáwár, VIII, 502.
- Kagzi or Kaghzi: caste of paper-makers, in Gujarát, Hindu converts, Sunnis in religion, followers of the Chishtis of Ahmadábád, IX, pt. ii, 73-74; in Násik district, XVI, 81; in Bijápúr district, XXIII, 290, 291; in Kolhápúr state, XXIV, 149.
- Kahár: a caste of fishermen in Khándesh district, XII, 79; in Násik district, XVI, 57; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 157-159; in Kolhápúr state, XXIV, 105.
- Kahir-Kirpa: a spur of the Sabyadris in Eátára district, XIX, 7.
- Káhnám Dev: a Hindu god, IX, pt. i, 363.
- Káhnupur-Ishvariá: taluka in Káthiáwár, VIII, 502.
- Kai: oil-yielding plant, XXV, 214.
- Kaiga: pass in Kánara district, XV, pt. ii, 39, 40, 317.
- Kaikádi: early tribe in Násik district, XVI, 65, 315-317; in Belgaum district, XXI, 168; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 103-106; in Sátára district, XIX, 108; in Bijápúr district, XXIII, 196; in Kolhápúr state, XXIV, 107-108; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 406-408; in Sholápur district, XX, 165-166.
- Kaikhoshru: Herbad, stranger from Persia, makes copies of the *Vandidád* from the Cambay copy, IX, pt. ii, 189 note 2.
- Kailana: Hindu goddess, IX, pt. i, 493.
- Kailás: Ellora cave, XV, pt. ii, 84; XVI, 136; I, pt. ii, 391, 482.
- Kailása: mountain abode of god S'iva, I, pt. ii, 196.
- Kailásá: river west of Kalyán, I, pt. ii, 353 note 2.
- Kailásanátha: temple of, at Conjeeveram, I, pt. ii, 319 note 3, 327 note 8; inscription in the temple of, *id.* 330.
- Kaincítai: Island of St. George, near Goa, I, pt. i, 546; Hog Island and perhaps Netráni in Kánara, XV, pt. ii, 48 note 3, 78, 336 and note 6.
- Kaioji: son of Mirzan Khosru Beg, watch-repairer to Bájiráv Peshwa; goes to Bhávnagar, makes a clock for the chief, his descendants enjoy high reputation in Káthiáwár, IX, pt. ii, 197 note 2.
- Kaira: plant, its twigs used as tooth brushes by Hindus, XXV, 291.
- Kaira district: III, 1-180; description, 1; rivers, 2-5; drainage, 5-10; floods, 11, 12; geology, 13; climate, 14; minerals and trees, 15; animals, 16-24; census details, 25-28; Hindu castes, 29-35; Musalmáns, Pársis and Christians, 36-38; dwellings and communities, 39; migrations, 40, 41; soil, 42; irrigation, holdings and stock, 43-44; crops, 45; details of cultivation, 46-55; peasants, bad seasons, 56; capitalists, forms of investment, 57; money-lenders, 58, 59; borrowers, 60; rates of interest, grain advances and currency, 61; bankruptcy, mortgages and wages, 62; prices, 63, 64; weights and measures, 65-67; roads, 68; rest-houses, ferries and bridges, 69; post and telegraph figures, 70; land trade, 71; railway traffic, 72-74; manufactures, 75, 76; history, 77; acquisition, administrative changes and revenue staff, 78, 79; land management in 1803; Maliks, alienated lands, Government lands, village organization, 80-91; land management (1823-1830), 92-101; condition of the district (1825-1830), 102-104; land system in 1854, 105-107; survey of the district (1863-1867), 108-112; seasons, 113-114; development of the district, 115; civil and criminal justice, 116-119; police and crime, 120-124; revenue and finance, 125-129; local funds and municipalities, 130-131; schools, libraries, newspapers, 132-139; diseases, hospitals, dispensaries, vaccination, births and deaths, 140-142; sub-divisional accounts, 143-165; places of interest, 166-180; mention of, I, pt. ii, 413, 456 note 1.
- Kaira Town: III, 168; Ráshtrakúta town, I pt. ii, 383; copper-plate and charters found at, *id.* 313 note 5; grants of Vijayarāja and Vijayavarman, *id.* 359, 360 note 3, 365 note 3; grant of, I, pt. ii, 110, 467, 518 and note 3; battle near (1802), VII, 192; cession of, to the British (1803), *id.* 207.
- Kairana: Portuguese sub-division in Thána district, XIII, 456.
- Kaitabha: demon destroyed by god Janárdana, I, pt. ii, 507.
- Kaitabhesvara: temple of, at Anawatti, record at, I, pt. ii, 516 note 5.
- Kaithal: modern representative of *Yajur Veda*, I, pt. i, 534.
- Káitu: eleventh-day funeral ceremony, IX, pt. i, 10.
- Kaiyo: name of Bhil race, IX, pt. i, 294.
- Kajar Singh: leader of the Bhils in the Sátapda hills in Khándesh (1857), I, pt. ii, 632; XII, 262, 310.
- Káji Alá-ud-din: builder of the Nágothna bridge, I, pt. ii, 42.
- Kaji Ibrahim: chief judge of the Moors (1694) in Bombay island, XXVI, pt. iii, 7.
- Kajirda: hill pass between Ratnágiri district and Kolhápúr state, X, 166, 178; XXIV, 5.
- Kájli-trij: or Jav-kajli, barley-grain holiday, IX, pt. i, 66.
- Kájra: poisonous plant, found in Konkan, XXV, 267.
- Káju: oil, liquor and gum-yielding plant found in Konkan, XXV, 210, 216, 250; *see also* 38, 39; XVIII, pt. i, 47.
- Kajubái: goddess, worshipped by Khándesh Bráhmans, XII, 51, 53.

- Kajur : food plant indigenous to Arabia, XXV, 181.
- Kajuri : food, famine and liquor-yielding plant found in several districts, XXV, 181, 206-212.
- Kāka : Kakupur, town near Bithur in Northern India, I, pt. i, 64 note 3.
- Kāka : or devotee, officiators of Matia Kanbis, IX, pt. i, 168.
- Kākābālia : or Kāko Balio, small-pox god, IX, i, 292, 363.
- Kākadi : *see* Kākdi.
- Kākadhila : sub-division, in Rewa Kāntha, VI, 117.
- Kākāji : Raghunāth Mahipatrāv, a Baroda courtier, cousin of Ravji Appaji, VII, 202, 212, 215.
- Kākāji : outlaw, plunders villages and burns the Catholic Church of Remedi (1690), I, pt. ii, 80.
- Kakamari : intoxicating and poisonous plant, XXV, 210, 264 ; used to poison fish, *id.* 272.
- Kākāpuris : sons of slaves, said to have come from Mārwar, merged into the Bohora community, IX, pt. ii, 62.
- Kākar : ruined town in Pālanpur, temple at, V, 342.
- Kākar : a caste of Musalmān messengers, in Belgaum district, XXI, 211 ; in Dhārwar district, XXII, 238-239 ; in Bijāpur district, XXIII, 294.
- Kākara : village, perhaps Kākrej, I, pt. i, 152.
- Kākatēya, Kākatiya, Kakatya : dynasty of Tailangana, I, pt. ii, 222, 239, 522 ; records and legend, *id.* 340 notes 2 and 4 ; prince, Prola, *id.* 462 and note 2 ; chiefs (1070-1320) of Varangal in Nizam's dominions, XV, pt. ii, 89 note 3.
- Kakdi : sacred plant, XXV, 279 ; worshipped by women, its fruit used in snake-worship, *id.* 285 ; *see* also IX, pt. i, 384.
- Kakhandki : village in Bijāpur district, grave of Mahipati and fair at, XXIII, 657.
- Kakka I : founder of the first Gujarāt Rāshtrakūta kingdom, I, pt. i, 467 ; king of Malkhed (705) patronises the old Vedic religion, I, pt. ii, 194, 388.
- Kakka II : Rāshtrakūta king of Malkhed (972), Khotika's successor, I, pt. ii, 207 ; his Karda grant, *id.* 208, 387 ; his *birudas*, epithets, titles, and wars with the Gurjaras, Cholas, Hunas, and Pāndyas, *id.* 423, 425 note 2 ; is overthrown by the Western Chalukya Taila II (973-974), *id.* 208, 306, 307, 385, 424, 426 ; overthrown by Aparājita Silāhara, *id.* 430 ; his grants, I, pt. i, 122.
- Kakka III, Kakkala : Rāshtrakūta king of Malkhed, I, pt. i, 120.
- Kakkala : I, pt. ii, 18, 207, 211, 256, 423, 542 note 4. *See* Karka II, also Kakka II, Kalka III, I, pt. i, 120.
- Kakkalla : overthrown by Singhana, I, pt. ii, 525 and note 3. *See* Kakkula.
- Kakkara : I, pt. ii, 423 ; (972), *see* Kakka II of Malkhed Rāshtrakūta.
- Kakkarāja I : prince of the first Gujarāt Rāshtrakūta family, I, pt. ii, 392. *See* Kakka I.
- Kakkarāja II : last king of the first Gujarāt Rāshtrakūta branch (757), I, pt. ii, 382, 389 ; his grant, *id.* 359, 757 ; possibly Rāhappa whom Krishna I defeated, *id.* 392 ; his descendants rebel and are defeated, *id.* 408 and note 4, 409.
- Kakkula : monarch, deprived of his sovereignty by Singhana, I, pt. ii, 239 ; identified with Kakkala, *id.* 240.
- Kākrez : name of a sub-division near Rādhanpur, I, pt. i, 208 note 3.
- Kakri : oil-yielding plant, XXV, 218.
- Kakun : food plant cultivated in hilly parts, XXV, 184.
- Kakur : village in Dhārwar district, inscription at, XXII, 763.
- Kākustha, Kākusthavarman : Kādamba king, I, pt. ii, 285, 286 ; his grant, *id.* 287 and note 6, 291 and notes 1 and 2.
- Kāl : stream in Kānara district, XV, pt. i, 6.
- Kala : king of, subdued by Vishnuvardhana, I, pt. ii, 495.
- Kālā : festival at Pandharpur, XX, 466.
- Kalabhai Sorabji : son-in-law of Nek sat Khān visits Delhi, receives in grant an estate in Rander, IX, pt. ii, 197 note 2.
- Kalabhra, Kalabhras : nation or people in Southern India, allies of Badāmi Chalukyas, I, pt. ii, 189 ; overthrown by Vikramāditya I, *id.* 362 ; defeated by Vinayāditya, *id.* 368 ; reduced by Vikramāditya II, *id.* 190, 375.
- Kala buch-nag : poisonous plant, XXV, 270.
- Kāla Chabutra : platform at Junnar built (1657) over the heads of Koli rebels, XVIII, pt. ii, 228.
- Kālachchuris : Kalachuris, I, pt. ii, 293.
- Kalachuri era : I, pt. ii, 364 ; foundation of, *id.* 294 ; same as the Chedi era, *id.* 293, 295, 310, 313, 314 note 1, 360, 374 ; used in Western Chalukya grants from Lāta, *id.* 295, 311 ; *see* also I, pt. i, 57. *See* Haihaya Kalatsuri, Traikuta, Chedi and Traikutaka.
- Kalachuris, Kālachuris, Kalachuryas : of Chedi, vanquished by Mangalisa (597-608), I, pt. ii, 181, 293 and note 1, 347 and note 1 ; conquered by Govinda III, *id.* 396 ; protected by Krishna III, *id.* 420 ; claim to be descendants of Sahasrarjuna and are possibly referred to as Arjunāyanas, *id.* 293 ; Pandit Bhagvānlal's theory about them and their era, *id.* 294-295 ; their princesses marry Western and Eastern Chalukya and Rāshtrakūta princes, *id.* 296, 374, 380, 410, 414, 418, 427 ; *see* also XV, pt. ii, 89 and note 4 ; their rule in the valley of the Narbada (500-600), I, pt. i, 114.
- Of Kalyāni, I, pt. ii, 225-228, 468-469 ; their original seat, *id.* 225 ; a later offshoot of the Kalachuris of Chedi, *id.* 225, 296 ; founder of the branch, *id.* 225 ; their lineage, *id.* 468-469 ; analogy between the names Chalukya and Chālukya, Kādamba and Kādamba, and Kalachuri and Kalachurya, *id.* 469-470 ; their genealogical list, *id.* 471 ; their crest

- 29, 37; formerly called Islāmābād, *id.* 41; under Gujarāt sultāns, *id.* 30; belongs to Ahmadnagar, *id.* 49; town, got possession of by Shivaji, *id.* 67, 68, 69, 70; utterly ruined (1672), *id.* 72; district, extension of, *id.* 100; district, surveyed and assessed in cash (1771-1790), *id.* 108; district, invaded by Bhils and Rāmshis (1817), *id.* 116; *see also* I, pt. i, 86, 547; early Arab settlement at, IX, pt. ii, 1 note 1; *another account of*: ravaged by the Mughals (1682-1707), XIII, 555; surveyed (1771-1772), 558; re-surveyed (1788-1789), *id.* 558; cesses added, *id.* 560; *bigha* cash rate, *id.* 561; cash rental, *id.* 566; farmer's rates, 566 note 2; (1835), 578, 579; assessment revised (1837), *id.* 583-584, 600 note 2; results, *id.* 585; survey assessment introduced (1859), *id.* 599-602; one of the *prānts* under the Peshwās, *id.* 600 note 1.
- Kalyāna: modern Kalyāni in the Nizām's dominions, I, pt. ii, 234, 427 and note 3; founded by Someśvara I the Western Chālukya king, *id.* 215, 427, 440; burnt by the Chola king, *id.* 350 note 8; entered into by Vikramāditya II also styled VI after his brother's deposition, *id.* 217, 445; Vikramāditya does not reign at, *id.* 446; still continues to be the capital, *id.* 449; Tailapa II flies to, from Annigeri (1157), *id.* 222; ceases to be the capital of the Western Chālukyas, *id.* 461; capital of the Kalachuryas, *id.* 225, 476, 485, 487; Basava welcomed to, *id.* 479; religious revolution at, *id.* 225; Basava reinstated as minister and Vijjana assassinated at, *id.* 226; represented as Śiva's *kailāsa* or heaven, *id.* 227; lived in by Vijñāneśvara, *id.* 229; sovereignty of, obtained by Bhīllama the Devagiri Yādava king, *id.* 238, 520; seat of Vijjal (1156-1167), Jain king of the Kalachuri family, XXIV, 119; capital of Chālukya kingdom, I, pt. i, 86, 150; XV, pt. ii, 86, 89, 90.
- Kalyānakataka: city of Kanauj, its king attacks Panchāsar in Pālanpur state, V, 345 note 2; capital of Buvāda, Chālukya king, I, pt. i, 150; capital of king Permādi, *id.* 173.
- Kalyānapura: *see* Kalyāna.
- Kalyānasakti: priest of Mulasthānadeva, I, pt. ii, 571.
- Kalyangad: *see* Nandgiri.
- Kalyankatak: *see* Kalyanakataka.
- Kāma, Kāmadev: god of love, legend of, XV, pt. ii, 249 note 2; I, pt. ii, 577; IX, pt. i, 363.
- Kāma: Kāvana, father of Brahma, Someśvara IV's general, I, pt. ii, 464.
- Kāmadeva: father of Hemadri, I, pt. ii, 248.
- Kāmadeva: Hāngal Kādamba prince and feudatory of the Western Chālukya king Someśvara IV (1181-1203), I, pt. ii, 465, 559, 482; feudatory of Vira-Ballāla II the Hoysala king, *id.* 506; washes the feet of Ekāntada Rāmāyā, *id.* 484; fights against the Hoysala forces, *id.* 563; Pāndya chieftain of Nolambavādi, rebels and is reduced by Vira-Ballāla II, *id.* 505.
- Kāmadeva: father of Kamalādevi, wife of the Goa Kādamba Permādi, I, pt. ii, 569.
- Kāmadeva: Kāvana, brother-in-law of Śhashtadeva II, I, pt. ii, 572.
- Kāmadeva: Hindu god of love; *see* Kāma.
- Kamadhia: tāluka in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 503.
- Kāmāji Homaji: a Broach Pārsi martyr, IX, pt. ii, 198.
- Kamala: dye plant, XXV, 248.
- Kamalādevi: wife of the Goa Kādamba Sivachitta Permādi, I, pt. ii, 565; builds the temple at Degāmve, *id.* 569.
- Kamala-Nārāyana Mahālakshmi: god and goddess, temple of, at Degāmve, built by Kamalādevi, wife of the Goa Kādamba Permādi, I, pt. ii, 569.
- Kamalgad: a spur of the Sahyādris with hill-fort in Sātāra district, XIX, 5-6, 9, 471, 509-510.
- Kamālās: literal meaning of the name, descendants of Kanauj Brāhmana, worshippers of Bahucharāji, converted by the emperor Ala-ud-din (1297), worship Bahucharāji, Musalmāns in name only, IX, pt. ii, 82.
- Kamāl Khān: regent at Bijāpur during the minority of Ismāel, aspires to supplant his master and is assassinated (1511), I, pt. ii, 589, 641.
- Kāmalpur: tāluka in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 503.
- Kamāl-ud-din: Gāikwār's military officer, VII, 202, 205, 229, 517.
- Kāman: probably Kāmarūpa, that is Assam, inland state, I, pt. i, 528.
- Kāman: Portuguese sub-division near Bassein, XIII, 456, 457, 490.
- Kāmāndurg: village and fort in Thāna district, XIV, 98, 121; hill, XIII, 6.
- Kamane: identified with Kamleji, I, pt. i, 539.
- Kamāngar: a caste of shield painters in Cutch, V, 127.
- Kāmarupa: *see* Kāman.
- Kāmasutra: institutes of love, written by Vātsyāyana, I, pt. ii, 171.
- Kamat: land tenure in Dhārwar district, XXII, 462 and note 5.
- Kamathada-Malliseti: officer of Vira-Ballāla II (1203), I, pt. ii, 506.
- Kāmāthi: a caste of husbandmen, in Thāna district, XIII, 119; in Belgaum district, XXI, 108; in Dhārwar district, XXII, 136-137; in Kolāba district, XI, 70; in Nāsik district, XVI, 59; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 159-160; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 395-397; in Sholāpur district, XX, 158-160.
- Kamāti militia: formed (1757) in Bombay island, XXVI, pt. ii, 316-320; disbanded (1759), *id.* 328.
- Kāmātri: slaughterer at Bāndra, XIV, 18.
- Kamāvisdār: Marāthā revenue officer, I, pt. i, 212 note 1; in Baroda, VII, 370; in Ratnagiri, X, 220; in Kolāba, XI, 170; in Thāna, XIII, 564, 569, 575; in Nāsik district, XVI, 209, 210.
- Kam-Baksh: Aurangzeb's son, governor of Sholāpur, XX, 289; of Bijāpur, XXIII, 440, 592-593; tries to revive the Mughal empire but is defeated and killed, I, pt. ii, 655.
- Kambay: I, pt. i, 518. *See* Cambay.

- Kambaya, Kambāyah or Kambāyat: modern Cambay, Arab references to (976-1350), I, pt. i, 507, 508, 509, 511, 514, 515, 520, 523, 528, 529, 531; northern boundary of the Balhāra kingdom, I, pt. ii, 388.
- Kambhār: caste of iron-workers: *see* Pānchāl.
- Kamboja: Kābul, I, pt. i, 491, 498 and note 4.
- Kambojas: name of a non-Aryan people, I, pt. ii, 139.
- Kambu: offshoot of the Afghān stock, IX, pt. ii, 14.
- Kamdev: *see* Kāma.
- Kāmdeva: second Kadamba chief (1184), XV, pt. ii, 90-91. *See* Kāmdeva.
- Kāmdhenu: village in Dhārwar district, temple and weir at XXII, 764.
- Kāmdin Padam: *dastur* of Broach, IX, pt. ii, 190 note 2.
- Kāmdugha: heavenly cow, her sacredness, IX, pt. i, 372.
- Kameras: I, pt. ii, 368. *see* Kavera.
- Kāmhāl: I, pt. i, 507, 511, 514. *See* Anabilavāda.
- Kamigara: town, I, pt. i, 538.
- Kamil Khān: Dakhani, one of the managers of the state during the minority of Ibrāhīm Ādil Shāh II, killed by Hāji Kishwar Khān, I, pt. ii, 647.
- Kamkar: Konkan, boundary of Balhāra's kingdom, I, pt. i, 519; *id.* pt. ii, 388.
- Kāmlej: district, I, pt. i, 108; expedition against, *id.* 109, 130, 520.
- Kāmli: a caste of husbandmen in Thāna district, XIII, 122.
- Kamlo: jaundice, its cure, IX, pt. i, 365.
- Kammāl: flower, the abode of goddess Lakshmi, XXV, 289.
- Kammanijja: modern Kāmlej, I, pt. i, 130; I, pt. ii, 415.
- Kamārār: a caste of blacksmiths in Dhārwar district, XXII, 151-152.
- Kammara, Kammayyarasa: Sindā prince of Bāgadage, I, pt. ii, 576.
- Kammaraawādi: in the Nizām's dominions, I, pt. ii, 452.
- Kammoni: village, identified with Kim, I, pt. i, 539, 545.
- Kāmpila: town near Vijayanagar, *rāja* of, I, pt. i, 230 and note 2.
- Kamrakh: gooseberry tree in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 47.
- Kamrej: in Baroda territory, near Surat, I, pt. ii, 370.
- Kamsa: defeated by Krishna, I, pt. i, 178.
- Kāmtkot: fort in Ratnāgiri district, X, 342.
- Kamtha: pass in Kolāba district, XI, 5, 114.
- Kanuthi: stream in Kolāba district, XI, 10.
- Kānti: a caste in Kānara district; *see* Mali.
- Kānti: village in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 721.
- Kāmuhul: I, pt. i, 511, 514. *See* Anahilavāda.
- Kāmuvadeva, Kāmuvadevaraya: prince of the Chalukya family and chief of the Konkan, I, pt. ii, 223, 224, 466, 467; donor of the Rājāpur grant, *id.* 253.
- Kan: fodder plant, found in Sind, XXV, 277.
- Kānabbuti: a spirit, I, pt. ii, 170.
- Kānāda: a caste of graziers, in Thāna district, XIII, 145; in Khāndesh district, XII, 105; in Nāsik district, XVI, 49.
- Kānāda: a class of Brāhmins, in Nāsik district, XVI, 43; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 58.
- Kanaddeva Rāsa: historical work, I, pt. i, 129.
- Kānagopa: Pallava king, I, pt. ii, 324.
- Kanak: *see* Kanishka.
- Kanakamuni: fifth Buddha image of, at Sopāra, XIV, 331, 412.
- Kanakdurg: fort in Ratnāgiri district, X, 337, 342.
- Kanaksen: founder of the Skythian era (78), I, pt. i, 453, 464; founder of Vadnagar, possibly a grandson of Kushān king Kanishka, IX, pt. i, 15 note 1; sat on Krishna's throne at Dwārka; the same as Kanishka; Chāvdās and other Rājput tribes claim origin from, *id.* 462, 495. *See* Kanishka.
- Kānālda: place of interest in Khāndesh district, XII, 452.
- Kānam: local name for Jambusar, I, pt. i, 208 note 3.
- Kanara district: its boundaries, sub-divisions and physical aspect, XV, pt. i, 1-4; hills and rivers, *id.* 4-8; geology, *id.* 9-11; climate, *id.* 11-18; minerals, *id.* 19-20; forests, forest administration, forest products and forest trees, *id.* 21-79, 417-448; domestic and wild animals, *id.* 79-104; bees, snakes and fish, *id.* 104-113; census details, *id.* 114-116; Brahmins, *id.* 116-174; traders, *id.* 174-192; warlike classes, *id.* 193-198; temple servants, *id.* 199-201; husbandmen, *id.* 202-256; craftsmen and manufacturers, *id.* 257-284; shepherds and fishermen, *id.* 295-314; musicians and courtiers, *id.* 315-326; servants, carriers, labourers, beggars, depressed classes and other castes, *id.* 327-380; Native Catholic Christians, *id.* 380-395; Portuguese or East Indians, *id.* 395-396; Christian converts, *id.* 397-400; Musalmāns, *id.* 400-411; Pārsis and other castes, communities, *id.* 411-415; agriculture: stock, soil, spice gardens, field tools, crops, XV, pt. ii, 2-23; capital, currency, investments, land and labour mortgage, weights and measures, *id.* 24-38; early trade routes, roads, post and telegraph, light-houses, *id.* 39-48; history of trade (A. D. 100-1800), *id.* 48-56; traders, trade centres, fairs, exports and imports, sailing vessels and ports, *id.* 56-69; crafts, *id.* 69-74; *History*: early Kadambas, (450-560), early Chālukyas (560-760), second Kadambas (750-1050), second Chālukyas (973-1192), Hoysālas (1117-1137), Kalachuris (1160), Devgiri Yadavs (1188-1318), Vijayanagar kings (1330-1580), the Portuguese (1560-1600), Bijāpur kings (1600-1670), the English (1638-1660), Sonda and Bednur chiefs, Haidar Ali (1763-1782), condition in the 19th century, *id.* 75-153; land administration under Sonda and Bednur, under Mysore (1763-1799), under the Company, settlements of Munro (1800), Read (1800-1816), Harris (1817-1822), under Stokes and Viveash (1833), Mr. Maltby

- (1838), Bombay survey introduced (1862-1882), *id.* 154-182; land tenures; season reports, *id.* 183-193; administration of justice (1802-1816), changes, civil courts and suits (1870-1881), registration, magistracy, offences, jails, *id.* 194-202; revenue and finance, balance sheet, receipts from stamps, excise, law, items of expenditure, provincial revenue, *id.* 203-209; instruction, private and other schools, readers and writers, village and town schools, *id.* 210-216; health: fevers, hospitals, vaccination, birth and death statistics, cattle diseases, *id.* 217-222; subdivisional details, *id.* 223-248; places of interest, *id.* 249-356; *see also* I, pt. ii, 298 note 2, 388, 646.
- Kánara kings:** their rule in Konkan, XI, 142.
- Kanarese:** non-Aryan language, I, pt. ii, 137, 477; districts or Southern Marátha Country, *id.* 344 note 6, 431, 454 note 5, 509, 572; Buddhism in, *id.* 452.
- Kanási:** village in Khándesh district, temple at, XII, 453.
- Kanaswa:** place in Málwa, inscription at (A. D. 738-739); the term Káyasth used in, IX, pt. i, 59 note 1; I, pt. ii, 284.
- Kanathra:** perhaps Kare-Netráni in Kánara district, XV, pt. ii, 336 and note 6.
- Kanauf or Kanoja:** town in United Provinces, I, pt. ii, 314 note 1, 350, 384; battle of, I, pt. i, 150; king of, I, pt. ii, 183, 215, 431 note 1; I, pt. i, 507, 508, 519.
- Kanbi:** origin of the name, I, pt. i, 4; class of professional husbandmen in Gujarát; subdivisions, strength and distribution, IX, pt. i, 153, 154, 163, derivation and meaning of the name, *id.* 154 and note 1; origin, race belonging to the White Húna tribe of Gurjjaras or Mihiras, *id.* 155, 491, 492, 496, 499; foreign element in, *id.* 453, 499; dress, *id.* 155; occupation, condition, *id.* 156; religion: various sects; faith in early beliefs; superstitious beliefs in cultivation; animal worship; places of pilgrimage, *id.* 156-157; Customs—birth, Chhathi worship, *id.* 157; *kanthi* wearing; betrothals, dowry, *id.* 158; marriage, *ghána* ceremony, *aganpatri*, *grahashanti* ceremony, *id.* 159; wedding ceremony, *id.* 160; widow-marriage, polygamy, divorce; pregnancy, *id.* 161; death ceremonies, *shraddha* ceremonies, *id.* 161-163; Communities, *id.* 163.
- Anjana:** Rájput names, clans of; followers of various religious sects; faith in early beliefs; places of pilgrimage; widow marriage and divorce allowed in, *id.* 163-164.
- Dángi:** hill Kanbis, said to be originally Anjana, *id.* 164.
- Kadva:** strength and distribution, *id.* 153, 164; origin, *id.* 164; trace of Gujar origin, *id.* 496, 499; three sub-divisions in Surat, divisions of Kulia and Akulia in South Gujarát, professional divisions of artisans and peasants, *id.* 164; curious marriage customs of, application of the Infanticide Act to, widow marriage and divorce allowed among, *id.* 165-166; appear in Rájputána as Kháris Gujars, *id.* 490.
- Leva:** strength and distribution, *id.* 153, 166; trace of Gujar origin, *id.* 491, 492, 499; social division of Pátidárs and Kanbis; Kulia and Akulia divisions of Pátidárs; position and influence of Pátidárs before British rule, *id.* 166; perquisites levied by Pátidárs, *id.* 166 note 2; marriage customs, application of the Infanticide Act to, reforms in marriage customs, *id.* 167.
- Matia:** Pirána, strength and distribution, *id.* 153, 167; said to be originally Levás, miracles of Imám Sháh of Pirána, their adoption of his faith, *id.* 167-168; followers of the Atharva Veda; their sacred book *Shiksha-patri*; Káka or devotee; three religious divisions, *id.* 168; rite of sin removing or *lahé-utarni* ceremony, *id.* 169; half Musalmán half Hindu holidays, their places of pilgrimage, *id.* 169-170; half Hindu half Musalmán customs, widow marriage and divorce allowed in, *id.* 170-172; Vaishnav Matías, form of worship, formation into a separate caste, *id.* 168; in Kaira, III, 31; in Cutch, Pálanpur and Mahi Kántha, V, 69-70, 289-290, 292, 364; in Rewa Kántha, VI, 24; in Baroda, VII, 59-60, 61, 619; in Káthiáwár, VIII, 142-143, 176.
- Kanchan:** pass in Násik district, XVI, 128, 130.
- Kanchgár:** a caste of brass-workers; *see* Pánchál.
- Kánchi:** modern Conjevaram, I, pt. ii, 280; capital of the Dravida, the country of the Pallavas, *id.* 190, 281; its various spellings, *id.* 318 note 3; Pallava king of, captured by the Early Gupta king Samudragupta, *id.* 319; kings of, seek to overthrow Mayurasarman, prince of the Kádamba family, *id.* 286; king of, overthrown by the Kádamba king Ravivarman, *id.* 291 note 1, 322; besieged by the Western Chalukya king Pulakesi II (609), *id.* 183, 324, 329, 350 and note 8; *taken by Vikramáditya I, *id.* 362; captured by Vikramáditya II, *id.* 190, 327-328, 375, 376; king of, defeated by Kirtivarman II, *id.* 377; subjugated by the Ráshttrakúta king Dautidurga, *id.* 194, 197, 389; conquered by Govinda III, *id.* 331-332, 395, 397; taken by Krishna III, *id.* 419; missionary tour to, of the Digambara Jain author Samantabhadra, *id.* 407; Chola capital, taken by the Western Chalukya king Someshvara I, *id.* 215, 350 and note 8, 441, 567; plundered by Vikramáditya II also styled VI, *id.* 442; rebellion at, put down by Vikramáditya II also styled VI, *id.* 217, 445; taken by Hoysala Vishnuvardhana, *id.* 494, 498; Pándya capital, lord of, feudatory of the Kalachuryas of Kalyáni, *id.* 486; visited by Kumarapála, I, pt. i, 183; also known as Kanchipura, I, pt. ii, 140, 183, 199, 320 and note 6.
- Kanchineglur:** village in Dhárwar district, inscription at, XXII, 764.
- Kánchipura:** *see* Kánchi.
- Kánchiváyl:** village in the Madras Presidency, I, pt. ii, 320 note 6, 327.
- Kanchgár:** *see* Kásár.

- Kandabar: see Gāndhāra.
- Kandakadevi: wife of Amoghavarsha III, I, pt. ii, 205.
- Kāndalgaon: village in the Ratnāgiri district, charter from, I, pt. ii, 347 note 2; copper-plate grant from, *id.* 358 note 1.
- Kāndalgaon: village in Sholāpur district, XX, 412.
- Kāndāli: town in Madras, grant of Rāja Prithivimūla, issued from, I, pt. ii, 334.
- Kandanā: river, identified with Kanbanā, I, pt. ii, 420.
- Kandara or Kandhara: Attivarma descended from, I, pt. ii, 334.
- Kandāri: village in Khāndesh district, temple at, XII, 453.
- Kandavalāhāra: country, I, pt. ii, 364.
- Kandavāra: in Mysore, inscription at, I, pt. ii, 332.
- Kandhār: a village north of Broach, I, pt. i, 525.
- Kandhār: town in Nizām's dominions, identified with Kandhārapura, the capital of Ratta chief Lakshmidēva I (1208-9), XXI, 357.
- Kandhāra: see Kanhara.
- Kandhara: see Kandara.
- Kandhārapura: unidentified town, Rāshtrakūta king Krishna III said to be the lord of, I, pt. ii, 384 note 4, 419, 556.
- Kandjy: town mentioned by Alberuni, I, pt. ii, 4.
- Kāndol: a Vānia sub-division in Cutch, V, 52.
- Kandol: village in Kāthiāwār, IX, pt. i, 10; palace of, I, pt. i, 180 note 2; hill in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 10.
- Kandolia, Kandoliya: a sub-caste of Brāhmins in Gujarāt, immigrants from Upper India, IX, pt. i, 2, 10; created to hold sacrifice, *id.* 440 note 5; in Cutch, V, 48; in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 48.
- Kandori: poisonous plant common in Bombay, XXV, 269.
- Kandorna: town in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 503.
- Kāndra: stream, in Kolhāpur state, XXIV, 9.
- Kandogul: village in the Kanna country, I, pt. ii, 364.
- Kandul: fibrous plant, XXV, 229; yields gum, *id.* 250.
- Kāndur: snake in Ratnāgiri district, X, 50-51.
- Kanduri: earthen dish rite. See Shanak.
- Kane: modern Hian Ghurāb, I, pt. i, 543.
- Kaner: tāluka in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 504.
- Kazer: poisonous plant, grows in Sind, XXV, 266.
- Kaneri: village in Kolhāpur state, Lingāyat monastery and temple at, XXIV, 301.
- Kanerkhed: village in Sātāra district, XIX, 411.
- Kangai: fibrous plant, XXV, 228.
- Kangāri: depressed class, in Kānara district, XV, pt. i, 373, 374; in Nāsik district, XVI, 61.
- Kangi, Kangia: food plant, XXV, 178.
- Kānga: wrist-bands of the bride and bridegroom, IX, pt. ii, 164.
- Kangni, Kangu: food plant, XXV, 184.
- Kāngo: a sub-caste of Brāhmins in Thāna district, XIII, 79.
- Kāngori: fort in Kolāba district, XI, 323; I, pt. ii, 114.
- Kangra: food plant cultivated on *ghāts*, XXV, 184, 187.
- Kangui: oil-yielding plant common on the *ghāts* and in Konkan, XXV, 216.
- Kangvarman: Kadamba king, son of Mayuraśārman, I, pt. ii, 286.
- Kanhada: I, pt. i, 181. See Krishnadeva.
- Kanhāna: river in Central Provinces, I, pt. ii, 420. See Kandanā, Kandavā.
- Kanhara, Kanhāra or Kandhāra: Prākṛit name of Krishna the Yādava king, I, pt. ii, 244, 526.
- Kanher: village in Thāna district, XIV, 399.
- Kanhara: fort in Khāndesh district, XII, 443.
- Kanheri: fort in Thāna district, XIV, 191.
- Kanheri: caves in Thāna district, XIV, 10, 51, 52, 101, 119; situation and aspect, *id.* 121-123; history, *id.* 124-127; Buddhism, *id.* 128-136; life at Kanheri, *id.* 137-146; inscriptions, *id.* 147; notices, *id.* 148-164; details, caves, *id.* 1-2, 164-165; cave, *id.* 3, 166-168; *stupas*, *id.* 169-171; caves *id.* 4-9, 171-172; caves, *id.* 10-15, 172-175; caves, *id.* 16-21; stone dam, *id.* 175-176; caves, *id.* 22-28, 176; caves, *id.* 29-35, 177-178; caves, *id.* 36-38, 179; galleries, *id.* 38-41; stone *stupa*, *id.* 179-184; caves, *id.* 42-49, 185; caves, *id.* 50-56, 186; caves, *id.* 57-66, 186-187; caves, *id.* 67-76, 188; caves, *id.* 89-102; worship, fairs, *id.* 189-190, 320, 363, 364, 389; another account of: Buddhist caves, I, pt. ii, 3, 9, 13, 174, 176, 202; caves of, taken possession of and the sculptures destroyed by the Franciscans, *id.* 56; inscriptions at, *id.* 151, 153, 161, 167, 200, 202, 208, 253, 279 note 1, 294 and note 7, 404, 405, 541, 542; cave monasteries at, *id.* 173, 178; *chaitya* caves at, *id.* 178. See Krishnagiri; trace of the Pārsis in India (10th century) in Pehlvi writings in, IX, pt. ii, 186 and note 2; Arjun's visit to, XIII, 404 and note 2; Shātākarni remains, *id.* 412; mention of Yavans at, *id.* 414; a copper-plate found at, *id.* 419; one cave turned into a church by Antonio do Porto (1532-1552), *id.* 461 note 1; Du Perron's visit to (1760), *id.* 498; visit of Forbes to (1774), *id.* 501; Macneil's account of, *id.* 509 note 5; see also I, pt. i, 126, 128.
- Kanheri: seat of Sidhgiri in Sātāra district, XXIV, 94.
- Kanhira: fort in Nāsik district, XVI, 441, 448.
- Kānhoba: Musalmān-Hindu saint, shrine and history of, XVII, 726-727.
- Kānhoji Angria I: (1690-1731), review of his reign, XI, 145-149; becomes the greatest power in the Konkan, possesses the coast from Śāvantwādī to Bombay and extends his authority to Kalyān (1707-1713), I, pt. ii, 81; goes over to Shāhu (1713) and invades the Sidi's territories, *id.* 82; specimen of his letter, XI, 148 note 2; mention of, XIII, 482, 492; X, 195; XIX, 257, 277.
- Kānhoji Angria II: recognized chief of Kolāba (1839) by the British, XI, 157.

- Kānhoji Gāikwār**: son of Govindrāy by a Rājputān princess of Dharmapur, kept in confinement during Govindrāy's time; manages to secure the government for his idiot brother Anandráo (1800), again kept in confinement by his Arab guard, I, pt. i, 412; collects an army, obtains possession of Anandráo and is subdued by the English (1803), *id.* 413; holds Baroda (1793), VII, 199-200; his intrigues, 203-204, 209, 217-218, 295-296.
- Kāvier**: tract of land in Ahmadābād district, IV, 2.
- Kanika**: that is Kanishka, king of the Kushān, IX, pt. i, 470 note 3. *See* Kanishka.
- Kanir**: flowering plant, its flowers used in worshipping Ganpati, XXV, 289.
- Kanishka**: great Kushan king; founder of Saka era (A. D. 78), I, pt. ii, 158 note 1; I, pt. i, 22, 33, 37, 64 note 5, 453, 462 note 3; IX, pt. i, 461; great reviver of Buddhism, *id.* 455 note 5; his fight with the dragon, *id.* 441; worked out broader Buddhism, *id.* 442; overthrew caste privileges and divisions, *id.* 443 note 1; his great edict at Peshāwar, *id.* 450; adopted Greek gods and Greek coins and legends, *id.* 456 note 3; believed to be Kanaka, *id.* 462, 495; Kanika same as, *id.* 470 note 3; Shālivahān, same as, *id.* 443 note 1. *See* Kanak.
- Kanjār**: a caste of Muslimān poultryers, in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 232; in Sholapur district, XX, 207-208; in Dhārwar district, XXII, 246-247; in Bijapur district, XXIII, 303; in Belgaum district, XXI, 215.
- Kanjarda**: taluka in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 504.
- Kanjari**: caste of beggars in Ahmadnagar and Satara districts, XVII, 179-180, XIX, 83-84.
- Kanji**: I, pt. ii, 318 note 3. *See* Kāñchi.
- Kāñji**: Chunvāla Koli robber, subdued by Azam Khān, viceroy (1635-1642), I, pt. i, 278; Koli chief of Chhanar, *id.* 321.
- Kankai**: ancient town in Kāthiāwār, now deserted, temple of a *mātā* at, VIII, 687.
- Kankan**: Konkan, I, pt. ii, 3, 4.
- Kānkār**: village near Dholka, Dāmāji's brother Pratāprāy died at (1737), I, pt. i, 318.
- Kankar**: limestone, XII, 16.
- Kānkariya**: reservoir in Ahmadābād district, IV, 17.
- Kānkasali**: taluka in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 504.
- Kankeshvar**: village in Rātnāgiri district, temple at, X, 342.
- Kankeshvar**: hill in Kolāba district, XI, 2, 6, 316-318; temple on, *id.* 319-323.
- Kankrāla**: fort in Nāsik district, XVI, 441, 448.
- Kānkrej**: state in Pālanpur, V, 288, 331.
- Kankudi**: Hindu goddess, IX, pt. i, 247.
- Kanmadi**: village in Belgaum district, temples and fair at, XXI, 575.
- Kanna**: district, I, pt. ii, 365.
- Kanna**: Ratta chieftain, I, pt. ii, 441 note 1, 553-554. *See* Kannakaira II.
- Kannada**: Kānara, XV, pt. i, note 2; I, pt. ii, 388.
- Kannakaira I**: Ratta feudatory, I, pt. ii, 551, 553.
- Kannakaira II**: Ratta prince and feudatory of Vikramāditya VI, I, pt. ii, 450; also called Kanna (1069-1076), *id.* 551, 553.
- Kannana**: Kalachuri king, son of Vagarama, I, pt. ii, 468, 469.
- Kannanur**: in the Chola kingdom, I, pt. ii, 307; capital of Vira-Someśvara, *id.* 308.
- Kannara**: son of the Kalachuri king Sūdarāja, I, pt. ii, 468.
- Kānnar**: *see* Kānva.
- Kannawa**: converted Smith Lohāna; carries Memana to Bhoj at the invitation of Rāo Khengār (1548-1584); is honoured with the title of Shet or Squire by the Rāo, IX, pt. ii, 51.
- Kannegāl**: forces of Vikramāditya VI attacked at, by Gangarāja, I, pt. ii, 500.
- Kanneshvar**: village in Dhārwar district, inscriptions at, XXII, 764; I, pt. ii, 433.
- Kannigeri**: village in Kānara, saw-mill at, XV, pt. ii, 74 and note 1, 356.
- Kannura-Basappa**: temple of, at Nāgari in the Gadag taluka, I, pt. ii, 422 note 3.
- Kanodar**: village in Pālanpur state, V, 342.
- Kanoja**, **Kanojia** or **Kanauj**: sub-caste of Gaud Brāhmana, in Gujarāt, IX, pt. i, note 1; in Rātnāgiri district, X, 117; in Thāna, XIII, 79; in Kānara district, XV, pt. i, 172, 173; in Nāsik district, XVI, 42; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 167-171; in Dhārwar district, XXII, 93-95; in Bijapur district, XXIII, 89; in Satara district, XIX, 53; in Sholapur district, XX, 31-32; in Kolhāpur state, XXIV, 62; worshippers of Bahucheraji converted to Islām by Ala-ud-din, IX, pt. ii, 82. *See* also I, pt. i, 161.
- Kānoji Tākar**: Gāikwār's lieutenant, I, pt. i, 330; goes with Fakhr-ud-daulah into Sorath and captures the town of Vanthali; retires to Dholka and expels Muhammad Jānbāz; joins Rangoji and marches on Sānad, *id.* 331, 396.
- Kanora**: state in Rewa Kāntha, VI, 151.
- Kānpata**, **Kanphate**: a class of Shaiv *jogis*, IX, pt. i, 543; in Rātnāgiri district, X, 131; in Sāvantrādi, *id.* 419 note 1; in Kolāba district, XI, 415; in Khāndesh district, XII, 124; in Nāsik district, XVI, 74; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 456-457; in Belgaum district, XXI, 185; in Cutch, V, 85-88; in Kānara district, XV, pt. i, 353, 354.
- Kāns**: *mulla*, a Brosch Pārsi priest, goes to Persia with his son Peshotan, the first Kadmi *dastur*, IX, pt. ii, 193 note 2.
- Kānsa**: feeder of the Vārna in Kolhāpur state, XXIV, 9.
- Kansara**: a caste of Gujarāti copper-smiths, Pāvāgad their original home, origin, surnames, traces of Rājput blood; sub-divisions, family goddess, IX, pt. i, 186; workers in metal; religion; places of pilgrimage, *id.* 187; customs; trade guild, *id.* 188; in Cutch, V, 71; in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 150.
- Kānta**: variety of honey bee in Kolhāpur state, XXIV, 24, 25.
- Kanta**: *see* Kangi.
- Kāntāji Kadam**, **Kāntāji Kadam Bānde**: officer of the Peshwa, enters Gujarāt and levies tribute for the first time (1723), I, pt. i, 304, 310, 317, 390; takes Chāmpāner, *id.* 391; harasses Gujarāt, *id.* 394; defeats Pilāji Gāikwār near Cambay and levies contribution in the city (1725), VI, 221.

- Kántola : old village in Káthiáwár, temples and inscription at, VIII, 504.
 Kántelun : see Srinagar.
 Kánthadi : an ascetic, I, pt. i, 161.
 Kánthádurg : I, pt. i, 158. See Kánthkot.
 Kántharia : taluka in Káthiáwár, VIII, 505.
 Kánthi : old name for the shore of Cutch, IX, pt. i, 240 note 2; gulf of, mentioned by Ptolemy, I, pt. i, 538.
 Kánthi : basil thread, IX, pt. i, 89.
 Kánthika : coast tract, from Balsár northward, or between Bombay and Cambay, I, pt. i, 123, 126.
 Kánthkot : fort in Cutch, I, pt. i, 158, 204, 235 and note 2; its history, the sun and other temples in, V, 224-225.
 Kánthmál : scrofula, its cure, IX, pt. i, 365.
 Kantra : fort in Násik district, XVI, 441, 448.
 Kantrodi : village in Káthiáwár, its claim to antiquity, *sati* memorials and inscriptions at, VIII, 505.
 Kanu : tree in Khándesh district, XII, 25.
 Káuungos : Mughal accountants, I, pt. i, 212.
 Káuva : Puránic dynasty, overthrown by Sipraka, I, pt. ii, 155.
 Káuva : school of the White Yajurveda, I, pt. ii, 207.
 Kanva, Kánav : a sub-caste of Bráhmans in, Sétára district, XIX, 53; in Dhárwár district, XXII, 92-93; in Bijápur district, XXIII, 89; in Kolhápúr state, XXIV, 62; in Násik district, XVI, 41; see also I, pt. ii, 162, 163, 164, 165.
 Kanvail : fibrous plant, XXV, 231.
 Kanvalli : village in Dhárwár district, temples and inscriptions at, XXII, 764.
 Kanvári : village in Rewá Kantha, I, pt. i, 443.
 Kánváyana : see Káuva.
 Kanvisidgeri : village in Dhárwár district; temple and inscriptions at, XXII, 764.
 Káuwa : town in Broach district, place of pilgrimage, II, 565.
 Kányakubja : modern Kanauj, I, pt. i, 79, 161; king of, put to flight by Someśvara I, I, pt. ii, 215.
 Kanyeil : dye plant, common on the *gháts*, XXV, 242.
 Kaola : sacred food plant, XXV, 291.
 Kaoli : plant found in several districts, used as antidote to snake-bites, XXV, 275.
 Kapadvanj, Kápadwanj : sub-division of Kaira district, III, 143-145. *Tbun*, *id.* 117; Ráshtrakúta possession of (909), I, pt. ii, 383; copper-plate grant at, *id.* 413; grant at, I, pt. i, 123, 129; reservoir built at, by Siddharája, *id.* 180 note 1; battle of (1725), *id.* 307; capture of, by the Maráthás (1736), *id.* 317; Fakhr-ud-daula meets Raisingji of Idar at, *id.* 329; siege of, raised by Holkar (1746), *id.* 330; taken by Dámáji from Sher Khán (1753), *id.* 338; Piláji Gáikwár defeated at (1725), VII, 171.
 Kapáleshvar : Násik temple, XVI, 513-514.
 Kapáleshvar : the god Siva, I, pt. ii, 358; temple of, at Konvalli on the Mahi, I, pt. i, 127.
 Kápálíkeshvara : the god Siva, temple of, near Igatpuri, I, pt. ii, 185, 192.
 Kapardi : Kumárapála's chief minister after the date of Udayana, I, pt. i, 190; becomes Ajayapála's minister, is thrown in a cauldron of boiling oil, *id.* 194.
 Kapardi I : I, pt. ii, 17. See Kapardin I.
 Kapardi II : see Kapardin II.
 Kapardikadvipa : territorial division, north of Revatidvipa, or Kavadidvipa, I, pt. ii, 347 note 2, 543, 544; king of, slain by the Goa Kádamba Jayakesin I, *id.* 567, 568.
 Kapardin I, Kapardi I : Northern Konkan Siláhara king, I, pt. ii, 200, 539, 541, 543, 567, 17.
 Kapardin II, Kapardi II : son of Pullasakti the Siláhara king of Northern Konkan (851 and 877-78), I, pt. ii, 11, 17, 405, 406, 539; feudatory of Amoghavarsha I, *id.* 542, 543, 567; III, 422 note 1, 424; XIV, 148, 173, 177.
 Kapas, Kappás, Kápus : cotton plant, yields oil, XXV, 215, 228.
 Kápepáni : cloth water-ceremony during death rites, IX, pt. i, 59.
 Kápdí : a hindu religious order, in Cutch, V, 84-85; in Khándesh district, XII, 123; in Thána district, XIII, 199; at Somanáth, I, pt. i, 156.
 Kapela : see Kamala.
 Kápika : identified with Kávi, I, pt. i, 126; I, pt. ii, 404.
 Kapil : seer, IX, pt. i, 10.
 Kapil : a sub-caste of Bráhmans, in Thána district, XIII, 78; in Gujarát, IX, pt. i, 1, 10.
 Kapiládhenu : black cow, her sacredness, IX, pt. i, 372.
 Kápilakot : Mularája slew Lákha in a combat at, I, pt. i, 160.
 Kapila-Sangam : confluence in the Bijápur district, I, pt. ii, 497.
 Kapilátirth : Gekarn pool, XV, pt. ii, 297.
 Kapili : modern Kampili on the Tungabhadrá, I, pt. ii, 454.
 Kápishtala : mountain mentioned in the *Puránas*, I, pt. i, 534.
 Kaple : wheat variety, XXV, 189.
 Kapol, Kapol Vánia : a caste of traders, in Káthiáwár, VIII, 149; in Gujarát, IX, pt. I, 71; in Kolába district, XI, 48; in Thána district, XIII, 112.
 Kappadevarasa : feudatory of the Western Chálukya king Jagadekamalla II, I, pt. ii, 457.
 Kappadi : village, Basava goes to, I, pt. ii, 478; and returns from, *id.* 479.
 Kappas, Kápus : see Kapas.
 Kappatgudd : hill range in Dhárwár district, XXII, 4.
 Kápsi : valley and town in Kolhápúr state, temple and mosque at, XXIV, 11, 301.
 Kápsi : fibrous plant, grows in Konkan jungles, XXV, 234.
 Kapurchand Bhansáli : leading merchant of Ahmadábád, murder of, by Anopsing Bhandári, I, pt. i, 302.
 Kapurthála : monuments in Násik city, XVI, 510.

- Kármāneya Ahāra, Kármāneyāhāra: country identified with Kāmrej near Surat, I, pt. ii, 370, 376; I, pt. i, 108.
- Karmāntapura: town, I, pt. ii, 406.
- Karmānta: caste of followers of Saint Ahmed of Nahrein; derivation of the name; origin of the sect; principal tenets of the sect; spread of the doctrines of, east to India and west to Africa and Spain; in the west the sect dies of inanition, in the east destroyed by Mahmud Ghaznavi and Muhammad bin Sām (1175), IX, pt. ii, 3 note 3 continued on page 4; a caste of Musalmān heretics in Cutch V, 58 note 1, 132 note 1, 134.
- Karna: Puranic king, I, pt. i, 4; *Mahābhārata*, hero, *id.* 85, 86, 116.
- Karna: son and successor of Bhima I, the Chaulukya king (1064-1094), I, pt. i, 169, 170-171; marries Mayanalladevi, I, pt. ii, 567-568.
- Karna: king of Chedi, pays tribute to Bhima I, I, pt. i, 163; marches against Kumārāpāla and dies on the way, *id.* 186 and note 5, 187.
- Karna: Kalachuri king of Kalyāni, I, pt. ii, 468; deposed and slain by Someśvara I, *id.* 214, 441.
- Karna: Yādava prince, son of Mallagi, I, pt. ii, 517, 519.
- Karna: Chalukya prince (A. D. 650), built the temple of Karneshvar at Sangameshvar, X, 192 note 5, 372 and note 1.
- Karnadeva, Karnadeva II: last Vāghela king (1296-1304), flees before Musalmāns to Devagiri, dies a fugitive, I, pt. i, 205-206; mention of, I, pt. ii, 532 note 1. See Karna-*raya*.
- Karnadeva: prince of the Southern Konkan Chālukya family, I, pt. ii, 224.
- Karnāditya: ancestor of Rājī, the Chalukya king, I, pt. i, 157.
- Karnāl: district of Panjāb, I, pt. i, 534.
- Karnāl, Karnala: hill fort, in Thānā district, XIV, 98, 196, 400, XIII, 8; the seat of Devagiri viceroy (1270-1300), *id.* 437; Gujarāt commander at the fort of (1540), *id.* 443; taken by Burhān Nizām (1540), *id.* 452; lost by the Marāthās (1670), *id.* 475; taken by Col. Prother (1818), *id.* 522; another account of: head-quarters of the Devagiri Yādava viceroys, I, pt. ii, 25; fortress, taken by the Portuguese (1540), *id.* 48; and captured by Shivājī, *id.* 69.
- Karnālī: holy village on the Narbada in Baroda territory, VII, 553; schools at, *id.* 486.
- Karnameru: temple at Anahilavāda, built by Karna the Chaulukya king, I, pt. i, 170.
- Karnapuri: district, I, pt. ii, 421.
- Karnarāya: of Gujarāt, is defeated and his wife taken into Allauddin's harem (1297), flies with his daughter Devaladevi to Baglān, is again defeated by Alaf Khān and flies to Devagiri, I, pt. ii, 532 and note 1.
- Karna Sāgara: lake made by Karna the Chaulukya king, I, pt. i, 170.
- Karnāta, Karnāta or Karnātakas: country, I, pt. ii, 518; governed by Ganga Permanadi, *id.* 308; king of, subdued by the Yādava king Singhana, *id.* 517; king of, defeated by Bhīllama, *id.* 520; and by Mahādeva, *id.* 528; king of, I, pt. i, 203 and note 3; army of, defeated by Dantidurg, I, pt. ii, 194; army of Kirtivarman II, *id.* 377; provinces under Bāchirāja, *id.* 524; laid waste by Malik Kafur, *id.* 533; attacked by the Bahamani kings (1347-1489), I, pt. ii, 638; brought under the Musalmāns by Māhmud Gawān, the prime minister of the Bahamani kings (1472), *id.* 638, 639; the invasion of Ali Adil Shāh (1573), 645; absorbed within a decade after the battle of Tālikot into the Bijapur kingdom (1575), *id.* 645; campaign of Ibrahim Adil Shāh II in, *id.* 648; Shivājī's campaign in, opposed unsuccessfully by Ali Adil Shāh II in person, *id.* 652; in charge of Abdul Karim the ancestor of the Sāvanur Nawābs (1672), *id.* 653; Shivājī's famous expedition into (1676), *id.* 654; under Fateh Sing Bhonsla, an officer of Shāhu, *id.* 656; Maratha expeditions into (1740), XIX, 283; (1746), *id.* 287; Rājaji II's expeditions (1752, 1755, 1757), XVIII, pt. ii, 246, 247, 248; invasion of, by the Nizām (1774), I, pt. ii, 658; invasion of, by Haidar in 1776, *id.* 659; disturbances in 1795 and 1800, *id.* 662; falls into the hands of the confederates, the Peshwa, the Nizām, and the English (1790), *id.* 662; condition of (1803), *id.* 663.
- Karnātika: a sub-caste of Brāhmins, IX, pt. i, 1 note 1, 51; in Kānara district, XV, pt. i, 130-131.
- Karnāvatī: city founded by Karna the Chaulukya king and made his capital; temple of Udaya Varāha at, I, pt. i, 170; modern Ahmadābād, *id.* 181; Hemachandra's birth-place, *id.* 191.
- Karneshvara: god Mahādeva in Asāval, I, pt. i, 170.
- Karnul: district of the Carnatic, I, pt. ii, 186, 336; copper-plate grant from, *id.* 343, 351, 363, 364, 365 note 1, 367, 369.
- Kārod: a place of pilgrimage in Broach district, II, 565.
- Kārol: tāluka in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 506.
- Kārolī: village in Thānā district, Jain temple at, XIV, 50.
- Karpatavanijya: territorial division, identified with Kāpadwanj, I, pt. ii, 413.
- Kārpatika: I, pt. ii, 156. See Kāpdi.
- Karpuratilaka: elephant, brought by Simharāja, the Yādava king, from Lāñjipura, I, pt. ii, 235, 516.
- Karra: Kaira, I, pt. i, 518.
- Karra Manikpur: on the Ganges, governed by Allā-ud-din, I, pt. ii, 530, 531.
- Karranji Hati: Rāna of Nagar Pārkar rises in revolt, subdued by Colonel Evans, I, pt. i, 448.
- Kārsai: *khot* exactions, X, 213.
- Kārshāpana: coin mentioned in an inscription, I, pt. ii, 148, 176; mentioned in Kanheri inscriptions, XIV, 147 note 2, 174, 177.
- Kartalāb Khān: viceroy, suppresses the mutiny at Ahmadābād (1688), I, pt. i, 288.
- Kārta Māruti: Nāsik temple, XVI, 515-516.
- Kārtavīrya: I, pt. ii, 410. See Sahasrārjuna.

- Kārtavīrya I**: Ratta prince of Saundatti (980), I, pt. ii, 428; feudatory of the Western Chālukya kings Someśvara I and Taila II, *id.* 439, 553.
- Kārtavīrya II**: Ratta king (1069-1076), I, pt. ii, 551; feudatory of the Western Chālukya kings Someśvara II and Vikramāditya VI, *id.* 443, 451, 554.
- Kārtavīrya III**: Ratta chieftain (1143), I, pt. ii, 551; feudatory of the Western Chālukya kings Jagadekamalla II and Taila III, *id.* 460, 475.
- Kārtavīrya IV**: Ratta chieftain of Saundatti, son of Laksmideva I (1199-1218), I, pt. ii, 551, 556, 557, 571.
- Kartīkeya, Kartīkeya**: god of war and Śiva's son, I, pt. ii, 287 note 1, 337 and note 4, 338, 479; god, favours Sarvavarman with the first *sutra* of a new grammar, I, pt. ii, 170-171; family god of the Chālukyas, *id.* 180; of the Kadambas, *id.* 287 note 1; image of, at Elephanta and Sopāra caves, XIV, 69, 75, 337.
- Karttika**: Mr. Fleet reads Kārtipur for, I, pt. i, 64 and note 2.
- Karunj**: oil-yielding plant, XXV, 217.
- Kāru**: village south-east of Multān, battle of, I, pt. i, 143, 496.
- Karusa**: country mentioned by Pānini, I, pt. ii, 138 and note 4; situation of, assigned in the *Purāṇas*, *id.* 139.
- Karṇa**: disciple of Nakulīśa, I, pt. i, 84.
- Karvān**: see Kārāvāna.
- Kārvān**: holy village in Baroda territory, its sanctity according to *Purāṇas*, VII, 550-551; holy tank at, *id.* 19; mention of, I, pt. ii, 314.
- Karvand**: *Carissa carandas*, creeper in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 47.
- Karvir**, Karavi or Karavira: ancient name of Kolhāpur, XXIV, 1, 306; survey details of, *id.* 257, 260; see also X, 372; I, pt. ii, 538 note 8.
- Kārwār**: sub-division of Kānara district, its details, XV, pt. ii, 223-226; town, harbour, people, trade, management, and history of, *id.* 315, 318-325; travellers bungalow at, *id.* 44; pepper trade at (500-1400), *id.* 49; rise of, under Bijāpur (1600), muslin trade at (1650-1660), *id.* 52; left by the English (1720), *id.* 53; trade centre, *id.* 56; imports and exports of, *id.* 65, 66, 67; bay and forest, in Kānara district, XV, pt. i, 2, 38-39.
- Kārwār Cotton Company**: its experiments to grow American and Egyptian cotton varieties in Dhārwar district, XXII, 301.
- Kārya**: in Mysore, inscription at, I, pt. ii, 305.
- Karyat**: medicinal plant, XXV, 262.
- Kās**: a tenure, in Thāna district, XIII, 531 and note 2, 550 and note 2, 617; in Nāsik district, XVI, 208 and note 3.
- Kāsahrada**: territorial division, I, pt. ii, 404; leading town, *id.* 413.
- Kasāī** or **Kasāb**: a caste of butchers, in Gujārāt, believe themselves of Rājput origin, two classes of, Sunnis in religion, form a separate community, IX, pt. ii, 74-75; Musalmān, in Thāna district, XIII, 238; in Belgaum district, XXI, 218; in Kānara district, XV, pt. i, 345-346.
- Kasākudi**: village, I, pt. ii, 322; Pallava grant at, *id.* 316 note 5, 319 note 3; copper-plate grant from, *id.* 323; records at, *id.* 326, 376.
- Kāsākula, Kāsakula**: country on the bank of the Tāpti, I, pt. ii, 359, 392; division, I, pt. i, 110.
- Kāsalpura**: state in Mahi Kāntha, V, 428.
- Kasamachitra**: ruler in Gujārāt, sends an expedition to Jāva (603), I, pt. i, 489.
- Kāsam Khān**: thirtieth viceroy of Gujārāt (1657-1659), I, pt. i, 282.
- Kasapayyanāyaka**: governor of Banavāsi under the Kalachurya Bijjala, I, pt. ii, 460, 472, 475.
- Kasār**: a caste of brass-smiths, I, pt. i, 450; in Ratnāgiri district, X, 126; in Kolāba district, XI, 63, 413; in Khāndesh district, XII, 74, 244; in Thāna district, XIII, 136; in Kānara district, XV, pt. i, 260, 261; in Nāsik district, XVI, 51, 145; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 106; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 344-345; in Sātāra district, XIX, 85; in Sholāpur district, XX, 118; in Belgaum district, XXI, 140; in Kolhāpur state, XXIV, 95, 207-208.
- Kāsāra**: village in Thāna district, with railway station, XIV, 197.
- Kāsarde**: village in Kolhāpur state, temple and legend of, XXIV, 302.
- Kāsāre**: village in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 721.
- Kasāri**: stream in Kolhāpur state, XXIV, 9, 10.
- Kasba**: Poona city ward, details of, XVIII, pt. iii, 274, 276-277.
- Kasban, Kasbin**: a caste of Musalmān dancing-girls in Nāsik district, XVI, 84, 85; in Belgaum district, XXI, 225; in Dhārwar district, XXII, 192-193, 248-249; in Bijāpur district, XXIII, 304-305. See *Kalāvānt*.
- Kasbandi**: see *Kās*.
- Kasbātis**: town holders, of part foreign descent, IX, pt. ii, 15; Rājput converts; origin of, *id.* 64; classes of, of Dholka, *id.* 64 note 3; appearance of, character of, Sunnis in religion, *id.* 64; marriages of, names and customs of, *id.* 65; in Baroda territory, VII, 351; in Ahmadābad district, IV, 147; of Patan (1748), I, pt. i, 333; Musalmān sailors of Gogha, IX, pt. i, 519, 521.
- Kasebin**: see *Kasban*.
- Kāsegaon**: village in Sātāra district, XIX, 480-481.
- Kāsegaon**: village in Sholāpur district, temple, XX, 413.
- Kaseli**: village granted by Bhoja II, the Kolhāpura Silāhāra, I, pt. ii, 256.
- Kāshi**: see *Benāres*.
- Kāshikāpdi**: a caste of traders in Sholāpur district, XX, 52. See *Tirmali*.
- Kāshmir, Kāsmīr**: state, I, pt. i, 165, 460, 527, 546; chronicle of, "Introduction to the Early History of the Dekkan," I, pt. ii, p. i, 243; history of, *id.* 281 note 3.
- Kashyap**: see *Kāsyapa*.
- Kāshyapa**: sixth Buddha, XIV, 125 note 1, 170 note 4; image of, *id.* 331, 412.

- Kāfi**: king of, present with Mularāja in the battle with Grahariya, I, pt. i, 160; present at the *svayamvara* of Durlabhadevi, *id.* 163; killed in a battle by Singhana, I, pt. ii, 240, 525.
- Kāsim**: nephew of Husain, bridegroom-elect of Śākinah, daughter of Husain; slaughter of, spirit of, believed to possess the *dulas* in Muharram, IX, pt. ii, 138.
- Kasim**: Sidi governor of Janjira and Mughal admiral (1670-1707), XI, 437-442.
- Kāsim Barid**: Bahamani chief, I, pt. ii, 640.
- Kaala Pagi**: state in Rewa Kāntha, VI, 152.
- Kāsmiradevi**: wife of Tribhuvanapāla, I, pt. i, 181.
- Kāsmiras**: defeated by Yashovarman, I, pt. i, 469.
- Kaspeiros**: Kāsmir city, I, pt. i, 546.
- Kassumba**: dye plant, XXV, 246-247.
- Kastarias**: Kshatriyas, I, pt. i, 531.
- Kāst, Kāsth, Kayastha**: a sub-caste of Brāhmans in Nāsik district, XVI, 41; in Sātara district, XIX, 54; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 172-174.
- Kasthi Koli**: see Soles Koli.
- Kasumb**: oil-yielding plant, XXV, 218.
- Kāsuri**: reservoir at, in Poona district, XVIII, pt. ii, 24.
- Kāsyapa, Kashyapa**: a *gotra* or exogamous division of the Brāhmans, I, pt. ii, 278; note 1; name derived from a sage, *id.* 340 note 2; I, pt. i, 461.
- Katachchuris**: Kalachuris, I, pt. ii, 282, 293-296.
- Katak**: city on the east coast, I, pt. ii, 142.
- Kataka**: fortified part of Daulatābād, I, pt. ii, 534.
- Kātantra**: grammar, legend regarding the compilation of, I, pt. ii, 170-171.
- Katāri**: a caste of wood-turners, in Kolāba district, XI, 64; in Thāna district, XIII, 136; in Nāsik district, XVI, 53; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 345-346.
- Katariya**: Kshatriya, I, pt. i, 530.
- Katāriya**: place of interest, in Cutch, V, 225-226.
- Kātavdi**: see Kātkari.
- Katbu**: see Kiliket.
- Kate's point**: at Mahābaleshvar, XIX, 506.
- Kath**: catechu, prepared from acacia tree, XXV, 244.
- Kathākosa**: Sanskrit work, I, pt. ii, 410 note 2.
- Ka-Thakur**: early tribe in Thāna district, XIII, 180.
- Kathalya**: gum-yielding tree, grows in the Dakhan, XXV, 250.
- Kāthar**: a caste of traders in Khāndesh district, XII, 59.
- Kathāria**: tāluka in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 520.
- Katharigad**: hill-fort in Belgaum district, XXI, 9.
- Kathās**: extracts from *Purāṇs*, IX, pt. i, 25.
- Kathāsaritāgāra**: Sanskrit work, I, pt. i, 78; I, pt. ii, 170.
- Kāthi**: state in Khāndesh district, XII, 609.
- Kathi**: food plant wild and cultivated throughout India, XXV, 184.
- Kāthi**: legendary origin of, IX, pt. i, 252 note 1; probably wanderers from Central Asia, said to have entered Kāthiāwār about A.D. 1400; marriage of Dhan Vāla, Rājput chief of Dhānk with their leader Umro's daughter; rise of three tribes of Vāla Khāchar and Khumān out of the marriage, *id.* 252-253; for many generations Dhan Vāla Kāthis as plunderers round Than, their earth hunger, acquisition of Jasdan, Chital, and other territory; gradual reformation, establishment of order in Jetpur, in Chital, *id.* 253; in Jasdan, *id.* 254; disturbance of Gir hill Kāthis, their leader Bāva Vāla, capture and imprisonment of Captain Grant in the hills, *id.* 254, 255 and note 1; subjugation of Khuman and Khāchar tribes; existing possessions, *id.* 256; history of, in Forbes *Rās Māla*, *id.* 252 note 1; by Colonel Watson, said to have come from Asia Minor, *id.* 258; from Nepāl, *id.* 260; probable date of their entrance into Kāthiāwār, *id.* 259-260, 261-262; Dewan Ranchodji's account of, *id.* 262; sub-divisions, Shākhāyats and Avariāts, meaning of names, *id.* 253, 259, 261; inter-marriages among, *id.* 252 note 1; affinity with Ahirs, *id.* 261; Religion; Customs, *id.* 257; in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 122-132, 278, 289-291; in Cutch, V, 131, 132; see also I, pt. i, 209, 217 note 3.
- Kāthia**: a caste of wood-workers, I, pt. i, 450.
- Kathiarā**: caste of fuel-sellers in Gujarāt, Hindu converts, IX, pt. ii, 67.
- Kathiās**: of South Panjab, Kāthis seem to be, IX, pt. i, 462.
- Kāthiavada, Kāthiāwada or Kāthiāwār Province**: description: boundaries, sub-divisions, states, aspect, hills, VIII, 1-12; Gulf of Cutch, description of its coasts, tides and harbours, *id.* 12-35; Gulf of Cambay; description, Tapti Light, Broach Point, Mal Bank, Gopnath Point, etc., silting, survey, *id.* 35-60; rivers, creeks, harbours, wells, lakes, Little Ran, history of Little Ran, Ran of Cambay, geology, rainfall, climate, *id.* 60-89; products: iron, stones, salt, pearls, forests, cocoapalm, wild date-palm, domestic animals, wild animals, birds, fish, *id.* 90-107; population: census details, Rājputas, and their sub-divisions: the Jhālās, the Jādejās, Parmārs, Kāthis, their sub-divisions and history; Ahirs, Kolis, Brāhmans, Writers, Merchants, Vāniās, Bhatīās, Lohanas, manufacturers, sailors, fishers, beggars, wandering classes, Musalmāns, Vāghers, native Christians, villages, houses, communities, *id.* 108-174; agriculture: soil, husbandmen, seasons, field tools; crops: cotton, wheat, etc.; famines (1559-1879), *id.* 175-198; capital; investments, currency, bankers, money-lenders, borrowers, insurance, weather wagers, forced labour, wages, prices, measures, *id.* 199-218; trade: old routes, roads, railways, bridges, ferries, vessels, lighthouses, ports, fairs, markets, imports and exports, crafts, gold thread, knot-printing, brocades, salt, guilds, strikes, *id.* 219-266; history: early history, Krishna, Alexander, Kshatras, Guptas, Valabhis, Mahomed of Ghazni (1024), Mulraj (942), Muhammad and Firoz Tugh-

- lak (1347, 1351), Zafar Khan, viceroy of Gujarāt (1391), Sultān Mahmūd Begada (1439-1513), Muzafar II (1513-1526), Portuguese gain Diu (1536), Akbar conquers Gujarāt (1573), Aurangzeb, viceroy (1644), disorder in Gujarāt (1707), Marāthas in south Gujarāt (1704), their invasion (1722), Pilaji Gaikwār gains Baroda (1727), Colonel Walker (1807-8), British Paramount (1820), reforms (1863-1882), political agents (1820-1880), chieftains of the 1st four classes, *id.* 267-314; land administration, *id.* 315-323; justice, old ways of obtaining justice, piracy, want of jail, chief court established (1831), Rājasthānic court, agency courts, state courts, police, jails, *id.* 324-336; revenue and finance: revenue (1808-1881), improvement cess, transit duties, local funds, *id.* 337-342; instruction, *id.* 343-349; health, *id.* 350-354; states and places of interest, *id.* 355-701; history: southern boundary of Chandragupta's dominions and western boundary of Asoka's dominions, I, pt. ii, 146; Kshatrapas of, *id.* 153, 157; the name, I, pt. i, 208, 209; Gupta sway in, *id.* 135; arrival of Mers in, *id.* 140 and note 5; disturbance in (1692), *id.* 288; settlement of tribute by Colonel Walker, *id.* 416; state of (1807), *id.* 416; the revenue raid system in, *id.* 417; Bhāts and Chāraus in, *id.* 420-421; the habit of taking securities in all engagements in, *id.* 420; Peshwa's share of tribute in, *id.* 422-423; cession of the share to the English for military expenses, *id.* 423-424; disturbances in (1811), *id.* 425, 526, 534, 538. *See also* I, pt. ii, 312, 317, 336, 383, 490, 515, 517; VII, 174; Arab fleet sent against the coast of (758-778), IX, pt. II, note 1; Memmans in, *id.* 51; Sidi immigration into, XIII, 64.
- Kathiawadi: a caste of potters in Nāsik district, XVI, 60.
- Kāthiawar: division of Sorāth, VIII, 5; I, pt. I, 208 and note 3, 209.
- Kathivadar: port in Kāthiawār, VIII, 241.
- Kāthkari, Kāthodi, Kathodia or Katkari: an early tribe, in Kolāba district, XI, 71-72, 415; in Thāna district, XIII, 64, 158-165, 284, 523; at Mātherān, XIV, 259; in Kānara district, XV, pt. i, 346, 347; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 408, in Ratnāgiri district, X, 43, 130; in Khāndesh district, XII, 25; in Nāsik district, XVI, 65; in Sholāpur district, XX, 166; in Gujarāt, IX, pt. i, 290, 319-320; village servants in Cutch, V, 101, 102.
- Kātho: catechu, manufacture of, in Rewa Kāntha, VI, 57.
- Kathodi or Kathodia: *see* Kāthkari.
- Kāthor: village in Baroda territory, schools and hospital at, VII, 487, 506, 575.
- Kāthrota: tāluka in Kāthiawār, VIII, 507.
- Katiri: gum-yielding plant, XXV, 250.
- Katkari: *see* Kāthkari.
- Katkol: hill in Kolhāpur state, temples, monastery and fair at, XXIV, 4, 302.
- Katli Imām Ali: Shīah holiday, IX, pt. ii, 140.
- Kātorā: tāluka in Kāthiawār, VIII, 507.
- Katosan: state in Mahi Kāntha, V, 421.
- Kātpitiās: sellers of old furniture and house building materials, IX, pt. i, 205.
- Katra: an insect, V, 295.
- Kātraj: village in Poona district, reservoir at, XVIII, pt. ii, 28; *pass. id.* 154.
- Kātsāvar: trees in Khāndesh district, XII, 25.
- Katta: I, pt. ii, 551. *See* Kartavirya I, II and III.
- Kattageri: village in Bijāpur district with railway station, temples, inscriptions and ponds at, XXIII, 659.
- Kattai: a caste of leather workers in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 107-109.
- Kāttama: I, pt. ii, 555. *See* Kartavirya III.
- Kattguta: land tenure in Dhārwar district, XXII, 447 and note 6, 462.
- Katuban: a special tenure in Ratnāgiri district, X, 261.
- Katuka: Bania, gives parched grain to Kumārapāla on credit, I, pt. i, 183; is given Baroda, *id.* 184.
- Katumukha: 'harsh-sounding' musical instrument of Pallava Nandipotavarman taken by Vikramāditya II, I, pt. ii, 327, 374.
- Kātur: tāluka in Kāthiawār, VIII, 507.
- Kātyāyana: his acquaintance with southern nations; notices Pānini's omission in explaining Pāndya, I, pt. ii, 139, 140; familiarity of North Aryas with the southern countries in the time of, chronological relations with Patanjali and Pānini of, *id.* 140, 141.
- Kaula: fort in Kolāba district, XI, 324.
- Kaula: oil-yielding plant, XXV, 218.
- Kaulādevi: wife of Karnadeva, taken captive by Alaf Khān and admitted into the Sultān's harem (1297), I, pt. i, 205; I, pt. ii, 532.
- Kaulur: in the Nizām's dominions, inscription at, I, pt. ii, 488, 501, 502.
- Kaumāra: forest in the extreme south, I, pt. ii, 202.
- Kaumāri: one of the Pleiades, I, pt. ii, 337 note 4.
- Kaundinya: a *gotra* or exogamous division of Brāhmins, I, pt. ii, 278 note 1.
- Kaunti: famine plant, found in several districts, XXV, 195.
- Kāusa: *see* Padamdurg.
- Kausāmbi: capital of the king of the Vatsas, I, pt. ii, 197.
- Kanthem: grant from, I, pt. ii, 282, 367, 378 note 3, 293, 339 note 1, 342, 343 note 5, 345 note 4, 346 note 4, 347 notes 1 and 2, 349 note 4, 361 note 2, 378 and note 3, 385, 425 note 2, 426, 434.
- Kavadivipa: I, pt. ii, 282 note 5; northern part of the Konkan, *id.* 298 note 2, 347 note 2; province, *id.* 452; evidently Kāpardikadvipa, *id.* 544; ruled by the Goa Kādamba Jayakesin II, *id.* 568. *See* Kāpardikadvipa.
- Kavali: *See* Kandul.
- Kavalya: *pass* in Kolāba district, XI, 6, 115.
- Kāvana: Kāma, father of Brahma the general of Someśvara IV, I, pt. ii, 464.
- Kāvana or Kāvanayya: Kalaehurya Sankama's officer, I, pt. ii, 487, 489.
- Kavandanyapur: old name of Kavāpur, XXIV, 360.

- Kavāt: sub-division in Rewa Kāntha, VI, 112.
- Kāvar Sain: Brāhman minister of Burhān Nizām (1508-1553), XVII, 363, 365; XVIII, pt. ii, 222.
- Kavās Bhumias: servants, I, pt. i, 451.
- Kāvasji Nānābhai Dāvar: opens the first steam factory in Western India, IX, pt. ii, 199 note 3.
- Kāvasji Rustomji: watch-maker, visits Delhi, receives the title of Mirzan Khosru Beg and a grant of land, IX, pt. ii, 197 note 2.
- Kavath: wood-apple tree in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 47.
- Kāvdiācher: a great mangrove tree in Cutch, V, 224.
- Kāvera, *pl.* Kāveras: king of, made tributary to the Chālukya crown, I, pt. ii, 189; defeated by Vinayāditya the son of Vikramāditya I, *id.* 368.
- Kāveri: river in Rewa Kāntha, I, pt. i, 518, 546; VI, 6; river, I, pt. ii, 24; crossed by Pulikesi II, *id.* 183, 243, 299, 331, 350, 524.
- Kāvi: a place of pilgrimage in Broach district, II, 566; Govind III's grant at, I, pt. i, 123, 125, 126; grant found at, I, pt. ii, 195, 197, 198, 315, 401, 403, 404, 408, 409.
- Kāvi Jang: Nizām's commandant of Ahmadnagar fort (1759), XVII, 404.
- Kavirahasya: poem, I, pt. ii, 208.
- Kavit, Kavitha: plant, its twigs used as tooth-brushes by Hindus, XXV, 291; medicinal plant, found in Dakhan, *id.* 255.
- Kavithasādhī: modern Kosād, I, pt. i, 128; I, pt. ii, 412.
- Kavīpur: village in Kolhāpur state, temples at, XXIV, 360.
- Kāvnai: fort in Nāsik district, XVI, 441, 448.
- Kavte: market village in Poona district, XVIII, pt. iii, 232.
- Kavtha: village in Kolhāpur state, temples at, XXIV, 383.
- Kāvādarsa: Sanskrit work, I, pt. ii, 170.
- Kāvyaṇṇakāsa: Sanskrit work on rhetoric, I, pt. ii, 171.
- Kawndal: fruit, XXV, 281.
- Kāyastha: *see* Kāst.
- Kayastha, Kayasth Prabhu: a class of writers, early reference to, IX, pt. i, p. xi note 3, 59 note 1; claim descent from Chitrāgupta, *id.* 60 and note 2; three branches of, in Gujarāt; *Vālmik*, settlement, influence and position under the Mughal, British and Gāikwār rule; dress, *id.* 60, 61; Vaishnavs by religion, customs, *id.* 61, 63; *Māthur*, dress, religion, *id.* 64; customs, elephant worship, *id.* 65; special holidays, *id.* 66, 67; *Bhatnagra*, descent, Vaishnavs by religion, customs, *id.* 67-68; I, pt. i, 461; in Cutch, V, 48; in Kolāba district, XI, 46, 411; in Thāna district, XIII, 63 note 1, 87-89, 428; in Nāsik district, XVI, 43; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 65; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 192-193; in Sātāra district, XIX, 57; in Sholāpur district, XX, 44-45; in Belgaum district, XXI, 99; in Kolhāpur state, XXIV, 64.
- Kāyat: a Hindu tribe in Khāndesh district, XII, 55.
- Kāyatia: a sub-caste of Brāhmins in Rewa Kāntha, VI, 23.
- Kayāvatāra: village, modern Kārvān, I, pt. ii, 314.
- Kāzi: position and duties of, I, pt. ii, 213, 214, 530; office of, functions of, under Muhāmadan rule; present functions of, position of, among the community, IX, pt. ii, 135; office of, in Surat, Broach and Ahmadābād, *id.* 135 note 2; Musalmān head in Ratnāgiri, X, 132 note 2, 141; in Cambay, VI, 236; office of, re-established by Bālāji Bājirāv, I, pt. ii, 97.
- Kāzi-ul-Kuzzah: Mughal appellate *kāzi*, I, pt. i, 213.
- Kazwini: writer (1265), his description of Cheul, XI, 272 note 2.
- Keatinge: Lt.-Colonel, captures Vesāva and Karanja (1774), I, pt. i, 101; XXVI, pt. i, 383-384, 387-388; XIV, 380; sent to help Rāghuba, I, pt. i, 402; joins Rāghuba at Darmaj or Dora near Cambay (1775), *id.* 403; negotiates with Fatehsing, *id.* 405; receives orders to leave Rāghuba, *id.* 405; his campaign in Gujarāt against the Peshwa (1775), VII, 172-174.
- Keatinge: Colonel, political agent in Kāthiāwār, drives the Kāthis from Gir (1865), VIII, 308, 365.
- Kecara: food plant, XXV, 177.
- Kedāras: invading horde of foreigners also called Little Yuechi (A. D. 380), IX, pt. i, 446, 455; passed down by Chitral and Swāt to Peshāwar (A. D. 390), *id.* 470; conquests in Western India, *id.* 433; staunch adherence of, to Buddhism, *id.* 448; Gujar identification with, *id.* 469, 470; retreat of, to Kāshmir, I, pt. i, 500; settle with Tibetans in Yunnan in the ninth century, *id.* 501.
- Kedāresvara: temple in Kumāon repaired by Ganda Brihaspati, I, pt. i, 190.
- Kedarites: *see* Kedaras.
- Kedarji Gāikwār: Dāmāji's cousin, receives one-third of the revenues of Surāt for his aid from Sayad Achchan, I, pt. i, 332; regent during the imprisonment of Dāmāji (1751), VII, 179.
- Kedgaon: village with railway station in Poona district, XVIII, pt. iii, 242-243.
- Keigwin: Captain, his revolt (1683), holds Bombay for and petitions the king, XXVI, pt. i, 88-89; his surrender, *id.* 95; XIII, 478, 479.
- Keir: Sir William Grant, takes the forts of Nivti and Rāiri, I, pt. ii, 127.
- Kekat Kādūpāda: state in Khāndesh district, XII, 605.
- Kekobad: son of Meherji, visits Delhi, receives a grant of land, IX, pt. ii, 197 note 2.
- Kel, Kela: plantain, worship of, IX, pt. i, 384; XXV, 279, 284; food plant, *id.* 174; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 48.
- Kel: hill pass in Belgaum district, XXI, 306.
- Kela: *see* Kel.
- Keladi Basavappa Nāik: Bednur chief (1713), XV, pt. ii, 133.
- Kelambapattans: probably modern Kolam or Quilon, I, pt. i, 183 note.

- Kelanpur : village in Baroda territory, VII, 534-535.
- Kelasi : a caste of barbers in Kánara district, XV, pt. I, 329, 330.
- Kelavadi : province, I, pt. ii, 441 note 6, 458, 460, 485; ruled over by the Sindas of Yelburga, *id.* 572, 575, 576.
- Keleyabbe, Keleyaladevi : wife of Vinayádivya, I, pt. ii, 492.
- Kelhavana : chief of Nador, I, pt. i, 193.
- Kelodi : *see* Kelavadi.
- Kelshi : creek and port in Ratnágiri district, exports and imports of, X, II, 183, 342.
- Kelvadi : village in Bijápur district, temples and inscription at, XXIII, 659; head-quarters of Sinda province of the same name for which *see* Kelavadi.
- Kelváli Sonápur : Sahyádrí spur in Sátára district, XIX, 6.
- Kelva Máhim : town in Thána district, history and forts, XIV, 197-201; seized by Bhimrája, I, pt. ii, 27; remains of a Portuguese Church at, *id.* 65; destroyed by the Portuguese (1531), XIII, 451; Portuguese fort at (1533), *id.* 456; its trade with Malabár Coast (1500-1670), *id.* 465; Hamilton's mention of (1680), *id.* 485; condition of its fort (1727), *id.* 491; captured by the Maráthás (1739), *id.* 493.
- Kelvadi : *see* Kelavadi.
- Kemajju : identified with Kimoj or Kimaj, I, pt. ii, 315.
- Kembhávi : in the Nizám's dominions, I, pt. ii, 439; inscription in a temple at, *id.* 440 note 8, 460.
- Kemkem : Konkán, I, pt. ii, 3.
- Kena : famine plant, XXV, 206.
- Kendattimadivála : inscription at, I, pt. ii, 332.
- Kendormánya : village granted by Mangalésa, I, pt. ii, 348.
- Kendur : market town in Poona district, tomb and fair at, XVIII, pt. iii, 232.
- Kengali : province governed by the feudatory of Vikramáditya I, I, pt. ii, 333, 434.
- Kenjalgad : hill-fort in Sátára district, XIX, 9, 481-482.
- Kennedy : Col., takes Mandangad (1818), I, pt. ii, 116; takes the forts of Rámgaḍ and Pálgad and purchases the possession of Rasalgad, *id.* 117; takes Anjanvel, Govalkot, Bairamgarh, and Bháwanganarh (1818), *id.* 118.
- Kennett : Major, takes (1818) the fort of Nawapura, I, pt. ii, 117.
- Kenoj Mata : Hindu goddess, IX, pt. i, 485.
- Keprobotras : *see* Keralaputra.
- Ker : a Musalmán sub-division in Cutch, V, 100.
- Kera : village in Cutch, ruins of a Hindu temple, a mosque and fort at, V, 226.
- Keradu : inscriptions near the ruined town of, I, pt. i, 188.
- Kerakang, Keranj : *see* Kangni.
- Kerákot : fort in Cutch, V, 133.
- Kerala : country, modern Malabár, I, pt. ii, 143, 444; the people of, *id.* 216; forms part of Dakshinápatha, *id.* 133; monkey-soldiers are directed to go to, *id.* 137; people subdued by Sahadeva the Pándava, *id.* 142; come in contact with the Western Chalukyas, *id.* 282; made allies by Pulikeśin II, *id.* 183, 350; repeatedly defeated by the Pallava king Narsimhavarman I, *id.* 322; humbled by Vikramáditya I, *id.* 186, 362; reduced by Vikramáditya II, *id.* 190, 194, 375; conquered by Govinda III the Ráshtrakúta king, *id.* 396; conquered by the Western Chalukya king Vikramáditya II, subdued by the Devagiri Yádava king Singhana, *id.* 525; *another account of* : Malabár district, I, pt. ii, 280, 281, 282 and note 5; king of, conquered by the Chalukyas of Bádami, *id.* 345, 346, 362 note 6, 368, 375; humbled by Vishnuvardhana, *id.* 496; slain by Vikramáditya VI, the Western Chálukya king of Kalyáni, *id.* 362, 378, 442, 444.
- Keralaputa : king of the Pándyas, mentioned in Aśoka's inscriptions, I, pt. ii, 277.
- Keralaputra : Cera king mentioned in the *Periplus*, I, pt. i, 546.
- Keralas : *see* Kerala.
- Kerálu : deserted village in Gujarát, inscription at, I, pt. i, 196, 470.
- Kerataha : one of the seven ancient divisions of Konkán, I, pt. ii, 282 note 5.
- Keri : river in Káthiáwár, VIII, 63.
- Kerks : pirates (A. D. 890) from Cutch, XIII, 433, 711 note 2.
- Kern : Dr., places Kálidása in the first half of the sixth century, I, pt. ii, 144, 162.
- Kerur : town in Bijápur district, fort, and temples at, XXIII, 659-660.
- Kerváda : *thakor* of, IX, pt. ii, 68.
- Kesáva : Nágara Bráhmán minister of Karnadeva, slain, I, pt. i, 205 note 2.
- Kesava : Brahmana chief of the Káshyapa *gotra*, performs an *Aptoryáma* sacrifice, I, pt. ii, 247.
- Késava : Kánarese poet, I, pt. ii, 344.
- Késava : son of Holalarája, governs the Banavási province as a feudatory of the Kalachurya Bijjala, I, pt. ii, 473.
- Késava : Kámvadevaráya's minister, I, pt. ii, 566.
- Kesava : god Vishnu, I, pt. ii, 581.
- Kesavabhattyaya : I, pt. ii, 465. *See* Kesirájaya.
- Kesavadeva : Hindu god, grants made to, by a Chalukya queen, I, pt. ii, 449.
- Kesavádityadeva : The Western Chálukya king Someśvara II's officer, I, pt. ii, 443.
- Kesava Mahajani : minister of Kamvadeva and donor of a copper-plate grant, I, pt. ii, 223.
- Kesava Rája : Śiva's attendant, I, pt. ii, 482.
- Kesavasvamin : Bráhmán grantee of a Chálukya prince, commentator on sacrificial *sutras* and rites, I, pt. ii, 191.
- Kesera : village in Pálanpur state, an old temple at, V, 342.
- Keshidev : Śiláhára king (1203-1238), XIII, 422 note 1; his two land grants, 427 and note 2; *see also* I, pt. ii, 20, and XIV, 212, 419.
- Kesideva : I, pt. ii, 539, 542. *See* Arikesarin.
- Kesimayya : officer of Ahavamalla the Kalachurya king, I, pt. ii, 428 note 4.
- Kesimayya : Jagadekamalla II's officer. *See* Kesirája.

- Kesimayya : Bijjala's officer, I, pt. ii, 458, 473. See Kesirāja and Kesava.
- Kesimayya : Bolikeya, Kalachurya Someśvara's governor of the Tardavādi, Hanungal and Banavāsi provinces, I, pt. ii, 485, 486.
- Kesin : demon, destroyed by Krishna, I, pt. ii, 343 note 5.
- Kesirāja : the Western Chālukya king Jagadekamalla II's governor of the Belvola, Palasige, and Panungal provinces, I, pt. ii, 458.
- Kesirāja : Bijjala's officer, I, pt. ii, 473. See Kesava and Kesimayya, Bijjala's officer.
- Kesirājayya : Kesavabhattayya, the Western Chālukya king Someśvara IV's officer I, pt. ii, 465.
- Kesirājayya : Kalachurya Sankama's governor of Banavāsi, I, pt. ii, 487.
- Kesod : town in Kāthiāwar, its history, VIII, 507-508.
- Kesri : fibrous plant, XXV, 226.
- Kesria : tāluka in Kāthiāwar, VIII, 507.
- Kessar : see Kecara.
- Kesuvolala : modern Pattadakal in the Hungund tāluka of the Bijāpur district, I, pt. ii, 348.
- Ketaladevi : wife of the Western Chālukya king Someśvara I, i, pt. ii, 438, 440.
- Ketaladevi : wife of Viraballala II, i, pt. ii, 493, 502.
- Ketaladevi : wife of the Hāngal Kādamba Kāmadeva, I, pt. ii, 559, 560.
- Ketalaputras : country of (Chera or Kerala), mentioned in Aśoka's edicts, I, pt. ii, 143. See Kerala.
- Ketalaputta : province, out-lying Aśoka's dominions, I, pt. ii, 146. See Kerala.
- Ketarsa : Kādamba king I, pt. ii, 285 note 5, 564.
- Ketu : planet according to Hindu astronomy, IX, pt. i, 392 note 1. See Comet.
- Keuda, Keura : oil-yielding and fibrous plant, XXV, 225, 236 ; a sacred plant used in the worship of Siva, *id.* 279, 285 ; one of the five arrows of Cupid, *id.* 289.
- Keur : famine plant, found in Konkan, XXV, 207.
- Keura : see Keuda.
- Kevai : Hindu goddess, *kuldevi* of Bhati Gujars, IX, pt. i, 483.
- Kevalās : Hajām saint of Pālanpur, IX, pt. i, 233.
- Kevāl Nāik : Nāikda Bhil leader, surrender of (1859), I, pt. i, 446.
- Kevikuls : tenants-at-will in Sāvantvādi state, X, 450.
- Khābirun : probably Kāvi on the Mahi, noticed by Al Biruni (970), I, pt. i, 513 ; perhaps same as Akabaron of Periplus, *id.* 546.
- Khachar : pass in Kolāba district, XI, 115.
- Khachara : race, I, pt. ii, 439, 443, 450, 452, 476, 523.
- Khadāt Vāni : a caste of traders in Kolāba district, XI, 48.
- Khadakvāla : lake at, in Poona district, XVIII, pt. ii, 17-18.
- Khadāl : state in Mahi Kāntha, V, 419.
- Khadār Pir : Musalmān saint, tomb of, near Porbandar, IX, pt. i, 522.
- Khadarpur : village in Kāthiāwar, VIII, 508.
- Khadāt : village near Prāntij, Khadāyatās named after, IX, pt. i, 10, 72.
- Khadāyata : sub-caste of Brāhmins in Rewa Kāntha, VI, 23-24 ; said to be immigrants from Upper India, IX, pt. i, 2, 10 ; sub-caste of Vāniās, *id.* 72.
- Khadgaon : village in Ahmadnagar district, pond at, XVII, 721.
- Khadgāvaloka : *biruda* or title of Dantidurga, I, pt. ii, 389.
- Khādim : disciple order in a Musalmān brotherhood, IX, pt. ii, 19.
- Khadir : island in Cutch, V, 13, 227.
- Khādiyu : quarter of Ahmadābād city occupied by Brāhma-Kshatrias, IX, pt. i, 55.
- Khadkālā : sub-divisional head-quarters with railway station in Poona district, XVIII, pt. iii, 232-233.
- Khadki or Kharki : (Aurangābād) founded by Malik Ambar (1607), XVII, 392 ; see also I, pt. ii, 624.
- Khadki : local breed of bullocks in Kolhāpur state, XXIV, 25.
- Khadwa : or *Kadva* class of Gujarāt *Kanbis*, appears in Rājputāna as Kharia Gujars, IX, pt. i, 490.
- Khetvo datha : chapters of the *Zend Avesta* on marriages between near relatives, IX, pt. ii, 211 note 2 (18).
- Khafif : son of Singhar, I, pt. i, 517.
- Khāfi Khān : Musalmān historian, "Introduction to the History of the Konkan," I, pt. ii, p. ix, 38, 60, 69, 73 ; (1680-1735), his testimony of Shivājī's character, XI, 145 note 3, 364 and notes 1 and 2, 372 note 1, 436, 437.
- Khagārāta : race, stock name of Nahapāna, IX, pt. i, 497 ; annihilated by Gotamiputra, I, pt. ii, 149, 155, 160.
- Khair : *Acacia catechu*, timber tree, in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 48 ; in Khāndesh, XII, 25 ; in Kānara, XV, pt. i, 60.
- Khairāt or Khairiyat Khān : Habsi governor of Janjira (1670-1696), takes Anjanvel, X, 318 ; builds two forts at Harnai, *id.* 337 ; captures Dānda Rajpuri (1670), XI, 437, 438 ; defends Janjira against Sambhājī (1682), *id.* 441 ; his tomb, *id.* 464.
- Khājah : see Khwājah.
- Khājana, Khajjana : marshy land, I, pt. ii, 185.
- Khajurāho : inscription from, I, pt. i, 469.
- Khajuri : fibrous plant, XXV, 237 ; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 48.
- Khākhar : holy plant, IX, pt. i, 37 note 1.
- Khakhārāta : I, pt. ii, 155. See Khagārāta.
- Khākharo : bastard teak, believed to be home of Brāhma, worship of, IX, pt. i, 384.
- Khakhi : a Hindu religious order in Rewa Kāntha, VI, 25.
- Khākhrechi : town in Kāthiāwar, VIII, 508.
- Khālāpur : village in Thāna district, XIV, 201 ; XIII, 508 ; survey assessment introduced (1855) into, *id.* 591-594.
- Khālāti : coast lands in Ratnāgiri district, X, 151 note 1.
- Khālīfās or Khalifs : Umayyad, of Damascus, hostility of, towards, Ali's family, IX, pt. ii, 47 note 1 ; Abbasid, family of the ; religious strictness of, *id.* 183 note 4, 185.

- Koalif Hashám : (724-743), expeditions of Arabs in the reign of, I, pt. i, 109.
- Khalif Omar : his probable expedition to Thána (636), I, pt. ii, 4.
- Khalifs : *see* Khalifahs.
- Khálpa : depressed class in Gujarát, other names, origin and customs, IX, pt. i, 331, 345-346.
- Khálsáh : crown domain, I, pt. i, 209, 214.
- Khálsi : in the Himalayas, rock inscription at, I, pt. ii, 142.
- Khámatki : pass in Sátara district, XIX, 7, 201.
- Khambát, Khambát : I, pt. i, 514. *See* Cambay.
- Khambátini : vow, rites relating to, IX, pt. ii, 231.
- Khambhála : *táluka* in Káthiáwár, VIII, 508.
- Khambhála or Khambhaliya : town in Káthiáwár, VIII, 509; head-quarters of the Navá-nagar chiefs between 1671-1707, I, pt. i, 285.
- Khambhliás : memorial stones, IX, pt. i, 363.
- Khambhláv : *táluka* in Káthiáwár, VIII, 510.
- Khambhoi : in Gujarát, West of Patan, battle of (1391), I, pt. i, 232 and note 2.
- Khán : reservoir in Ahmadábád district, IV, 19.
- Khán : title among Patháns, IX, pt. ii, 11.
- Khána : evening meal, IX, pt. ii, 109.
- Khánah : Khojáh religious lodge, first establishment of, by Pir Sadrúddin, IX, pt. ii, 40.
- Khanahzád Khán : son of the viceroy of Gujarát (1723-1730); defeats Piláji Gáikwár and other Maráthás (1725), obtains the title of Ghálib Jang, I, pt. i, 307.
- Khánám : title of Mughal women, IX, pt. ii, 9.
- Khánápur : in the Kolhápúr state, inscription at, I, pt. ii, 555.
- Khánápur : sub-division in Sátara district, details of, XIX, 427-430; survey of, *id.* 361-363. *Town, id.* 482.
- Khánápur : sub-division of Belgaum district, details, boundaries, area, aspect, soil, climate, water, stock, crops, people of, XXI, 508-509. *Town, id.* 576; local story, and tombs at, XXIII, 660-661; *see also* I, pt. ii, 565; Goa Kadamb record at, *id.* 566-570.
- Khánápur-Mudhol : hill range in Kolhápúr state, XXIV, 7.
- Khandahat : fort between Somnáth and the desert attacked by Mahmúd of Ghazni, I, pt. i, 167.
- Khandála : town in Poona district with railway station, description, houses, stock, people, trade, Mr. Graham's monument, trips, XVIII, pt. iii, 233-241; occupied by Captain Stuart (1778), XIII, 502; Goddard's halt at (1779), *id.* 507; *see also* XVIII, pt. ii, 263; inscriptions at, I, pt. ii, 605, XI, 324.
- Khándán : a caste of money-lenders in Baroda territory, VII, 111.
- Khandaraballaba : probably Ráshtrukúta king Krishna III, I, pt. ii, 418 note 8.
- Khandás : people of Khándesh, XII, 1 note 2, 38 note 3.
- Khandás Patel : of Baroda, his Arab guarantee transferred to the British (1795), VII, 558.
- Khándé Khárví : a caste of fishermen and sailors in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 309, 310.
- Khanderáv Dábháde : Marátha free-booter, his exactions as Rajáram's deputy in Báglán, makes incursions into the Surat district (1699), his expeditions in Gujarát (1700-1711); his defeat at Ankleshvar by the Mughals (1711), defeats the army sent against him under Zulfikár Beg by the Delhi authorities (1716); his outpost between Surat and Burhánpur (1716); is appointed Senápati by Rája Sháhu, I, pt. i, 388-389; *see also* I, pt. ii, 599, 626; XIX, 260, XII, 251; another account of his incursions in Gujarát (1712), fights with Chandrasena Jadhava near Ahmadnagar (1716), created Senápati by Sháhu, accompanies the Peshwa to Delhi (1720), empowered to collect tributes in Gujarát and Báglán, fights against the Nizám at Bilápur, his death (1721), VII, 167-168; *see also* XIX, 266.
- Khanderáv Gáikwár : brother of Dámáji, demands his share; negotiates with Jawan Murd Khán; appoints Dádu Morár his deputy at Ahmadábád and goes to Sorath, I, pt. i, 326, 327; confines Rangoji and Fakhr-ud-daulah; appoints Trimbak Pandit his deputy, *id.* 329; is appointed his brother's deputy in Gujarát, *id.* 332, 340; Nadiad and Borsad conferred as *jagir* on (1747), VII, 176-177, 187, 189, 191-193, 195, 594.
- Khanderáv Gáikwár : H. H. (1857-1870), his character, his ministers, VII, 273-278; his proposal to reduce the contingent army (1856), *id.* 306; his reforms, *id.* 366-371; his banks, *id.* 408-409; opens a hospital at Baroda (1858), *id.* 501.
- Khanderáv Raste : *sarsubhaddar* of the Konkan, I, pt. ii, 110.
- Khanderi : Kennery island in Kolába district, lighthouse and history of, XI, 324-327, 472-473; taken and fortified by Shiváji (1679), *id.* 145, 440; I, pt. ii, 71-72; XXVI, pt. i, 80; attacked by the English (1719), XI, 147; taken by Jaysing Angriá's wife (1799), *id.* 156; *see also* XIII, 478, 489, 501.
- Khandesh District : origin of, I, pt. ii, 231; description : boundaries, sub-divisions, aspect, hills, rivers, floods, irrigation, soil, geology, hot-springs, earthquakes, climate, XII, 1-15; production : minerals, forests and forest produce, trees, domestic animals, wild animals, birds, *id.* 16-37; population : Ahir element in, Abirani language, census details, Bráhmans, writers, traders, husbandmen, craftsmen, *sonárs*, *sutárs*, *lohárs*, *shimpis*, manufacturers, bards and actors, personal servants, shepherds, fishers, labourers, unsettled tribes : Bhils, Pávrás, Vanjaris, Chárans, Láds, depressed classes, beggars; Musalmáns, Christians, *id.* 49-129; houses, village communities, movements, *id.* 129-135; agriculture : holdings, stock, irrigation, water-works, wells, field tools, crops, cotton improvement (1831-1880), Bombay hemp, indigo, turmeric, tobacco, poppy, sugarcane, garden crops, Government Farm, silk, blight, locusts, famines, *id.* 136-190; capital : capitalists, insurance, exchange bills, saving classes, traders, account books, currency, interest, money-lenders, land mortgages, labour mortgage, wages (1788-1880), prices (1788-1879), weights and measures, *id.* 190-205; trade : routes (B. C. 100-A. D. 1880), passes, railway, bridges, ferries, trade

- (1820-1840), trade centres, markets, fairs, imports, exports, *id.* 206-223; crafts: gold, copper, iron, stone, pottery, lime, indigo, catechu, grass oil, cotton spinning and weaving, dyeing, calico printing, steam spinning and weaving, carpets, gold and silver thread, blanket weaving, etc., *id.* 223-237; history: early Hindus (1600 B. C.-1300 A. D.), Musalmáns (1295-1760), under Delhi Governors (1323-1370), the Farukis (1370-1600), the Mughals (1600-1760), the Maráthás (1760-1818), *id.* 238-254; the British (1818-1880), Malegaon siege, *id.* 255-256; Bhil disorders (1818, 1821-25), Bhil corps (1825-27), *id.* 256-260; survey riots (1852), the mutinies (1857), *id.* 261-263. Land administration: staff (1880), *id.* 264-266; history: early Hindus, Mughals, the Maráthás, *id.* 266-272; British management, *id.* 272-303; hereditary officers, village staff, landholders (1818), revenue settlement (1821), *id.* 274-281; revenue system (1828), *id.* 283-285; survey (1852-1870), survey results (1855-78), *id.* 292-296; season reports (1852-1880), *id.* 298-303; justice: civil, under the Maráthás, under British Government (1818-1880), *id.* 304-308; criminal justice, criminal tribes, the Bhils, Kajarsing (1833-1860), Tulia Naik (1867-1876), Arabs and Pendharias, *id.* 309-314; police, crimes (1874-78), (1845-49), Bhil police corps, jails, *id.* 315-319; revenue and finance: account heads, land revenue, stamps, excise, customs, etc., balance sheets (1824-25, 1878-79), *id.* 320-325; local funds, municipalities, *id.* 326-328; instruction: schools, cost, private schools, girls' schools (1864), pupils by caste (1879), school returns (1855-79), newspapers, libraries, *id.* 320-335; health: climate, diseases, cattle diseases, small-pox, hospitals and dispensaries, vaccination, births and deaths, *id.* 336-341; sub-divisions: Amalner, its details, *id.* 342-348; Bhúsával, its details, *id.* 348-353; Chalisgaon, its sub-divisional details, *id.* 351-358; Chopda, its sub-divisional details, *id.* 358-363; Dhulia, its sub-divisional details, *id.* 363-370; Erandol, its sub-divisional details, *id.* 370-375; Jamner, its sub-divisional details, *id.* 375-379; Nandurbár, its sub-divisional details, *id.* 379-386; Nasirábád, *id.* 386-392; Pachora, *id.* 392-396; Pimpalner, *id.* 396-400; Savda, *id.* 400-409; Sháháda, *id.* 409-413; Shirpur, *id.* 413-417; Taloda, *id.* 417-421; Akrañi, *id.* 421-424; Virdel, *id.* 424-430; places of interest, *id.* 431-594; states, *id.* 597-613; see also I, pt. ii, 278 note 2, 355, 374, 399, 423, 430, 460, 515, 521, 522; kingdom of, founded by Malik Nazir the eldest son of Malik Rája (1399), *id.* 620.
- Khándesh kings: (1399-1596), list of, XVII, 359 note 3.
- Khándia: taluka in Káthiáwár, VIII, 511.
- Khandoba: Hindu god, XVIII, pt. i, 290, 413, 414; temple of, at Pál in Sátára district, XIX, 529-532.
- Khandodi: famine plant, XXV, 201.
- Khandoji Mákar: Marátha commander, takes Chaul (1741), I, pt. ii, 85; first *subhaddar* of Sálsette, *id.* 99.
- Khandul: *Sterculia urens*, timber tree in Poona district, yields fibre, XVIII, pt. i, 47.
- Khángi villages: private estates of the Gáikwár, VII, 347-348.
- Khán Jahán: Mughal general, sends (1670) ships to help the Sidis, I, pt. ii, 69, XI, 437; cantons at Pedgaon on the Bhima and fortifies it (1673), I, pt. ii, 626; reduces Poona (1685), XVIII, pt. ii, 238.
- Khán Jahán or Jahán Lodi: Mughal general sent against Ahmadnagar (1612), XVII, 392; unsuccessfully besieges Mándu (1628), I, pt. i, 381; takes refuge in Báglán, is pursued and slain (1628), I, pt. ii, 624-625.
- Khán Khánán: Mughal general (1596-1599), besieges Ahmadnagar (1595), XVII, 383, 384, 386; defeats Malik Ambar, *id.* 390.
- Khán Muhammad: prime-minister of Bijápur (1657), I, pt. ii, 652.
- Khánpur: sub-division in Rewa Kántha, VI, 123.
- Khan Sarovar: reservoir at Pattan in Gáikwár's territory, VII, 604.
- Khánt: a sub-caste of Kolis, IX, pt. i, 444.
- Khán Zamán: imperial general, ordered to join the Bijápur troops, I, pt. ii, 38.
- Khápri: blight in Ahmadábád district, IV, 61.
- Khár: salt rice land or Khárapat villages of Alibág, XI, 194 note 1.
- Kharádi: class of Musalmán wood-turners, in Belgaum district, XXI, 207-208; in Gujarát, converts from the Hindu caste of the same name, Sunnis in faith, IX, pt. ii, 75. See *Dhigvan*.
- Kharághoda: salt works, in Ahmadábád district, salt how made, stored, and distributed; out-turn and sale, IV, 119-124; see also XIII, 370.
- Kharak: caste of husbandmen in Káthiáwár, VIII, 205 note 1.
- Kharaoiti: Kshatrappa prince, I, pt. i, 23.
- Khárapát: salt reclaimed land, in Kolába district, XI, 91, 166, 167 and notes 1, 2, 3. See *Shilotri*.
- Kharas: village in Káthiáwár, inscription found at, VIII, 515-516.
- Kharás: vow, rites relating to, IX, pt. ii, 231.
- Kharási: vow, rites relating to, IX, pt. ii, 231.
- Kharda: town and fort in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 721-722; battle of, between the Nizám and the Peshwa (1794), *id.* 406-409; see also I, pt. ii, 606; XVIII, pt. ii, 270; XX, 292.
- Khardi: village in Thána district, with railway station, XIV, 201.
- Khareði: town in Káthiáwár, VIII, 513.
- Khárepátan: river in Ratnágiri district, I, pt. ii, 37.
- Khárepátan: town in Ratnágiri district, history, fort and remains of, X, 342-343; trade of (1818), *id.* 177; see also I, pt. ii, 41, 206, 207; grant at, *id.* 203, 205, 254, 255, 341 note 2, 414 note 1, 416 note 4, 422 note 1, 426, 431, 433, 536 and note 2, 542, 543, 538.
- Khárepáthár: plateau in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 6.

- Khari: river in Gujarát, III, 5; IV, 6; V, 357.
 Khári: see Baul.
 Kharia: Gujar, class of Gujarát Kadva Kanbis appears in Rájputána as; considered lower, IX, pt. i, 490.
 Kharia-nág: see Kala buch nág.
 Kharif: early season, XVIII, pt. ii, 3.
 Kharinimb: oil-yielding plant, XXV, 222.
 Khariphron: mouth of the Indus, I, pt. i, 538.
 Kharkadi: village in Ahmadábád district, shrine of Bálau Sháh at, story of his life, VIII, 511-512.
 Kharki: see Khadki.
 Kharoli: *inám* village of Khandoji Mákar, I, pt. ii, 85.
 Kharoshi: village in Belgaum district, temple, and fair at, XXI, 576.
 Khár Pátíl: a caste of husbandmen in Thána district, XIII, 123.
 Kharsáni: milkbush, worshipped for favour of spirit Bhánumatí, IX, pt. i, 385.
 Kharsedji Jamsedji Modi: of Cambay, enjoys a high position in the Peshwa's court under the British Government (1809), receives presents of land in Cambay, IX, pt. ii, 198 note 5.
 Kharsedji Rustomji Káma: Mr., gives the year of the arrival of the Pársis at Sanjan, IX, pt. ii, 185 note 3.
 Khárva or Khárvi: caste of sea-farers, in Gujarát, IX, pt. i, 519; strength, *id.* 520 and note 1; claim Koli and Rájput origin, *id.* 519, 520 and note 2; divisions and branches, *id.* 519, 520; Rájput and Gujarát surnames; history and traditions, *id.* 520-521; Cutch and Káthiáwár, three divisions, *id.* 519, 520; Cambay, *id.* 519; South Gujarát, divisions, Surati, Hānsoti, Khambhāti; appearance, dress, food, character, occupation—sailors, builders of bridges, house building, tile-turning; other pursuits; earnings; religion, *id.* 521; customs, *id.* 522; in Cutch, V, 81; in Káthiáwár, VIII, 153; in Ratnágiri district, X, 128; in Kolába district, XI, 68, 414; in Thána district, XIII, 147; in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 310, 311.
 Khárvat: salt rice-land in Ratnágiri district, X, 144.
 Khárvéla: early Orissa king (B. C. 100), XVI, 613.
 Kharvi: see Kharva.
 Khás: the military of Nepál, originally a small clan, history of its origin, its rise, admitted to be Hindus, IX, pt. i, 451, 452 and note 2, 463 note 2.
 Khasa: king of Kumaon, I, pt. i, 190.
 Khasás: tribe defeated by Yašovarmman, I, pt. i, 469.
 Khás Khán: general of Sultán Násir-ud-din Kabáchah, I, pt. i, 512.
 Khát: newly-created man by Karan, the *Mahábhárat* hero, the Káthis claim descent from, IX, pt. i, 252 note 1.
 Khatara: famine plant found in the Konkan, XXV, 201.
 Khataryáda: Thána suburb, XIV, 346.
 Khatáv: sub-division in Sátára district, XIX, 430-432; survey of, *id.* 356-358; village, temple at, *id.* 482-483.
 Khátá-Vahi: ledger, contents of, IX, pt. i, 83, 84.
 Khateli: caste of peasant-holders in Ratnágiri district, X, 450.
 Khátgaon: village in Khándesh district, temple at, XII, 453.
 Khátgun: village in Sátára district, fair at, XIX, 483-484.
 Khatia: caste of Musalmáns of part foreign descent, IX, pt. ii, 11, 15.
 Khatib: Musalmán preacher in Gujarát, duties of, IX, pt. ii, 133; in Ratnágiri, X, 141.
 Khátik: caste of butchers, I, pt. i, 451; in Kolába district, XI, 71, 414; in Thána district, XIII, 152; in Násik district, XVI, 59; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 153; in Sholápur district, XX, 161; in Bijápur district, XXIII, 169-173; in Kolhápúr state, XXIV, 106.
 Khatki: tanners in Gujarát, Hindu converts; two classes of, IX, pt. ii, 75; mutton butchers in Khándesh district, XII, 126, 235.
 Khatna: circumcision, rite of, IX, pt. ii, 160 and note 3.
 Khát Puja: earth worship before foundation stone is laid, details of, IX, pt. i, 404.
 Khatrás: funeral memorial stones, IX, pt. i, 363; offerings made to, *id.* 407.
 Khatri: an important class in Northern India, and Sindh, supposed to be of foreign origin, IX, pt. i, 450, 453; in Gujarát, class of weavers, of Brahma-kshatri stock, *id.* 188-189 and note 1; weaving, *id.* 189; in Cutch, V, 94; in Káthiáwár, VIII, 152; in Kolába district, XI, 64, 131; in Thána district, XIII, 133; in Násik district, XVI, 53; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 109-112; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 346-347; in Sholápur district, XX, 118-119; in Dhárwár district, XXII, 170-171; in Kolhápúr state, XXIV, 95.
 Khatri Dev: pillar of wood, worship of, IX, pt. i, 292.
 Khatta: dish, public dinners called after; cost of, IX, pt. ii, 113, 114 and note 1.
 Khattab: father of Umár, the second Khali-fah, I, pt. i, 505; IX, pt. ii, 1 note 1.
 Khatti: Káthis described as, IX, pt. i, 258.
 Khátu, Khatun: title of Pathán women, IX, pt. ii, 11.
 Khatvánga Dhvaaja: club banner of Pallava Nandipotavarman, taken by Vikramáditya II, I, pt. ii, 375.
 Khavás: in Gujarát, male slaves, personal attendants of Rájput chiefs, influence over them, IX, pt. i, 147 and note 1; other names, recruitment; position, *id.* 234-235; appearance; persons raised to power among, *id.* 236; in Káthiáwár, VIII, 118, 119; in Cutch, V, 76-77; in Pálanpur, *id.* 290; in Mahi Kántha, *id.* 365; usurp government of Navánagar, dispersed by British contingent (1814), I, pt. i, 427.
 Khavásans: female servants in Rájput houses, position, IX, pt. i, 235-236.
 Khávda: place of interest in Cutch, V, 227-228.
 Kháwas Khán: son of Khán Muhammad, the traitorous prime minister, becomes regent of

- Bijápur (1672), I, pt. ii, 653; his negotiations with the Mughals to hold Bijápur as a dependent province of the empire (1675), his assassination (1679), *id.* 653; *see also* XXIII, 431-432; tomb of, in Bijápur city, *id.* 614.
- Khazánah-i-Amirah: imperial treasury, I, pt. i, 213.
- Khazárs: tribe of foreign invaders; various forms and variations of the name, IX, pt. i, 471-472; same as White Hunas, *id.* 472, 473; points of their resemblance with White Hunas, *id.* 470 note 1; settlements at Farghana coincide with White Huna settlements, *id.* 472 note 1; two elements of, Ak-Khazar or Fair Khazar and Kára Khazar or Dark Khazar; description of two elements, history, *id.* 473-474; White Khazars found settled in North Persia (close of the fifth century), *id.* 474; their movement to join White Hunas of Badeghiz with whom they passed conquering into India, *id.* 469, 475-476; Gurjjara became the name of, by which the bulk of the great sixth century horde was known, *id.* 434, 446, 449, 455, 456, 461, 469, 470, 476. *See* Gujar.
- Khed: sub-division of Poona district, its boundaries, area, aspect, climate, water, crops, stock, people, cultivators, communications, XVIII, pt. iii, 89-92; survey of, XVIII, pt. ii, 392-393, 458, 461. *Town*, details, Dilávar-khán's tomb, temples and fairs at, XVIII, pt. iii, 241-242; action at (1708), XVIII, pt. ii, 240.
- Khed: sub-division in Ratnágiri district, X, 2, 299; town, history and rock temples at, *id.* 344; caves at, I, pt. ii, 9.
- Kheda: or Kaira, head-quarters of Kaira district, IX, pt. i, 10; grant of, I, pt. i, 108, 115, 116, 125, 126, 518. *See* Kaira.
- Kheda: money subscription among Memans, IX, pt. ii, 57.
- Khedával: a sub-caste of Bráhmans in Rewa Kántha, VI, 23; in Gujarát, IX, pt. i, 1; origin of name; chief settlements; traditional origin; divisions *baj* and *bhitra* into, origin of divisions, *id.* 10-11; in Thána district, XIII, 78; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 163.
- Khedbrahma: village in Mahi Kántha, temple of Brahma at, V, 437; place of pilgrimage, IX, pt. i, 549, p. xxxvi.
- Khediapur: village in Kolhápúr, Singhana's inscription at, I, pt. ii, 240.
- Khedrapur: Yádav inscription (1213) at, I, pt. ii, 523, 524, 558.
- Khela: *see* Kela.
- Khelna: hill fort in Kolhápúr state, XXIV, 4; (Vishálgad) I, pt. ii, 31; unsuccessfully besieged by Malik-ul-Tujár (1451), *id.* 588.
- Khem Sávant I: Vádi chief (1670), X, 440.
- Khem Sávant II: Vádi chief (1675-1709), X, 440.
- Khem Sávant III: Vádi chief (1755-1803), X, 441-442; attacks the remains of the Portuguese armies, I, pt. ii, 85, 108; death of (1803), *id.* 112; *see also* XXI, 384.
- Khem Sávant IV: Vádi chief (1812-1840), X, 443-445.
- Khengár: king of Sorath, killed by Siddharája, I, pt. i, 176.
- Khengar: Ráo of Kachh (1548-1584); invites the Sindb Memans to come and settle at Bhuj; honors the head of the Memans with the title of 'shet' or squire, IX, pt. ii, 51.
- Khengar IV: Chudásama king of Junágadh (1279-1333), repairs Somanátha after its desecration by Alá-ud-din Khilji, I, pt. i, 190.
- Kheni: Koli rebel (1657) of north-west of Poona against Musalmán rule, XVIII, pt. ii, 227-228.
- Kherádi Surmal: a Bhil teacher, V, 366.
- Kheráli: taluka in Káthiáwár, VIII, 513.
- Kherálu: sub-division in Baroda state, VII, 621-625. *Town*, *id.* 622.
- Kheráváda: state in Mahi Kántha, V, 426.
- Kherdi: town in Káthiáwár, its history, VIII, 513.
- Kheronesos: the peninsula of Goa, I, pt. i, 541, 546.
- Khertalab Khán: brother and successor of Nek Alum Khán II of Broach (1751), his death, I, pt. i, 338, 339.
- Khervádi: village in Násik district, XVI, 449.
- Khetáhara: country, present Khed taluka of the Ratnágiri district, I, pt. ii, 355, 356 note 1; identified with Kittur in the Belgaum district by K. T. Telang, *id.* 356 note 1.
- Khetaka or Khetakahára: modern Kaira, mentioned in the Valabhi records, I, pt. ii, 356 note 1, 382, 404, 413. *See also* I, pt. i, 115, 128; province of the Valabhi chiefs (760), I, pt. ii, 315, 316, 382.
- Khetrapál: guardian spirit, IX, pt. i, p. xxxv, 200; god of boundaries, *id.* 292, 354.
- Khetri: caste of husbandmen in Belgaum district, XXI, 106.
- Khichdi: food and money gifts to Bráhmans in Baroda state, VII, 354.
- Khidrápur: village in Kolhápúr state, temples, inscriptions and fair at, XXIV, 302-303.
- Khijaro or Khijda: *sami* tree, its use in building marriage pillar of Bhárváda, IX, pt. i, 269, 270; its dread, *mamo* or maternal uncle spirit living in, *id.* 270 and note 3.
- Khijdia: taluka in Káthiáwár, VIII, 513-514.
- Kbikri: a caste of shepherds in Kolába district, XI, 67.
- Khiláphat: *see* Fátimite Khiláphat.
- Khilari: breed of cattle in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 55.
- Khiligila, Khiligiladurga or Khiligili: another name for Panhála, I, pt. ii, 254; Síláhára prince Márasimha rules at, *id.* 439; *see also* *id.* 547.
- Khilji: emperors of Delhi, I, pt. ii, 509, 531.
- Khilji: special community of part foreign descent in Gujarát, IX, pt. ii, 11, 15.
- Khillat: dress of honour, XIX, 281 note 1.
- Khimo: Dheda saint, IX, pt. i, 341.
- "Khing" = Rider: plants the banner of Islám on Tárágdh the hill fort of Ajmir, IX, pt. ii, 6 note 1 (7).
- Khirdi: reservoir in Násik district, XVI, 95.

- Khizar Khán : prince, son of Alá-ud-din Khilji and husband of Devaladevi, I, pt. i, 205 ; see also I, pt. ii, 532.
- Khizr : Khwájáh, water-spirit, also called Prophet Elias, offerings made to, IX, pt. ii, 152, 158 and note 3.
- Khizr Khán : see Khizar Khán.
- Khmers : Panjáb and Káshmir settlers in Jáva and Cambodia, I, pt. i, 500 note 6, 502.
- Khodíad Mátá : Hindu goddess, shrine at Rájapur near Sihor, worshipped by Gohils, IX, pt. i, p. xxxvi, 136, 247, 363, 503.
- Khodsi : village in Kolhápur state, temple and fair, at, XXIV, 303.
- Khodu : village in Káthiáwár, inscription at, VIII, 514-515.
- Khojáh : Musalmán sect in Gujarát, Hindu converts to the Nazárian division of the great Ismáili sect; literal meaning of, "honourable converts;" settlements and divisions of, IX, pt. ii, 36 ; first conversions of, by Nur Satgur in Gujarát during the time of Solanki Bhim II (1179-1242), *id.* 38 ; conversions of, in Cutch and Káthiáwár (1200) by Ramde, a converted Tuvár Rájput, *id.* 40 ; additions to the community of, from the converted Lohána tribe of the Afgháns (1430) ; from the converted Cháks of Káshmir (1496), *id.* 39 ; conversions of Káthiáwár Loháns by Pir Dádu (1549), conversions at Bhuj by Pir Dádu, *id.* 41 ; *khánah* or religious lodge of, first established by, and tythe-gathering first introduced among, by Pir Sadr-ud-din (1430), theory of the *avatárs* of the gods of the Hindu Pantheon introduced among, by Pir Sadr-ud-din, *id.* 40 ; scriptures of, *id.* 40-41 ; Agha-Khán, the religious head of the, *id.* 41 ; appearance of, *id.* 42 ; dress of, *id.* 42-44 ; ornaments, character, and calling of, *id.* 44 ; customs among : *ohhatti* or sixth day celebration, *id.* 44 ; marriage, *id.* 45 ; death, *id.* 46 ; follow the Hindu law of inheritance, *id.* 47 ; religion of, *id.* 46-49 ; form of worship, *id.* 48 ; prayers counting the names of, the *pirs*, the sacrament or heart-prayer ; taxes paid by, *id.* 49 ; holidays observed by, *id.* 49-50 and note 1 ; in Cutch, V, 91-92 ; in Káthiáwár, VIII, 163 ; in Kolába district, XI, 81.
- Khokada : hill and village in Sātára district, XIX, 11.
- Khokara : hill in Káthiáwár, VIII, 11.
- Khokari : famine plant, XXV, 204.
- Khokhar : village in Cutch, inscription at, I, pt. i, 204.
- Khokhar : caste of Rájput converts of the Khokhar tribe in Gujarát, derivation of the name of, origin of, mention of, in *Ain-i-Akbari*, in the *Tárikh-i-Alái*, in *Tabakát-i-Násiri* ; claim Afghán extraction, said to have been represented in Afghánistan by the existence of a *kheyli* (tribe) of the name of, IX, pt. ii, 65.
- Khokhari : town in Kolába district, XI, 464.
- Khokhri : village in Káthiáwár, VIII, 514.
- Khokra : village in Cutch, temple at, V, 228.
- Kholeśvara : Bráhma chief and general in the service of Singhana the Yádava king, reduces the Gujarát kings Málava and Abhira, I, pt. ii, 240, 242, 243, 525.
- Kholas : the seven, country under Gandaráditya, I, pt. ii, 255.
- Kholobharvo : lap-filling, a pregnancy ceremony among Gujarát Hindus, IX, pt. i, 31, 32.
- Khombhatri : a caste of Musalmán dyers in Cutch, V, 126.
- Khondeshvar : hill in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 5.
- Khondmir : *sayad*, companion of Sayad Muhammad Jaunpuri, his defeat by Muzaffar II, IX, pt. ii, 63.
- Khopivli or Khopoli : village in Thána district, XIV, 201 ; arrival of Poona expedition to (1778), XIII, 503 ; Goddard's halt at (1781), *id.* 507 ; railway at, *id.* 600, 624 note 1 ; see also XVIII, pt. ii, 266.
- Khordád : Amshaspad ; sixth day of the Pársi month ; third month of the Pársi year, IX, pt. ii, 217.
- Khordád Jasan : chief festival day of Pársia, observances on, IX, pt. ii, 217.
- Khordád Kál : leading festive day, believed to be the anniversary of the birth of Zoroaster ; observances on, IX, pt. ii, 219.
- Khorshed Kámdin : Sanjan high priest, brings the Sanján fire to Navsári, IX, pt. ii, 188.
- Khosás : marauders from Sind, their depredations in Cutch (1786-1819), V, 150, 159, 163, 164, 168 ; in Pálanpur, *id.* 302, 303, 341.
- Khosru : dynastic title of Persian kings, I, pt. ii, 388.
- Khosru II : of Persia, interchange of letters and presents between, and Pulikeśin II (625-626), I, pt. ii, 352 ; painting of his embassy in the Ajanta caves, XII, 485, 494, 513 ; see also XV, pt. ii, 81.
- Khots : superior land-holders in Kolába district, revenue farmers (1882), XI, 163-166, 203, 207, (appendix) 473-474 ; villages managed by them (1882), *id.* 161, 162 and note 1 ; forbidden to interfere beyond their strict duties and powers by the Maráthás, *id.* 171 ; their origin, titles and position, *id.* 172 and note 1, 173, 174, 177, 178 and notes 1, 2, 4 and 5 ; *khoti* villages managed by Government accountants, *id.* 181 ; farmed or *khoti* villages in Sankshi, Rájputi and Raygad (1837), *id.* 182-185 ; *khots*, demands and extortions, *id.* 186, 187, 188 ; general body of land-holders reduced to dependence and poverty by the *khots* (1856), *id.* 197, 453 ; in Thána, XIII, 545, 556 ; grants to (1502), I, pt. ii, 33, 106 ; of Sálsette, *id.* 124, 126 ; in Ratnágiri district, X, 137 ; castes of (1880), *id.* 138, 156 ; position and privileges of (1880), *id.* 204-206 ; position and caste of (1818), *id.* 225-227 ; terms of *khoti* agreements, *id.* 205 note 2.
- Khoti : farming tenure in Thána, XIII, 534.
- Khotika, Khottiga, Khottigadeva or Khottigadeva Nityavarsha : Báštrakúta king, succeeds his brother Krishna III, I, pt. ii, 205-207, 210, 306, 307, 387 ; his *birudas*, titles, epithets and wars with Paramára kings of

- Málwa, *id.* 422 and note 3; records regarding him, *id.* 422-423, 424 note 1, 426, 432.
- Khowsey: fibrous plant found in Konkan, XXV, 229.
- Khubladha: fort in Kolába district, XI, 395, 396.
- Khudash-bae-zau: an early form of marriage, IX, pt. ii, 238 note 2.
- Khuddika: village in Ratnágiri district, mentioned in a grant, I, pt. ii, 347 note 2.
- Khums: subscription among Dáudi Bohorás, IX, pt. ii, 33 and note 1.
- Khun: port in Ahmadábád district, IV, 345.
- Khuntávada: town in Káthiáwár, VIII, 516-517.
- Khurasan: I, pt. i, 168.
- Khurdu: timber tree in Khándesh district, XII, 25.
- Khurshid Ráni: mother of Nasir-ud-din Khilji (1500-1512), I, pt. i, 365.
- Khosbálchánd Ambaidas: banker in Baroda, guarantee-holder from the British (1801), VII, 258.
- Khushálchánd Ehet: chief merchant of Ahmadábád (1748), I, pt. i, 333.
- Khushnáz: White Húna emperor (460-500), I, pt. i, 76.
- Khus-khus: oil-yielding plant, XXV, 225.
- Khuro Turk: defends Ismael Adil Khán and is rewarded with the *jahágir* of Belgaum, I, pt. ii, 641.
- Khwaja Gáwán: Bráhmání minister (1463-1481), short account of, XXI, 365 and note 3. See Muhammad Gáwán.
- Khwajáh: Persian form of the Turkish word *khajáh*; meaning of, IX, pt. ii, 36 note 1; title, literal meaning of, given to Brahmanashatris on their conversion to Islám, *id.* 39.
- Khwaja Háji: general of Alla-ud-din, sent with Malik Kafur to reduce Dorasamudra (1310), I, pt. ii, 509; sets out to subdue the king of Warangal and reduce the Hoysalas, *id.* 533.
- Khwaja Jahán: Bahamání noble in charge of Puranda (1497), I, pt. ii, 589; see also XX, 278, 279-280; mosque of, in Bijápúr city, XXIII, 634.
- Khwaja Muhammad Gáwán: I, pt. ii, 639. See Muhammad Gáwán.
- Kidaras: division of Baktrian Yuetchi, I, pt. i, 144.
- Kidd: Captain, English pirate, plunders a Bombay vessel off Rajápúr (1697), I, pt. ii, 80.
- Kidney-disease: see Ambhoi.
- Kids: worship of, offerings of, IX, pt. i, 57.
- Kie-chá: I, pt. i, 116. See Kheda.
- Kiggañád or Kiggañádu: village in Coorg, inscription at, I, pt. ii, 303, 307; inscribed stones at, *id.* 299.
- Kihim: place of interest in Kolába district, XI, 327-328.
- Kikar: plant, its seeds eaten in famines, XXV, 199.
- Kieli: village in Sátára district, temple at, XIX, 484-485.
- Kikvi: market village in Poona district, XVIII, pt. iii, 243, 244.
- Kilegaon: village in Kolhápúr state, fair at, XXIV, 383.
- Kiligala, Kiligiladurga: see Khilgils.
- Killidars: keeper of Váni's shops, IX, pt. i, 79, 80.
- Killiketar or Killikitar: caste of beggars, in Belgaum district, XXI, 185-187; in Dhárwár district, XXII, 152-153; in Bijápúr district, XXIII, 196-201.
- Kim: I, pt. i, 545. See Kammoni.
- Kim: river in Gujarát, II, 6, 346; VI, 6; VII, 8, 576; I, pt. ii, 310, 314; southern boundary of the Gurjara country, *id.* 315, 336, 347, 359 and notes 3 and 5, 370 note 3.
- Kimaj: see Kimoj.
- Kim Kathodra: town in Broach district, battle of (1744), I, pt. i, 328; customs station, its revenue made over to the English by the Baroda minister Rávji (1803), *id.* 414. See Ankleshvar.
- Kimoj: village in Broach district, identified with Kemajju, I, pt. ii, 315.
- King: divine origin of, worship of, belief in king-worship among different nations, IX, pt. i, 441 and note 1, 442 and note 3; worshippers, sect of, *id.* 441 note 1.
- Kingfisher: English ship, engaged in the siege of Vijaydurg (1756), I, pt. ii, 94.
- Kingfisher: bird, in Ratnágiri, X, 64; in Khándesh, XII, 34; in Gujarát called Nilkhanth or Chás, believed to be an incarnation of Shiv, worship of, IX, pt. i, 382.
- Kinhai: village in Sátára district, temple at, XIX, 485-486.
- Kini: village in Kolhápúr state, temples at, XXIV, 303.
- Kinjál: dye-yielding plant, XXV, 244.
- Kinkeri: place of interest in Ratnágiri district, X, 465.
- Kinnars: heavenly musicians, paintings of, in Ajanta caves, XII, 493 and note 3.
- Kinye: famine and dye-yielding plant, found in several districts, XXV, 199, 244.
- Kippur: Bene-Israel fast-day, XVIII, pt. i, 514.
- Kir: *Capparis aphylla*, tree, I, pt. i, 461.
- Kirád: a caste of traders in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 267-270.
- Kiraita, Kiraittem: see Karyat.
- Kiramar: medicinal plant, XXV, 258.
- Kirán-us saadain: historical work, IX, pt. ii, 10 note 3.
- Kirastans: vernacular name for native Christians; see Christians.
- Kirat: division of Abhir, "Introduction to the History of the Konkan," I, pt. ii, p. ix.
- Kiratakupa: see Keradu.
- Kirdias: special community of part foreign descent in Gujarát, IX, pt. ii, 11, 15.
- Kirdsár: renewed tillage, tenure in Thána district, XIII, 544 note 2.
- Kirgeri: village in Dhárwár district, temple at, XXII, 765.
- Kiriya: language spoken at Málkhet, I, pt. i, 519; language of the Balhára country, I, pt. ii, 388.
- Kiriya-Kereyur: *agrahára* of, I, pt. ii, 449.
- Kirkee: village near Poona city, I, pt. ii, 657; battle of (1817), *id.* 630; see also X, 198; XII, 254; XVII, 414; XVIII, pt. ii, 300-301; XIX, 301; battlefield and description of the

- battle, XVIII, pt. iii, 374-381, 421; barracks at, *id.* 374; Cantonment, *id.* 357-359.
- Kirli: state in Khândesh district, XII, 606.
- Kirmau: in Persia, merchants of, IX, pt. ii, 183 note 3; priests called from, to explain the Pârsi religion to the emperor Akbar, *id.* 190; passage to India through, *id.* 1 note 3.
- Kirmira: plant found in Southern Konkan, used as antidote to snake-bite, XXV, 274.
- Kirpâl: a caste of Christian converts in Thâna district, XIII, 149.
- Kirtans: thanksgiving songs, IX, pt. i, 25.
- Kirtideva I: *see* Kirtivarman II.
- Kirtideva II: Hângal Kâdamba, I, pt. ii, 559.
- Kirtikaumudi: Sanskrit work compiled by Someśvara, I, pt. i, 159, 174, 178, 179, 194, 195, 196, 198, 199; *see also* I, pt. ii, 213, 241, 525 note 5.
- Kirti Nârâyana: *biruda* or title of Govinda III, I, pt. ii, 394.
- Kirtirâja: brother of Gomka the Kolhâpur Silâhâra prince, I, pt. ii, 254, 545.
- Kirtirâja: Chalukya, grandson of Bârappa and king of Lâta, his grant at Surat, I, pt. i, 159.
- Kirtivarma: *see* Kirtivarman I.
- Kirtivarman I or Kirtivarman I: fourth Chalukya prince (567-597), successor of Pulikeśin I, I, pt. ii, 328; his *biruda* or title, *id.* 351 note 3; subdues the Nâlas, the Mauryas of North Konkan, and the Kâdambas of Banavâsi, *id.* 13, 181, 182, 285, 335-336; breaks the confederacy of the Kâdambas, *id.* 291 note 2; conquers the Gangas, *id.* 300, 309; date of his succession to the throne, *id.* 344 and note 7; adorns Vâtâpi with buildings and temples, Vaishnava cave temples, appoints Satyâśraya Dhruvarâja Indravarman his governor in the Konkan (590); enlargement of the Chalukya power by, *id.* 345 and note 4, 346 note 4, 349, 356; Bâdami cave inscription of (578), *id.* 357, 365, 377 note 2; also styled Kirtirâj, *id.* 345. *See also* I, pt. i, 107; XIII, 420; XV, pt. ii, 80, 81.
- Kirtivarman I: Hangal Kâdamba, I, pt. ii, 559.
- Kirtivarman II or Kirtivarman II: Satyâśraya Nripasinha (746-757), last Western Chalukya king, I, pt. ii, 190, 379, 389; son and successor of Vikramâditya II, *id.* 374; his copper-plate, *id.* 190; conquered by Dantidurga, *id.* 194, 211, 212; grant of, *id.* 339 note 3; Pattadakal inscription of, *id.* 374; his *birudas*, epithets, and titles, *id.* 376-377; breaks the power of the Pallavas, *id.* 190, 377; grants villages to a Brâhman (757), *id.* 377; overthrow of the Western Châlukya sovereignty in the time of, by the Râshtrakûtas, *id.* 190, 377; loses the northern provinces of his dominions before the date of the Pattadakal inscription (754), *id.* 378, 391, 397, 427 note 3; *see also* XV, pt. ii, 82; XXIII, 386.
- Kirtivarman II, Kirtideva I or Kirtideva: Hângal Kâdamba prince (1068-1078) and feudatory of the Western Châlukya kings Someśvara I and Vikramâditya VI, I, pt. ii, 439, 450, 559, 561; *see also* XV, pt. ii, 82, 83 note 8, 262 and note 2.
- Kirtivarman III: Western Châlukya king of Kalyâni, I, pt. ii, 378, 379.
- Kirtikaumudi: I, pt. ii, 213, 241, 525 note 5; *see* Kirtikaumudi.
- Kirtipâla: brother of Kumârapâla, I, pt. i, 181.
- Kirtirâja: Parmâr king, I, pt. i, 160.
- Kirtistambha: reservoir built by Siddharâj, I, pt. i, 180 note 2.
- Kirtivarman I: *see* Kirtivarman I.
- Kirukâgâmâsi: village in the Edevolal district, I, pt. ii, 309, 370.
- Kiruvalli: village in the Pânûmgâl district, I, pt. ii, 377.
- Kirvâlegudd: hill in Belgaum district, XXI, 8, 576.
- Kirvant: *see* Kramvant.
- Kis, Kish: probably Kich-Makrân, island of, I, pt. i, 514, 515.
- Kishânbivao: gateway of Bhinmâl, I, pt. i, 450 note 1.
- Kishkindha: visited by Sahâdeva, its situation in the *Purânas*, I, pt. ii, 142.
- Kishwar Khân: Bijâpur general, I, pt. ii, 645; ambassador at the court of Râm Râja (1557), XX, 284; killed (1569), XVII, 371.
- Kissab-i-Sanjau: poetic account of the Pârsis, IX, pt. ii, 183 and note 2, 187 and notes 2, 3; XIII, 247 and note 1.
- Kisukâd: territorial division, I, pt. ii, 305, 418, 419, 421, 430, 431, 433, 435, 437, 439, 440, 441 and note 6, 443; ruled over by the Sindas of Yelburga, *id.* 452, 458, 460, 485, 488, 572, 574, 575, 576.
- Kisuvolal: modern Pattadakal, city, I, pt. ii, 305, 348 note 8, 358 note 1, 365 note 1, 572, 575. *See* Kesuvolal.
- Kitâbul Akâlim: *Book of Climes*, work of Al Istakhri, I, pt. i, 506 note 9.
- Kitolo: last Kushân king, I, pt. i, 75; ruler of Yuetchi, *id.* 144.
- Kittur: town in Belgaum district, inscription, fort, history and risings at, XXI, 576-581; origin of the *desai* of, *id.* 377; seized by Tipu (1786), *id.* 385, 386; another account of: I, pt. ii, 356 note 1; inscription at, *id.* 570 note 8, 571; the most southerly portion of Imael Adil Shâh's kingdom, *id.* 640; besieged by Tipu (1785), *id.* 660; ceded to the Peshwa by Tipu, retaken by the Mysore troops (1787), *id.* 661; state founded by two Lingâyat brothers Malla and Chakka, revolt and capture (1824), *id.* 668-670.
- Kiu-che-Lo: Northern Gurjjara kingdom (A. D. 620), I, pt. i, 3; Chinese form of Gurjjara, *id.* 466, 489; *see also* IX, pt. i, 479.
- Kiwani: fibrous plant, XXV, 229.
- Klaudios Ptolemaios: of Alexandria (161-180), Roman traveller, his geography of India, I, pt. i, 537.
- Knot-printing: industry in Kâthiâwâr, VIII, 258-259.
- Koa: Kâbul river, I, pt. i, 537.
- Koari or Kearigad: fort in Poona district, details and history of, reduced by Malik Ahmad (1486), captured by the British (1818), XVIII, pt. iii, 243; *id.* pt. ii, 303; I, pt. ii, 32.

- in Khândesh, XII, 123; in Thána, XIII, 199; in Poona, XVIII, pt. i, 457-459; in Sâtára, XIX, 119-120; in Sholápur, XX, 186-187. *See also* Dombári.
- Koli**: strength and distribution, IX, pt. i, 237; meaning of name, *id.* 237 and note 1, 455 note 2; origin, said to be aboriginals of plains or civilised Bhils; said to be of same stock as Rájputs, *id.* 237 and note 2; said to be Mehirs or Mehars, that is Gujars, *id.* 237-238, 455 and note 2, 499; intermediate layer between Ujli Varan and Káli Paraj races, *id.* p. x; lower classes of Musalmán prisoners allotted to the caste of, *id.* 444; Rájput marriages with, *id.* 238 and note 2, 239 and note 1; list of Rájput Koli Thákardás or lordlings of Northern Gujarát, *id.* p. x, 238 and note 2; main divisions of, distribution, sub-divisions, *id.* 239 and note 2; appearance, house, dress, *id.* 245; food, *id.* 246; occupation—robbers and thieves, Surat Talabddás as husbandmen, other pursuits, *id.* 246-247; religion, goddess-worship, animal-worship, followers of various sects, their places of pilgrimage, *id.* 247; customs, birth, *chhathi* worship, *id.* 248; marriage, four forms of, ceremonies in, *id.* 248-250; divorce, polygamy, *id.* 250; death, social position, *id.* 251; sailors and fishers, *id.* 519, 523-524.
- Bária**: origin and history, *id.* 244.
- Chunviliyás**: also called Jahángriás, name, sub-divisions, wild race, once the terror of Gujarát, body of organised plunderers, in revolt (A. D. 1819 and 1825), *id.* 239 and notes 3 to 5, 240 and note 1.
- Dalvadiá**: properly Talváris, look like Kanbis, *id.* 244.
- Gediýás**: considered highest tribe of Kolis, *id.* 244-245.
- Khánts**: borderers, wild tribe, their chiefs known as Mer, their early leaders Dháudh Khánt, Pátal Khánt, Jesa or Jesing, their achievements, *id.* 240 and notes 2 to 4, 241 and note 1.
- Pátanvadiýás**: meaning of name, *id.* 241 and note 2; high spirited and daring tribe, successful soldiers and robbers by land and sea, *id.* 241; successes by land (A. D. 1535 and 1705); expeditions and victories by sea in early years as pirates in the Gulf of Cambay, their reputation as skilled and daring seamen, *id.* 241 note 3; worst points, Mahi Kántha Kolis hired to commit burglaries in Surat, *id.* 242 and note 3; good points, *id.* 242 and note 4; Bishop Herber's description of, *id.* 242-243; attempts to plunder in Kaira (A. D. 1832-1835) peaceful husbandmen, *id.* 243.
- Shiáls**: once noted pirates, *id.* 245.
- Talabddás**: also called Dhárálás, meaning of name, their origin, *id.* p. x, 243 and notes 2 and 3; Rájput marriages with; sub-divisions, *id.* 243 and note 4; peaceful husbandmen, Colonel William's description of, *id.* 244.
- Valákiýás**: strain of Bhil blood in, *id.* 245 and note 1; *see also* I, pt. ii, 125; give trouble in North Konkan, *id.* 127; partizans of early Gáikwárs, VII, 171, 174; raise a rebellion, I, pt. i, 138; in Kaira district, III, 32; in Cutch, V, 70; in Pálaupur, *id.* 289, 290, 292; in Mahi Kántha, *id.* 364; in Rewa Kántha, VI, 32-33; in Cambay, *id.* 189; in Káthiáwár, VIII, 139-142; in Ratnágiri district, X, 127, 128, 131, 171; in Kolába district, XI, 68-70, 414; garrison of Janjira (1490), *id.* 434; in Khândesh district, XII, 79; in Thána district, XIII, 165-174; dialect of, *id.* 68, 69 note 1; origin of the word, *id.* 165 note 3; in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 311; in Násik district, XVI, 21, 26; corps of, *id.* 200, 204; village watchmen (1882), *id.* 207, 314-315; in Ahmadnagar district, divisions, houses, food, dress, calling, condition, beliefs, customs, XVII, 193-208; risings (1760-1798), *id.* 404-406; (1828), *id.* 416-417; corps (1858), *id.* 419; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 389-393; their condition under Bahmani rule (1347-1490), XVIII, pt. ii, 218; their risings (1657), *id.* 227-228; (1839-1844), *id.* 307-308; XVIII, pt. iii, 38-39; in Sâtára district, XIX, 106; in Sholápur district, XX, 152-157; in Belgaum district, XXI, 157-158; in Kolhápur state, XXIV, 106-107.
- Koli Kalyan**: village in Thána district, XIV, 202.
- Koli Khláti**: petty division in Thána, XIII, 578.
- Koli rájás**: I, pt. ii, 30, 70; XVII, 353-354.
- Koli Thákardas**: *see* Thákardás.
- Kolla, Kollagiri**: Quilon, I, pt. ii, 341 note 2; country, ruled over by Vishnuvardhana, *id.* 499; *see also id.* 497 and note 2.
- Kollápura**: ancient name of Kolhápur, I, pt. ii, 538. *see* Kolhápur.
- Kollipáke**: unidentified place, I, pt. ii, 437 and note 6.
- Kólmándla**: town in Janjira state, XI, 464.
- Kolsinda, Kolsunda**: wild dogs in Ratnágiri district, X, 45; in Thána district, XIII, 45 and note 3; in Kolhápur state, XXIV, 32.
- Kolur**: village in Dhárwár district, temple, inscriptions at, XXII, 765.
- Kolván**: sub-division of Thána, XIII, 585-586, 588; survey assessment introduced (1865), *id.* 616-619; styled Shahapur (1866), *id.* 528.
- Kolvo**: Cháran *bhagat* of Dwárka, IX, pt. i, 220.
- Komála**: village in Kolába district, ceded to the British (1756), XI, 159.
- Komárpáik**: a caste of husbandmen in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 288-293; XV, pt. ii, 2.
- Komkam**: Konkan, I, pt. ii, 3.
- Komti, Komtig**: caste of traders, in Kolába district, XI, 48; in Násik district, XVI, 59; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 69-71; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 270; in Sâtára district, XIX, 58-59; in Sholápur district, settlement, divisions, appearance, house, food, dress, calling, condition, religion, customs, community, XX, 52-75; in Belgaum district, XXI, 104; in Dhárwár district, XXII, 130-131; in Bijapur district, XXIII, 118-121; in Kolhápur state, XXIV, 86, 87; in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 189, 190.
- Konagal**: village in the Southern Maráthha Country, battle of (1800), I, pt. ii, 663.

Konay : stream in Kánara district, iron bridge on, XV, pt. ii, 43.
 Konay : light-house in Kánara district, XV, pt. ii, 47.
 Kondáji Naik : a Rámoshi free-booter (1827), XIII, 634-635.
 Kondal : Gondal, I, pt. i, 517.
 Kondali : see Gondali.
 Kondana : see Kondhána.
 Kondang : village in Thána district, caves at, XIV, 208, 210 ; see also I, pt. ii, 9.
 Kondhána or Kondana : modern Sinhgad fort, XVIII, pt. ii, 215 ; captured (1647) by Shiváji, *id.* 226, 591.
 Kondivti : hot-springs at, in Kolába district, XI, 13.
 Kondivti or Kondivte caves : in Thána district, XIV, 10, 202-208, 381 ; I, pt. ii, 9, 27.
 Kondli : village in Kánara district, XV, pt. ii, 45, 325.
 Kongali : in the Gangavádi province, fortress at, I, pt. ii, 496.
 Kongalnád : district, I, pt. ii, 303.
 Konganivarman : alleged founder of the Western Ganga dynasty, I, pt. ii, 301 note 1.
 Kongas : slain by Vishnuvardhana, I, pt. ii, 496.
 Konger : a warlike class in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 197, 198.
 Kongnoli : town in Belgaum district, XXI, 581.
 Kongu : territory, I, pt. ii, 298 ; fortress at, *id.* 496 ; country, ruled over by Vishnuvardhana, *id.* 499, 501, 505.
 Kongudesa Rájákkal : Tamil chronicle published by Mr. Rice, I, pt. ii, 300, 301 note 1.
 Konherráo Patvardhan : Peshwa's general defeated by Haidar (1776), I, pt. ii, 659.
 Konkan : its boundaries and divisions into Tal-Konkan and Ghát-Mátha, "Introduction to the History of the Konkan," I, pt. ii, p. ix ; climate, aspect, and people, *id.* pp. x-xii ; tradition of its creation, *id.* 26 ; extent of, and territories included in its ancient divisions ; its seven divisions, *id.* 282 note 5, 298 note 2 ; its earliest mention, *id.* 1 ; its various spellings, *id.* 3 ; Mauryas of, *id.* 541 ; were dispossessed of, by the Western Chalukya king Kirtivarman I (566-598), *id.* 282, 335, 336 ; Satyáśraya-Dhruvarája Indravarma appointed governor of (590), *id.* 345 ; overwhelmed by Pulikeśin II (609-642), *id.* 283, 350 ; Southern Konkan was acquired by Sanaphulla Śiláhára under the Ráshtrakúta king Krishna I (754-782), *id.* 537 ; under the Ráshtrakútas and Western Chalukyas, *id.* 26 ; conquered by the Chola king Rájarájadeva, *id.* 308 ; passed into the hands of the Śiláháras of North Konkan (1017), *id.* 538 ; Śiláháras of North Konkan rule the whole Konkan as feudatories of the Western Chalukyas, *id.* 436, 439, 450, 498 ; some portion of North Konkan held by the Karád Śiláhára king Gonka (1040-1050), *id.* 546-547 ; Konkan nine-hundred or Goa territory identified with Revatidvipa, *id.* 347 note 2 ; is wrested from the Śiláháras of

North Konkan by Kádamba Jayakeśin I (1051), *id.* 566, 567 ; under the Kolhápur or Karád Śiláhára prince Gandaráditya, *id.* 255, 547 ; Śiláhára princes of North Konkan reinstated by the Karád Śiláhára prince Vijayaditya (1143-1153), *id.* 548 ; North Konkan invaded and included among his eighteen districts by Kumárpál of Anahilaváda, *id.* 24 ; subjugated by the Hāngal Kádamba Kāmādeva, *id.* 563 ; Śiláháras of, become independent, *id.* 544 ; Goa Kádambas become independent in, *id.* 476, 486, 568 ; seized upon by the Sinda prince Achugi II, *id.* 219, 574 ; Goa Kádambas are defeated in, by Achugi II's son Permádi I, *id.* 569, 575 ; some success obtained in, by the Devagiri Yádava king Krishna, *id.* 246, 527 ; annexed to the kingdom of the Devagiri Yádavas, *id.* 247, 528 ; Devagiri Yádava governors appointed in, *id.* 25, 529-530 ; under Devagiri Yádavas, *id.* 26, 29 ; Mubárik I (1318) extends his garrison to, *id.* 29 ; North, reduced by Ahmad Sháh, *id.* 30 ; its invasion by the Bahamani king Alá-ud-din II, *id.* 31 ; district, put under Junnar, *id.* 32 ; its division between Ahmadnagar and Bijapur and government by Gujarát, *id.* 33 ; transfers of its Ahmadnagar portion to Bijapur (1636), over-running of its northern part by Sháhji Bhonsla, and its survey, *id.* 38 ; its administrative divisions and government by Bijapur, *id.* 39 ; North, passed to the Mughals (1572), and held by the Portuguese, *id.* 40 ; military establishment in, *id.* 54 ; attains its highest importance under Shiváji, *id.* 67 ; Shiváji extends his power to (1648), *id.* 67 ; Southern, its three powers, *id.* 68 ; Northern, suffers from the armies of the Mughals (1684), *id.* 77 ; its condition during the twenty-seven years which elapsed between the deaths of Shiváji and Aurangzeb, *id.* 81 ; its inclusion in the Marátha *saradáj* (1720) and its division between Rájaram and Sháhu, *id.* 82 ; condition of, *id.* 97-99, its management under the last Peshwa, *id.* 113 ; North, ceded to the English (1817), *id.* 115 ; its condition in 1818, *id.* 125 ; Southern, its condition in 1818, *id.* 125, 126 ; military force in, *id.* 127, 128 ; North and South, joined together (1830), *id.* 128 ; its future, *id.* 131. *Another account of:* Aśoka sends a Buddhist preacher to (B. C. 225), XIII, 405-406, 407 ; enriched by Western trade (B. C. 100), *id.* 409-410 and note 5 ; Andhrás driven from (A. D. 1-100), *id.* 411 ; conquered by Gantamiputra (A. D. 124), *id.* 412 ; known to the Greeks (135), *id.* 414 ; Ptolemy's mention of, *id.* 415 ; recovered by the Kshatrapas (178), *id.* 417 ; places in, mentioned in the *Periplus*, *id.* 418 ; ruled over by the Śiláháras (810-1260), *id.* 421-422 ; Ráshtrakútas of Malkhed overlords of (700-900), *id.* 434 ; over-run by a Marátha impostor (1776), *id.* 502 ; Goddard's operations in (1778-1781), *id.* 506 ; see also I, pt. i, 5 note 1, 524, 527, 528, 534 ; I, pt. ii, 310, 412, 452, 456, 460.
 Konkanapura : I, pt. ii, 353 note 2.
 Konkanasth : a sub-caste of Bráhmans ; see Chitpávan.

- Konkani: a wandering tribe, in Khândesh district, XII, 105; in Thána district, XIII, 174-175; in Násik district, XVI, 47.
- Konkanig Bráhmaṇ: *see* Sásashtakár Bráhmaṇ.
- Konkani Madival: a caste of washermen in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 327, 328.
- Konkani Musalmán: tribe, descendants of Arab settlers, I, pt. ii, 7; in Ratnágiri district, immigrants from Persia (700), X, 104, 132, 171; in Thána, XIII, 64, 232-234; in Kolába district, XI, 81-83; in Janjira state, *id.* 419; in Násik district, XVI, 77.
- Konkan Kelasi: a caste of barbers, in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 330.
- Konkan Khárvī: a caste of fishermen in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 310, 311.
- Konkan Kumbár: a caste of potters in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 270, 271.
- Konkan Kumbi: a class of husbandmen in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 216, 220.
- Konkans: the Seven, XV, pt. ii, 75 note 4, 86; *see* Konkan.
- Konkan-Tana or Thána: its various spellings, I, pt. ii, 3; part of Gujarát, *id.* 25.
- Konknás: early tribe in Gujarát, IX, pt. i, p. x, 290, 321-322.
- Konkner: village in Thána district, hot-springs at, XIII, 15.
- Konkonga: country, surrendered to Vishnuvardhana, I, pt. ii, 496.
- Konnur: village in Belgaum district, cell tombs at, XXI, 582-584; I, pt. ii, 431; inscription at, *id.* 286 note 1, 406 note 4, 553, 554, 555.
- Konnur: village in Dhárwár district, temple at, XXII, 765.
- Konvalli: village on the south bank of the Mahi, I, pt. i, 127.
- Kopál: captured by Haidar, I, pt. ii, 659; taken by the Nizám's troops (1790), *id.* 662.
- Ko-Parakesarivarman: another name of Rájendrachola, I, pt. ii, 341 note 2.
- Kopargaon: sub-division in Ahmadnagar district, details, area, aspect, soil, rivers, water-supply, rainfall, cultivation, crop, people, roads, railway, markets and survey changes, XVII, 602-607. *Town*, Raghunáthráv Peshwa's palace and cenotaph and temple at, *id.* 723, 724; Raghunáthráv's place of residence after the treaty of Sálbái in 1782; his death at, I, pt. ii, 628; scene of the treacherous murders of Bhils by Báláji Lakshman, *id.* 629; *see* also I, pt. i, 410; XVIII, pt. ii, 267.
- Kopineshvar: temple of, in Thána town, XIV, 346, 354.
- Koppa: on the river Tungá, I, pt. ii, 441. *See* Koppam.
- Koppal: in the Nizám's dominions, I, pt. ii, 501.
- Koppam: on the Peráru river, Western Chakya king Someśvara I conquered by the Chola king Rájendradeva at, I, pt. ii, 441.
- Koppana: town, capital of Someshvar Sovideva, I, pt. ii, 486.
- Koppesvara: grant of a village to the temple of, I, pt. ii, 240.
- Koprad: village in Thána district, inscriptions at, XIV, 210, 342.
- Koptos: town on the Nile, I, pt. i, 535, 536.
- Kora: *see* Kongni.
- Kora: village in Cutch, II, 228.
- Ko-Rájarája Rájakesarivarman: Chola king, Irivahedanga-Satyásraya's opponent, I, pt. ii, 341 note 2, 433. *See* Nurmadi-Chola, Rájá-rája-deva, Rajendra.
- Kora kong: fodder plant, XXV, 276.
- Koral: parganah, ceded to the British by the Gáikwár (1775), the cession confirmed (1779), VII, 194, 195; town on the north bank of the Narmada, I, pt. ii, 314.
- Korál: gorge in Sátára district, XIX, 203.
- Koral: food plant, XXV, 292.
- Koranhatti: village in Dhárwár district, old weir at, XXII, 765.
- Korár: a depressed class, in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 370, 371; in Dhárwár district, XXII, 194-195.
- Korav: a caste of musicians in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 319.
- Korchar, *pl.* Korcharu: a caste of labourers, in Belgaum district, XXI, 172, 173; in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 336-338; in Bijápur district, XXIII, 201-202.
- Koregaon: village in Ahmadnagar district, temples at, XVII, 724.
- Koregaon: village in Poona district, battle (1818), obelisk, inscription, XVIII, pt. iii, 244-247. *See* also I, pt. ii, 611; XVIII, pt. ii, 302.
- Koregaon: sub-division in Sátára district, details of, XIX, 432-434; survey of, *id.* 359; 362. *Town*, *id.* 486-487.
- Koregaon: village in Sholápur district, XX, 413; lake at, *id.* 222.
- Korhala: old town in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 724.
- Kori: eastern mouth of the Indus in Cutch, V, 9, 10, 145. *See* also I, pt. i, 538.
- Kori: a coin in Cutch, V, 111.
- Korilla: modern Koral on the Narmada, I, pt. ii, 314.
- Koriya: Kánarese dialect, spoken at Malked and Haidarábád (900), XIII, 67.
- Korlai: island fort in Kolába district, description and history of, XI, 328-332; rock of, I, pt. ii, 38; the name Il Morro given by the Portuguese and other Europeans to, attempts to build a fort on, capture of (1594), *id.* 50; artillery at, *id.* 55; Portuguese fort at, *id.* 66.
- Kormar, *pl.* Kormaru: a caste of carriers in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 338.
- Korondi: pass in Poona district, XVIII, pt. ii, 153.
- Korrud: fodder plant, found in Southern Marátha Country, XXV, 276.
- Kors: second name of the tribe of Kusháns, IX, pt. i, 470, 471; subordinate traders of Sind, Khatrí caste, seem more likely to be Loháns or Bhátíás, *id.* 491.
- Korti: old sub-division in Ahmadnagar district, survey of, XVII, 515-520.
- Korvi: caste of musicians, in Belgaum district, XXI, 170-172; in Bijápur district, XXIII, 202-205; in Kolhápur state, XXIV, 31, 108.

- Kosād : village in Surat district, I, pt. i, 128, I, pt. ii, 412.
- Kosala : country, mentioned by Pānini, I, pt. ii, 138; its position assigned in the *Purānas*, *id.* 139; king of, surrenders himself to Pulakesi II, *id.* 183; king of, subdued by Dantidurga, *id.* 194, 389; umbrella of the king of, carried away by Dhruva, *id.* 197; kingdom of, *id.* 403 note 3.
- Kosalas : people or nation of Kosala, I, pt. i, 469; I, pt. ii, 282, 350.
- Kosam : town near Allahābād, I, pt. ii, 197.
- Koshti : a caste weavers, in Ratnāgiri district, X, 125; in Sāvāntvādi, *id.* 415; in Khāndesh district, XII, 76; in Thāna district, XIII, 133; in Nāsik district, XVI, 53; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 112-114; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 347-349; in Sātara district, XIX, 85-86; in Sholāpur district, XX, 119; in Dhārwar district, XXII, 172-178; in Bijāpur district, XXIII, 245-247; in Kolhāpur state, XXIV, 95.
- Koshusarūh : part of the *Zend Avesta*, IX, pt. ii, 211 note 2 (10).
- Kosmas Indikopleustes : Greek merchant and monk, author of *Topographia Christiana* (530-550), I, pt. i, 547; Persians the chief traders in India, IX, pt. ii, 183 note 4 continued on page 184; his description of Kalyān as the centre of trade and the seat of a king, Nestorian Christians at, XIII, 200, 419, 420; his notice of Sibor (Chembur or Sopāra), XI, 270; see also XIV, 52, 119, 320; Persian horses imported into Kānara ports (535), XV, pt. ii, 49.
- Kostus : see Putehuk.
- Kot : sub-caste of Brāhmins in Kānara, XV, pt. i, 133.
- Kota : village in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 520.
- Kota : cow-killing tribe on Nīlgiris, IX, pt. i, 469 note 1.
- Kotai : village in Cutch, the temple of the sun at, V, 228-229.
- Kotaligad : fort in Thāna district, history of, XIV, 98, 210; caves at, *id.* 10; see also XIII, 522, 523.
- Kotegār : a depressed class, in Kānara district, XV, pt. i, 371-373; in Dhārwar district, XXII, 217-218.
- Koteshvar : a small seaport in Cutch, temples at, V, 229-231.
- Koteyur : village in ancient Belvola country, I, pt. ii, 421.
- Kothal : village in Ahmadnagar district, temple at, XVII, 724-725.
- Kothāra : town in Cutch, temple of Shāntināth at, V, 231-232.
- Kothi : river in Nāsik district, XVI, 11.
- Kothia : sailing vessel in Thāna district, XIII, 349-350, 719.
- Kothligad : fort in Kolāba district, XI, 151.
- Kothlisant : money payment to landholders as compensation, VII, 352.
- Kothlumkunji : village in Ahmadnagar district, temples at, XVII, 725.
- Kothur : village in Nāsik district, temple at, XVI, 449.
- Kotiba : Arab commander, checks Chinese advance (709), I, pt. i, 501.
- Kotipur : village in Gujarāt, temple of the sun at, I, pt. i, 126; I, pt. ii, 404.
- Koti-tirth : Gokaru pool, XV, pt. ii, 292 and note 2.
- Kotra or Kotra Sāngāni : town and petty state in Kāthiāwār, family tree of its chief, its history, VIII, 520-523; pays tribute to the Gaikwār (1784, 1785, 1786), VII, 317.
- Kotri : taluka in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 523.
- Kotta Harivatsa : Jayasimha described as the chastiser of, I, pt. ii, 386.
- Kotta Mandala : Aprameya described as the lord of, I, pt. ii, 491.
- Kottatti : in Mysore, inscription at, I, pt. ii, 307 note 7.
- Kotul : town in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 725.
- Kotumachgi : village in Dhārwar district, temple and inscriptions at, XXII, 765.
- Kotumba : boats in Broach, mentioned in the *Periplus*, I, pt. i, 545.
- Kotur : inscription at, I, pt. ii, 380.
- Kot Vakkal : a caste of husbandmen in Kānara district, XV, pt. i, 228, 229.
- Kotvāl : Mhār village servant in Thāna (1828), XIII, 574; city police inspector, I, pt. i, 214.
- Kotvāl Chāvdī : old police office, in Poona city, XVIII, pt. iii, 337.
- Kotyarkeshvar : of Khadāt Mahudi, family deity of Khādāyatās, IX, pt. i, 72.
- Kouresch : miswriting for Harsha, IX, pt. i, 444 note 4.
- Kovaiya : taluka in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 523.
- Kovalāla : capital of the Ganga kings, I, pt. ii, 298, 303 and note 3. See Kolāhalapura.
- Kovatur : modern Coimbatore, uprooted by Vishnuvardhana, I, pt. ii, 496.
- Kowta : gum-yielding plant, XXV, 250.
- Kowti-oil : see Koistel.
- Koyatur : modern Coimbatore, fortress at, I, pt. ii, 496.
- Koyimuttur : modern Coimbatore, I, pt. ii, 496.
- Koyna : river in Sātara district, XIX, 15; see also I, pt. ii, 546; its confluence with the Krishna, *id.* 142.
- Koyta : sickle assessment in Thāna district, XIII, 565.
- Kozalakadaphes : Indo-Skythian king, I, pt. i, 536.
- Krakuchehhanda : fourth Buddha, image of, at Sopāra, XIV, 331, 413.
- Kramvant : a caste of Brāhmins, in Kolāba district, XI, 45; in Thāna district, XIII, 79; in Ratnāgiri district, X, 115.
- Krankoch : village in Kāthiāwār, temple of Kodiar Māta at, VIII, 523.
- Kriat : see Karyat.
- Krishna : incarnation of Vishnu, IX, pt. i, p. xxxvi, 530; as philosopher and expounder of the eclectic school, *id.* 532; worshipped by Vallabhāchāris, *id.* 535; hero of the *Mahābhārata*, *id.* 531; peacock his favourite bird, *id.* 381; *kadam* tree sacred to, *id.* 384; offerings of flowers to, *id.* 409; said to be born in Bad-Gujars, *id.* 482; his defeat in Dwārka, his people retired west and north to Gajni and Samarkand after his defeat, *id.* 446 note 4; Kanaksen sit on the throne of, at Dwārka, *id.* 4, 9, 10, 462; mythic king

- of Dwārka, account of, as given in *Bhāgavat Purāna*, VIII, 267-272; legendary connection of, with Dwārīka, I, pt. i, 8-11; his image at Verāval, *id.* 81; claimed by the Chudāsamas as their ancestor, *id.* 139, 178; builds the Somanātha temple, *id.* 190; claimed by Gurjjaras as their ancestor, *id.* 464; see also I, pt. ii, 142, 343 note 5, 490, 517.
- Krishna: king of Sātavāhana race, I, pt. ii, 147; was 2nd in the dynasty according to the *Purānas*, *id.* 155, 163; dates of his accession and death, *id.* 166; mention of, in a Nāsik cave, XVI, 592, 611; his date (B. C. 110), *id.* 614; also called Krishnaraja, I, pt. ii, 154. See also XII, 239.
- Krishna or Krishnarāja: Rāshtrakūta king (375-400), contemporary of Chalukya king Jayasimha I, I, pt. ii, 178, 295-296; see also I, pt. i, 120.
- Krishna: Devagiri Yādava king, I, pt. ii, 244-246, 467; (1247-1260), *id.* 519; Prākṛit forms of his name, record of his time, his titles and epithets, his officers, *id.* 252, 526, 527; also styled Krishna Kandhara, *id.* 508; his connection with Kānara, XV, pt. ii, 92-93.
- Krishna: founder of the Kalachuri family of Chedi, I, pt. ii, 225; kills a cannibal king at Kālāñjara and acquires the Dahala country, *id.* 468, 469.
- Krishna: Yādav king Ramachandra's viceroy in the Konkan, I, pt. ii, 248; also styled Krishnadeva (1289), *id.* 529.
- Krishna: Kādamba prince, I, pt. ii, 290 note 2.
- Krishna: Nāga king, his visit to Sopāra, XIII, 408.
- Krishnā: river in the Dakhan, XIX, 13-14; XXI, 10; XXIII, 7-9; XXIV, 8, 9, 11; I, pt. ii, 133, 185, 334 note 2, 442, 497, 524, 547; confluence of the Koyna and the, *id.* 546; of the, and the Tungabhadra, *id.* 186; of the Malaprabha and the, *id.* 227; and the Malaprabhā, northern boundary of the Hoysala kingdom, *id.* 503, 504, 506.
- Krishna I: Rāshtrakūta king (754-782) also styled Krishnaraja, I, pt. ii, 195-196, 382, 385; deposes his nephew Dantidurga, *id.* 389; his *birudas* or titles, *id.* 390; his conquests and grant, constructs a temple of Śiva at Ellora, *id.* 391, 392, 393, 399 note 7, 400, 408 and note 4, 409, 413; favours Sana-phulla the first Śilāhāra king, *id.* 537; his supposed conquest of Yellapur in Kānara district, XV, pt. ii, 84, 85 note 2.
- Krishna II: Rāshtrakūta prince (888-912), I, pt. ii, 379 note 2; succeeds his father, marries a Chedi princess, *id.* 201, 296; subdues the neighbouring princes, constructs Jain temples, consecrates the Jaina *Purāna*, *id.* 201-202, 210; northern limit of his dominions, *id.* 383; his city burnt, *id.* 384 note 4; his *birudas*, epithets, *id.* 410; his wars with the Eastern Chalukyas, *id.* 411-412 and note 1; records regarding him, *id.* 412-414 and note 1; his connection with Kānara district, XV, pt. ii, 84, 85 note 2.
- Krishna III: (Krishnarājadeva) Rāshtrakūta king (940-956), succeeds his father Amoghavarsha III, I, pt. ii, 205, 418; his *birudas*, titles, and epithets, *id.* 418-419; his wars, *id.* 207, 305, 332 note 6, 383, 419-420; his feudatories, *id.* 231, 233, 236, 256, 420, 550, 552; records regarding him, *id.* 207, 420-422, 427 note 3; also styled Krishna-Kandhara, *id.* 419, 556; see also I, pt. i, 469.
- Krishnabenna: river Krishna, I, pt. ii, 334 and note 2.
- Krishna Canal: in Sātāra district, XIX, 155-156.
- Krishnadeva: Yādava governor; see Krishna.
- Krishnadeva: cavalry general of Siddharāja and brother-in-law of Kumārāpāla, I, pt. i, 181, 182; helps Kumārāpāla to secure the throne, *id.* 183; insults Kumārāpāla, *id.* 184.
- Krishnagiri: modern Kanheri, mount, I, pt. ii, 404, 405, 541; see also XIII, 412.
- Krishnaji: foster son of Kāntāji, captures the fort of Chāmpāner (1728), I, pt. i, 308.
- Krishnaji: author of the *Ratnamāla*, I, pt. ii, 409 note 1.
- Krishna-Kandhara: see Krishna III and Krishna of Devagiri.
- Krishnapura: unidentified city of Krishna II, I, pt. ii, 384 note 4.
- Krishnarāja: Paramāra king, I, pt. i, 470.
- Krishnarāja: see Krishna, Rāshtrakūta king.
- Krishnarāja: see Krishna I.
- Krishnarāja: father of Samkaragana, chief of Western India why not Rāshtrakūta Krishna (375-400), I, pt. ii, 295-296; Kālachuri king, *id.* 385.
- Krishnarāja: Akālavarsha, of the Gujarāt branch of the Mālkhed family, son of Dantivarman, I, pt. ii, 412, 413, 414.
- Krishnarāja: Rāshtrakūta king (A. D. 375-400), XIV, 400.
- Krishnarājadeva: I, pt. ii, 411 note 1, 500. See Krishna III.
- Krishna Rāy: ninth Vijayanagar king (1508-1542), XV, pt. ii, 96 note 4, 105-106, 272, 299; see also XXII, 400 and note 2.
- Krishnarāo Khatāokar: Brāhman plunderer (1713), I, pt. ii, 599; XIX, 257, 483.
- Krishnarav: māmlatdār of Sampgaoon, suppressed the rising of Kittur (1829), XXI, 404-405.
- Krishna Vallabha: Krishna II, I, pt. ii, 201.
- Krishnavarman I: Kādamba king, I, pt. ii, 290 and notes 2 and 3, 291 notes 1 and 2; Hāngal Kādamba, *id.* 559.
- Krishna-Vena, Krishnaveni: river Krishna, I, pt. ii, 219, 237, 437 note 6, 497, 504.
- Krishnavenna, Krishnaverna: river Krishna, I, pt. ii, 344 note 2, 369, 547.
- Krish-tel: oil-yielding plant, cultivated in several districts, XXV, 219.
- Kritavirya: lord of Mahishmatipattana, lineage of, I, pt. ii, 439 note 2.
- Krodtyas: Un-Indian Buddhist converts, claim Buddha's relics, IX, pt. i, 446 note 1.
- Kshaharāta: see Khagārāta.
- Kshaharāta Nahapāna: foreign king, I, pt. ii, 148, 155. See Nahapāna.
- Kshatrapa: title of a king, I, pt. ii, 155.
- Kshatrapa, Kshatrapas: dynasty of (B. C. 70-A. D. 398); the name, I, pt. i, 20 and note 1, 21; Northern and Western, *id.* 22-54, 65, 66;

- dynasty of, *id.* 464; I, pt. ii, 157; ruling over part of the Dakhan, *id.* 177; blood relationship of Sātavāhanas with, *id.* 161; Western, kings in Western India in the early centuries, *id.* 294; destruction of the power of, *id.* 295 note 1; their era, *id.* 294; their rule in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 272-273; meaning of; claimed to be Kshatriyas, IX, pt. i, 445 and note 7; Buddhist, converted to Brāhmanism, *id.* 441; settlement of, in Thāna district, XIII, 60, 61; see also XI, 140, XIII, 411, 412, 417; XVI, 183 and note 4, 614-620.
- Kshatri: a caste of writers in Khāndesh district, XII, 54; in Cutch, V, 48-49.
- Kshatriya: a caste of husbandmen in Bijāpur district, XXIII, 121.
- Kshatriyas: ruling or warrior class, admission, of foreigners into, of individual conquerors Hindu theories helping such admission, IX, pt. i, 441; king-worship, sect of king worshippers, its text, *id.* 441 note 1; instances of an individual conqueror or a private foreigner admitted as, *id.* 441-443; instances of admission of conqueror's tribe or horde among, *id.* 443-445; instances of the form of name, making admission easy, *id.* 445-446; instances of certain invaders, who entered India as allies being accepted as, *id.* 447; instances of certain of the invaders by devotion to Brāhman obtaining position as, *id.* 448-450; modern instances of classes gaining rank among, *id.* 451-452; instances of foreign tribes gaining rank among Rājputas, Agnikulas, *id.* 433, 449; Sisodias or Gohels, *id.* 443, 452; Chukwas in the Chittagong Hills, *id.* 451; Gurkbās, Khās, Jāts, *id.* 451-452; Marāthās, *id.* 442 note 6 continued on page 443, 452; foreign invaders who aided the Brāhmanas, admitted as, *id.* 433; Yavanas, Pahlavas, *id.* 445; Kushan, Jue-Jue, Khazār, Turk, White Huna, *id.* 447, 449; Gurjaras, *id.* 448, 459; upper class of Musalmān captives of war (A. D. 1094-1143, A. D. 1177-1179), *id.* 443-444; Agnikulas recognized as, I, pt. i, 463 note 2, 465; mentioned by Ibn Khurdādhbih, *id.* 530, 531; humbled by Gotamiputra, I, pt. ii, 149.
- Kshaya: see Consumption.
- Kshemarája: Chāvādā king (841-880) of Anahilavāda, I, pt. i, 127 note 2, 154, 155; see also I, pt. ii, 409 note 1.
- Kshemarája: son of Bhima I, Chālukya king of Anahilavāda, I, pt. i, 169, 170, 181.
- Kshemendra: author of the *Brihatkathā*, I, pt. ii, 170.
- Kshetrapāls: number of, at Bhinmāl, I, pt. i, 461.
- Kshetridāsa: caste of beggars in Dhārwar district, XXII, 207-208.
- Ktesias: (B. C. 400), his mention of a race of Pygmies (Bhils), in India, I, pt. i, 532.
- Ktesiphon: in Central Asia, XIII, 412.
- Kuba: táluka in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 524.
- Kubera: king of Devarāshtra, I, pt. ii, 280.
- Kubera: Hindu god, painting of, in Ajanta caves, XII, 493 and note 2.
- Kuber Panth: a Hindu sect, IX, pt. i, 548.
- Kubja-Vishnuvardhana: Western Chālukya prince Vishnuvardhana, I, pt. ii, 349 and note 3.
- Kublai Khān: great Manchu emperor of China, his policy towards his subjects, IX, pt. i, 442.
- Kuda: see Kuta.
- Kuda: village in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 524.
- Kuda: plant, its twigs used as tooth-brushes, XXV, 291.
- Kuda Caves: in Kolāba district, description, caves I-III, XI, 332-333; IV-V, *id.* 334; VI, *id.* 335-337; VII-XII, *id.* 339; XIII-XV, *id.* 340; XVI-XIX, *id.* 341; XX-XXVI, *id.* 342; see also I, pt. ii, 9, 12, 173, 174; inscriptions at, *id.* 143, 175, 176, 538 note 8.
- Kudal: sub-division in Sāvantvādī state, X, 387. *Town*, history and fort of, *id.* 465; Yadava district, I, pt. ii, 29; Savants of, *id.* 68.
- Kudali: hoe assessment in Thāna, XIII, 531 note 3, 551 note 2, 565.
- Kudāli: river in Sātara district, XIX, 14.
- Kudaldāmavād: old name of Kurandavād in Kolhāpur state, grant at, XXIV, 223.
- Kudāldeshkar: a sub-caste of the Shenvi Brāhmanas, in Ratnāgiri district, X, 411; in Kānara district, XV, pt. i, 178.
- Kudali-Sangamesvara: Basava goes to, from Kalyāna, I, pt. ii, 479; Basava absorbed into the god of, *id.* 480 and note 1.
- Kudamalanādu: identified with Coorg, I, pt. ii, 341 note 2.
- Kudāsi: see Tilāri.
- Kudavakkāligar: a caste of husbandmen in Dhārwar district, XXII, 137-138; in Bijāpur, XXIII, 247.
- Kudbuda Joshi: a caste of beggars in Sholāpur district, XX, 187-188.
- Kudchi: village in Belgaum district, fair at, XXI, 584.
- Kudem: see Kuda Caves.
- Kudla: village in Dhārwar district, XXII, 765-766.
- Kudlāpura: stone inscription at, I, pt. ii, 301 note 1.
- Kudu: grain, I, pt. ii, 78.
- Kuduhāra: country, I, pt. ii, 333.
- Kudus: village in Thāna district, XIV, 210.
- Kudva: peak in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 5.
- Kudvakkalger: see Kudavakkāligar.
- Kudyāt: rice soil in Ratnāgiri district, X, 144.
- Kuffs: see Konkani Musalmāns.
- Kuhandi: old district corresponding to Belgaum, XXI, 354 and note 1, 358; governed by Sāmiyāra of the Rundranila-Saindraka family, I, pt. ii, 344 note 6, 527; governed by the Rattas, *id.* 549.
- Kukar: village in Baroda state, VII, 554.
- Kukar: fibrous plant, grows along the ghāts, XXV, 229; yields gum, *id.* 250.
- Kukarda: sub-division in Rewa Kāntha, VI, 98.
- Kukdeshtar: Hemadpanti temple of, at Pur in Poona district, XVIII, pt. iii, 424-428.
- Kukdi: river, in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 9; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 8.

- Kuntoji: village in Bijápur district, temple at, XXIII, 661.
- Kupanapura: town, Chandriká Devi, the daughter of the lord of, I, pt. ii, 556.
- Kupi: *see* Khokati.
- Kupicha Dongar: place of interest in Ratnágiri district, X, 465.
- Kuppatur: in Mysore, inscription at, I, pt. ii, 284 note 2, 326, 523, 561 note 6.
- Kura: village, temple of Pinakapani at, I, pt. ii, 323.
- Kuraish: family of *sháikhs*, three branches of, Abbásis, Fárúkis, Siddikis, IX, pt. ii, 8; name of the noble Arab tribe Prophet Muhammad belonged to; tribal name assumed by Hindu and other converts to Islám, *id.* 8 note 3; special community of part foreign descent *id.* 11, 15.
- Kurak: dye plant, XXV, 241.
- Kuram: grant from, I, pt. ii, 319 note 2, 322, 323, 324 note 3, 329, 343 note 5.
- Kuramba: shepherd tribe in Kánara district, XV, pt. ii, 83 and note 1. *See* Kuruba.
- Kurchaka: Jain sect, I, pt. ii, 288, 289.
- Kurda: fort, *see* Vishrámgad.
- Kurdapur: village in Dhárwár district, temple at, XXII, 766.
- Kurdu: a head-quarter of old local chiefs in Kolába district, XI, 142.
- Kurdu: sacred plant, XXV, 292.
- Kurgi: popular land measure in Dhárwár district, XXII, 441 and note 5, 459.
- Kurhád: pick-axe, assessment in Thána district, XIII, 565.
- Kurbádkhurd: village in Khándesh district, temple at, XII, 454.
- Kurkumb: village in Poona district, temples at, XVIII, pt. iii, 247.
- Kurla: village in Thána district with railway station, XIV, 210-211, mill, XIII, 391; estate, *id.* 545.
- Kurli: village in Dakhan, Shiváji's general Niláji Kátkar's victory at (1678), XIX, 245.
- Kurma: food plant, XXV, 181.
- Kurmagad: island in Kánara district, history of, XV, pt. ii, 328; *see* also XV, pt. i, 2.
- Kuroo nai: *see* Kadavi nai.
- Kursali: a caste of bastards in Bijápur district, XXIII, 252.
- Kurtakoti, Kurtkoti: village in Dhárwár district, temples, inscriptions, copper-plate at, XXII, 766; I, pt. ii, 304; grant from, *id.* 327 note 4, 329 note 5, 365 note 1, 462.
- Kuru: king of, present at the *svayamvara* or choice marriage of Durlabhadevi, I, pt. i, 163.
- Kuruba, *pl.* Kurubaru: a caste of shepherds, in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 298-300; in Dhárwár district, XXII, 180-182; in Bijápur district, XXIII, 121-124.
- Kurugod: fort near Belláry, reduced by Virá-Ballála II, I, pt. ii, 504.
- Kurukshetra: holy place, I, pt. i, 161.
- Kurumarathi: Kurumarathya, village, I, pt. ii, 356.
- Kurundaka: investiture festival at, I, pt. i, 130 and note 3; identified with modern Kadoda on the bank of the Tápti, I, pt. ii, 203, 415.
- Kurundvád Junior: state under Kolhápur, description, trade and justice in, XXIV, 385-386.
- Kurundvád Senior: state under Kolhápur, description, people, capital, trade, justice, finance, instruction, health, town details, XXIV, 384-385.
- Kurus: at war with Yasovarman, I, pt. i, 469.
- Kurutakunte: *see* Kurtakoti.
- Kurvinschetti, Kurvinsheti: a caste of grocers in Bijápur district, XXIII, 252-253; weavers in Dhárwár district, XXII, 171-172.
- Kuśa, Kush: son of Ráma of the solar race incarnation of Vishnu, I, pt. i, 119; Gurjjaras claim descent from, IX, pt. i, 471.
- Kusada: snake in Ratnágiri district, X, 50.
- Kusal: a depressed class in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 370.
- Kusaldevar: rock in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 3.
- Kusane: division of Gurjjaras, IX, pt. i, 470, 491.
- Kusásthali: name of Dwárka, I, pt. i, 8.
- Kush: *see* Kuśa.
- Kush: sacred plant, XXV, 279, 290.
- Kushán: capital of Ta-Gaz-Gaz in Farghána, IX, pt. i, 470 note 2.
- Kushan, Kushans: horde of foreigners (B. C. 130), IX, pt. i, 455; called Great Yuechi, *id.* 469; elements in the horde of, that entered India (B. C. 50), *id.* 456; Sakas and Kushans practically the same; Greek influence on, before their start (B. C. 120), *id.* 456 note 3; conquered in Western India, *id.* 433; suggested relationship with Kush, descendants of Indians not likely, *id.* 445, 446; fire reverencing element in, *id.* 447; Gujars' identification with, *id.* 461, 462, 469, 470; dynasty, I, pt. i, 464; warlike race, *id.* 456 note 1, 544, 545.
- Kushasthali: a sub-caste of Bráhmans in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 168-171.
- Kushgal: *see* Kusugal.
- Kuśika: disciple of Nakulisa, founder of a branch of Páśupata school, I, pt. i, 84.
- Kusrud: village in Sátara district, caves at, XIX, 489.
- Kussan: medicinal plant, XXV, 261.
- Kussar: oil-yielding plant, XXV, 223.
- Kusim: *see* Kusan.
- Kusti: sacred cord worn by Pársis, IX, pt. ii, 201, 208, 227; investing the child with, *id.* 231 and note 2; prayer, *id.* 208 note 1, 241.
- Kusugal: village in Dhárwár district, cotton experiments at fort, XXII, 297-299, 766-767; captured by the Peshwa, the Nizám and the British (1790), I, pt. ii, 662.
- Kusumb: tree in Khándesh district, XII, 26.
- Kusumeśvara: camp of Siláditya, son of Jaysimhavarman at, I, pt. ii, 187, 370.
- Kusur: pass between Thána and Poona districts, XIII, 322, 508, 523; XVIII, pt. ii, 152.
- Kuta: an attribute meaning prominent, I, pt. i, 119.
- Kuta: family or group, I, pt. ii, 178.
- Kutbi-Alam Sháh Sheikh Jiva: a saint, IX, pt. ii, 63.

- Kutb Shāhi Kings: (1512-1687), list of, XVII, 357 note 2.
- Kutb-ud-din: Mughal general in Gujarāt, captures Navānagar and annexes the territory (1664), I, pt. i, 283.
- Kutb-ud-din, Kutb-ud-din Eibak: Delhi emperor (1194), I, pt. i, 229; advances to Kol, *id.* 519 and note 4; defeats Karan Vāghela, *id.* 512; invader of Gujarāt (1194), IX, pt. ii, 2 note 2; conqueror of the Khokhars (1202), *id.* 65.
- Kutb-ud-din: Shiāh missionary (1400), ancestor of the Pirāna saints, Shiāh faith spread by, in Gujarāt, IX, pt. ii, 125.
- Kutb-ud-din Shāh: king of Gujarāt, defeats Mahmud Khilji of Mālwa (1453), I, pt. i, 362.
- Kutiana: town in Kāthiāwār, identified with ancient Kundinpur, famous for its bards, Persian inscription at, called Muzafarābād by Musalmāns, VIII, 525-526.
- Kutla: probably Kothligad, given to the Peshwa, I, pt. ii, 88.
- Kutlei Khanum: minister of Cambay (1783), VI, 230.
- Kutra: *indm* village of the Shirke family, I, pt. ii, 86.
- Kuttar: pass in Nāsik district, XVI, 130.
- Kutumahāmāyi: Hindu goddess, temple of, at Kādra in Kānara district, XV, pt. ii, 317.
- Kutumbin: old name for cultivators, I, pt. i, 4.
- Kuva: village in Kāthiāwār, ruins at, VIII, 526.
- Kuvadya: village in Kāthiāwār, famous for its lime-stone, VIII, 527.
- Kuvalāla: I, pt. ii, 298. *See* Kolāhalapura.
- Kuvars: princes, I, pt. i, 215 note 2.
- Kuveshi: pass in Kānara district, XV, pt. ii, 39, 40, 328.
- Kuvi: Jain Achārya, his lineage, I, pt. ii, 400.
- Kwaan: *see* Kiwani.
- Kwau-tsz'-tsai: Chinese for Bodhisattva, I, pt. ii, 354.
- Kyāsanur: village, in the Hāngal tāluka of the Dhārwar district, included in the Edevolal district, I, pt. ii, 278 note 2; inscription at, *id.* 420, 447 note 1, 529, 562 note 5, 564 note 4; XV, pt. ii, 84.
- Kydia calicyna: fibrous plant, XXV, 229.

L

- L**AB: lip saliva of a *pir* or saint, IX, pt. ii, 127 note 2.
- Labbay, Labbey: class of Musalmāns in Kolhāpur, XXIV, 150; in Belgaum district, XXI, 211, 212; in Dhārwar district, XXII, 236-237; in Bijāpur district, XXIII, 295.
- Labhāna: *see* Lamān.
- Labiata: species of famine and oil-yielding plants, XXV, 203, 224.
- Labourers: all district volumes, *see* under district name.
- Labour mortgage: in Ratnāgiri, X, 162; in Sāvāntvādi, *id.* 439; in Kolāba district, XI, 106, 427; in Khāndesh, XII, 199; in Kānara district, XV, pt. ii, 32 and note 1, 33-34; in Nāsik district, XVI, 121-122; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 303-304; in Belgaum district, XXI, 296, 297; in Dhārwar district, XXII, 329-330; in Bijāpur district, XXIII, 349-350; in Thāna district, XIII, 310-311; in Sātara district, XIX, 189-190; in Sholāpur district, XX, 245; in Kolhāpur state, XXIV, 195.
- Lac, Lac bracelets: manufacture of, in Panch Mahāls, III, 249; in Khāndesh district, XII, 223; in Rewā Kāntha, VI, 53.
- Lachchhiyavvā, Lakshmi, Lasthiyavvā: wife of Bhillama II, I, pt. ii, 232, 513, 425.
- Lād or Lād Vani: a sub-caste of Meshri Vānias in Gujarāt, take their name from Lātdesh; Ashapuri their family deity; Lād women noted for taste in dress, IX, pt. i, 72; in Rewā Kāntha, VI, 24; in Kolāba district, XI, 272 note 1; in Khāndesh, XII, 56, 112; in Dhārwar district, XXII, 119-121; in Thāna district, XIII, 63, 112; in Kānara district, XV, pt. i, 184, 185; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 71, 72.
- Lād: a sub-caste of Vanjāris in Nāsik district, XVI, 62-63.
- Lād, Lādkaśāb, Lād Suryavanshi: a sub-caste of mutton-sellers, in Belgaum district, XXI, 194; in Dhārwar district, XXII, 241-242, 156.
- Lādāvi: dialect in Thāna district (900-1100), XIII, 67.
- Ladehi: pass in Nāsik district, XVI, 128.
- Laddho-kachro: Khavas of Gondal, IX, pt. i, 236.
- Ladhubha: cousin of Rāo Bharmal II (1814-1819) of Cutch, murdered by the Rāo (1818), V, 156, 161.
- Lād Kalāl: *see* Kalāl.
- Lādkaśti: a sub-caste of Koshtis in Kolhāpur, XXIV, 95.
- Lādsakka: caste of traders, in Khāndesh, XII, 57-58; in Nāsik, XVI, 46.
- Lād Sultāni: *see* Bakar Kaśāb.
- Lādvani: *see* Lād.
- Lae-līh: Toramāna's father, I, pt. i, 74-76.
- Lāg, Lāgrog: cattle foot-disease, X, 461; XV, pt. ii, 221.
- Lagenandra toxicaria: poisonous plant found in Belgaum and South Konkan, XXV, 270.
- Lagenaria vulgaris: poisonous plant, XXV, 265.
- Lagerstrœmia parviflora: dye plant found in Kānara, XXV, 245.
- Laghiyastraya: Jain work, I, pt. ii, 407.
- Lāgrog: *see* Lāg.
- Lahawar: Lahori Bandar, I, pt. i, 509.
- Lahi-Utarni: sin-removing ceremony among Matia Kanbis, IX, pt. i, 169.
- Lahud: class of Hindus, I, pt. i, 530.
- Lai: dye plant found in Sind and Cutch, XXV, 240.
- Lakandi: fibrous plant, XXV, 231.
- Lakarhāra: a caste of Musalman wood-sellers in Nāsik district, XVI, 79.
- Lakdi Pul: bridge in Poona city, XVIII, pt. iii, 284.
- Lākdiya: walled town in Cutch, V, 232.
- Lake Fife: in Poona district, description of, XVIII, pt. iii, 382-384.
- Lake Formations: in Bijāpur district, XXIII, 47-49.
- Lakes: all district volumes, *see* under district name.

- Lakh**: village in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 725; canal, *id.* 256-257.
- Lakhā**: son of Phula, king of Cutch, slain by Mularāja, I, pt. i, 160.
- Lakha**: a Sind chief of Samma Rājput tribe (1300), V, 132.
- Lākha Jādeja**: Cutch chief (1350-1365), V, 134.
- Lakhām Sāvāt**: (1641-1655), chief of Sāvāt-vādi, X, 440.
- Lākhan**: pass in Nāsik district, XVI, 130.
- Lākhāpādar**: tāluka in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 527.
- Lākha Phulāni**: Samma Rājput chief conquered and ruled in Cutch (1320-1340), V, 133.
- Lakhara, Lakheri**: a caste of lac bracelet-makers in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 114-116; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 351-352; in Sholāpur district, XX, 121; in Khāndesh, XII, 74, 234; in Nāsik district, XVI, 53.
- Lakhmidās**: minister in Cutch state (1815), V, 157, 164.
- Lakshideva**: *see* Lakshma.
- Lakhmidevayya, Lakshideva, Lakshmidhara**: Kalachurya Sankama's officer (1178), I, pt. ii, 487.
- Lakhpat**: town and fort in Cutch, V, 232-233; sub-division of Cutch, *id.* 2; historical references to, *id.* 142, 148, 150, 151, 152, 165.
- Lakhtar**: state in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 527, 528; IX, pt. i, 127.
- Lakkundi**: village in Dhārwar district, temples and inscriptions at, XXII, 390, 767-770; I, pt. ii, 228, 496; battle of and inscription at, *id.* 238, 504, 520; Virā-Ballāla II's camp at, *id.* 505; Jaitugi I defeated at (1192), XV, pt. ii, 92.
- Lakmaya**: officer of Hoysala king Narasimha I, I, pt. ii, 501.
- Lakmideva**: *see* Lakshidevayya.
- Lakshamithala**: Lakshmi's settlement, I, pt. i, 452.
- Lakshavarman**: mentioned in a stone inscription from Khajuraho, I, pt. i, 469.
- Lakshma, Lakshideva, Lakshmidhara**: officer of Virā-Ballāla II (1197), I, pt. ii, 506; put to flight by Achugi II, *id.* 219.
- Lakshmadevi**: queen of Vikramāditya VI, I, pt. ii, 428 note 4, 448.
- Lakshmadevi, Lakumadevi**: wife of Vishnuvardhana, I, pt. ii, 493, 494.
- Lakshmana**: father of Banthādevi the wife of Vikramāditya IV, I, pt. ii, 427; Kalachurya Ahavamalla's officer, *id.* 489.
- Lakshmangar's panth**: religious sect in Gujarāt, IX, pt. i, 548.
- Lakshmarasa**: feudatory of the Western Chalukya king Someśvara II, I, pt. ii, 443.
- Lakshmeshvar**: town of the Miraj (senior) state in Dhārwar district, school, temples and inscriptions at, XXIV, 381; XXII, 390; I, pt. ii, 304 note 6, 372-373; its old name Hulgere, *id.* 482; Puligere, *id.* 563; and Pulikaranagara, *id.* 524; Jain temple called Anesajjaya-basadi built by Kunkumamahadevi, sister of the Western Chalukya king Vijayāditya at, *id.* 371; temple of Somanāth at, *id.* 482; inscription at, *id.* 209, 292 and note 10, 304 note 6, 305, 336 note 3, 368, 372, 373 note 5, 375, 394, 419, 420, 455 note 6, 529, 569, 431.
- Lakshmi**: daughter of king of Chedi married to Jagattunga son of Krishna, I, pt. i, 130; I, pt. ii, 203, 216, 414.
- Lakshmi**: younger sister of Mahendra married to Nāga Rāja, I, pt. i, 163.
- Lakshmi**: Hindu goddess of fortune drawn out of the ocean, I, pt. ii, 195 and note 8; temple of, *id.* 460; IX, pt. i, p. xxxv, 16.
- Lakshmi**: *see* Lachchhiyavva.
- Lakshmi**: sister of Rāma, a Brāhman chief, I, pt. ii, 242.
- Lakshmi**: Buddhist goddess, XIV, 129, 141.
- Lakshmi**: village goddess in Belgaum district, origin of the worship of, XXI, 133-134.
- Lakshmi Bai**: mistress of Malhārārāv Gaikwār, VII, 282.
- Lakshmidewa**: commander of Krishna of Devagiri, I, pt. ii, 245.
- Lakshmidewa**: father of Lakshmidēvi, wife of Vijayāditya II, Goa Kādamba prince, I, pt. ii, 569.
- Lakshmidewa I**: Ratta chieftain, I, pt. ii, 551; also called Lakshmana and Lakshmidhara, *id.* 556.
- Lakshmidewa II**: Ratta king (1228), I, pt. ii, 551; son of Kārtavīrya IV, *id.* 557-558.
- Lakshmidēvi**: wife of Sena II, Ratta chieftain, I, pt. ii, 551, 555.
- Lakshmidēvi**: wife of the Goa Kādamba Vishnuchitta Vijayāditya II, I, pt. ii, 565, 569.
- Lakshmidhara**: *see* Lakshma, I, pt. ii, 487, 506.
- Lakshmidhara**: son of Bhāskarācharya, in the service of Jaitrapāla the Yādava king, I, pt. ii, 239, 521, 526.
- Lakshmidhara**: lion of Bhambhāgiri, reduced by Singhana, I, pt. ii, 239-240, 525.
- Lakshmidhara**: governor of Nāgarakhanda district under Singhana (1241), I, pt. ii, 524.
- Lakshmisen**: Jain pontiff, XXIV, 95.
- Lakulīśa**: founder of Pāśupata sect, chief shrine at Kārāvāna, I, pt. i, 83, 84. *See* Nakulīśa.
- Lakumadevi**: *see* Lakshmadevi.
- Lāla**: meaning of the term, IX, pt. i, 61 and note 1.
- Lālbeg**: Musalmān saint, IX, pt. i, 336.
- Lāl-chitra**: poisonous plant, grows in Southern Konkan, XXV, 266.
- Lāldās**: Mandvi saint, object of Bhansali's reverence, IX, pt. i, 116.
- Lālguli Falls**: in Kānara district, XV, pt. ii, 328-329; XV, pt. i, 9.
- Lalia**: a blacksmith of Ahmadābād, possessed the philosopher's stone, story of, VI, 123.
- Lāliad**: tāluka in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 528.
- Lāliās**: Dhedas in European service, known as, IX pt. i, 339 note 2.
- Lāling**: fort in Khāndesh district, chief fort of the Fārukis, history of, XII, 244, 245, 256, 454; forest, *id.* 20.
- Lalitadevi**: wife of Vastupāla, I, pt. i, 202.
- Lalitankura**: *biruda* or title of Mahendraravman I, I, pt. ii, 328.
- Lalijan**: dye plant found in river beds in Dakhan, XXV, 241.

- Lál-langoti Koli : see Solesí Koli.
 Lalliya : the Sāhi (chief) of Ohind near Swát, I, pt. i, 468.
 Lālo : Soni *bhagat*, IX, pt. i, 201.
 Lalpur : town in Káthiáwar, VIII, 528.
 Lálthán : village in Thána district, XIV, 343.
 Lálvádi : snake-charmer, IX, pt. i, 14.
 Lamán or Lambáni : a caste of carriers, in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 160-162; in Belgaum district, XXI, 124, 125; in Bijápúr district, XXIII, 205-210; in Kolhápúr, XXIV, 108; in Kánara, XV, pt. i, 338-340. See also Vanjári.
 Lamb : Mr., chief of the English factory at Surat; sends Mulla Fakhr-ud-din in disguise to Bombay, I, pt. i, 332; his suicide, *id.* 333.
 Lámhdár : hill in Káthiáwar, VIII, 11.
 Lámgha : a Vanjári sub-division in Khándesh district, XII, 107, 113.
 Lanauli : see Lonavali.
 Lánchhana : crest, I, pt. ii, 469, 517.
 Land, Land administration, survey and tenures : all district volumes, see under district name.
 Land : value of, in Bombay island (1755), XXVI, pt. i, 302; measurement and rent (1757), XXVI, pt. iii, 417-418; sale of, forbidden (1717), *id.* 301.
 Land Assessment : under Valabhi, I, pt. i, 82, 83.
 Land assignments : to Marátha officers, XIX, 265.
 Land produce : in Bombay island, estimated value of, a tax of 10 per cent. on (1758-1759), XXVI, pt. iii, 454-455; remission of the tax (1774), *id.* 470-471.
 Land revenue : in Bombay island (1538-1668), XXVI, pt. iii, 257; agreement with regard to (1672-1674), *id.* 258-262; (1728-1744), *id.* 298-299; (1744-1781), *id.* 501-503.
 Landscape : point at Mátherán, XIV, 233, 239.
 Land Tax : under Mughals, I, pt. i, 212.
 Land tenures : see under Land.
 Lang, Colonel W. : political agent in Káthiáwar (1835-1836), VIII, 308.
 Langha : a caste of Musalmán beggars in Káthiáwar, VIII, 164.
 Langhas : singers, IX, pt. ii; see Mirs.
 Language : details of, all district volumes, see "Census details" under district name.
 Languages : Sanskrit, I, pt. ii, 136-137; Maráthi, *id.* 136; Kánarese, Telegu, Támil, *id.* 137; IX, pt. ii, 194, 204 and note 1, 211 and note 1.
 Laniade : family of birds in Ratnágiri district, X, 69.
 Lánja : see Lanje.
 Lánja Bijiráo : Bhatti prince, son-in-law of Siddharája, I, pt. i, 174 note 1.
 Lánje, Lánja : town in Ratnágiri district, remains at, X, 129, 345; I, pt. ii, 41.
 Lanjigesara : village, identical with Lanjisvara, I, pt. ii, 348 and note 2.
 Lanjipura : probably Tanjore, I, pt. ii, 235, 516. See Tranjipura.
 Lanjisvara : modern Nandikeshwar, I, pt. ii, 346, 348 note 2.
 Lanka : see Ceylon.
 Lapsed states : in the Karnátak, I, pt. ii, 668-670.
 Lapwing : class of birds in Ratnágiri district, XI, 91.
 Lár, Lár Desh : old name for South Gujarát, governed by Jhanja (916), Balhára, overlord of, I, pt. ii, 22, 23 and note 1; X, 271, XIII, 434; Bander and Broach capitals of (1034), I, pt. i, 520, 524; the seat of a Gueber prince (1600), *id.* 194 note 1. See Lát.
 Lár, Lari, Lariya, Lariyyah or Larwi : Gujaráti dialect, spoken in Thána ports, at Cheul, Sopára and Thána (916), XIII, 112, 431, 434; XI, 272 note 1; I, pt. i, 516, 523, 524; XIV, 321.
 Láran : country mentioned by Alberuni, I, pt. ii, 4.
 Lari : see Lár.
 Laride : family of birds in Ratnágiri, X, 98.
 Larika or Larike : see Lát or Lár.
 Larine : sub-family of birds in Ratnágiri, X, 98.
 Lariya or Lariyyah : see Lár.
 Lark : in Ratnágiri district, X, 84.
 Larwi : sea, Indian Ocean, I, pt. ii, 510; for language see Lár.
 Lásalgaon : town in Násik district, XVI, 450.
 Lascar : Bombay sailors, XIII, 521; origin of the word, *id.* 716; IX, pt. i, 519, 521.
 Lasiosiphon eriocephalus : poisonous plant found on the gháts, XXV, 268.
 Lassun : food plant cultivated in several districts, XXV, 179.
 Lasthiyavvá : see Lachehhiyavva.
 Lásur : village in Khándesh, formerly a flourishing town, the seat of a chief, XII, 257, 454.
 Látá : ancient name of Central and Southern Gujarát, I, pt. i, 5 note 1, 6, 7 and note 5, 116, 117; South Gujarát, I, pt. ii, 23; one of the seven divisions of the Konkan, *id.* 282 note 5; boundaries of, *id.* 5, 22, 310, 315; one of the traditional nine kingdoms, *id.* 403 note 3; various spellings of, *id.* 1; part of the dominions of the Kalachuri kings, *id.* 295, 310; Western Chálukya king Mangalesa (about 602) acquires the sovereignty of, by overthrowing the Kalachuri kings Samkaragana and Buddha, *id.* 311, 347; governed by Satyásraya Dhruvarája Indravarma (611), *id.* 311; subdued by Pulakesin II, *id.* 183, 350; held by Vijayavarmarāja, first Gujarát prince of the Chálukya family (643), *id.* 311; was in charge of Sendraka Prithivivallabha-Nikumbhallasakti (654), *id.* 311, 361; placed in the hands of a prince of the Western Chálukya stock (670), *id.* 311; Avanijanásraya Pulakesin includes the Gurjara territory into (736), *id.* 311, 316; passes into the hands of the Ráshtrakutas, distinct from the Málkhed family, *id.* 382, 392; subdued by the Málkhed Ráshtrakúta Dantidurga (753), *id.* 194, 382, 389; portion of taken by Krishna I, *id.* 382, 393; conquered and given as a feudatory province to his brother Indra by Govind III (783-784), *id.* 199, 382, 393, 400; king of, humbled by Krishna II, *id.* 201; ruled over by

- the Rāshtrakūta feudatory Jhanjha of the North Konkan Silāhāra family, *id.* 23 and note 1; seized by Bārappa (975), *id.* 213, 430, 514; king of, defeated by Hoysala Vishnuvardhana (1117-1137), *id.* 496, 497; chief of, leaves the side of Lavanaprasāda and joins the princes of Mārvar, *id.* 241; subdued by the Devagiri Yādava kings Bhīllama (1187-1191), Singhana (1210-1247), and Mahādeva (1260-1271), *id.* 520, 525, 528; *see also* I, pt. i, 122, 199, 465, 467, 468. *See* Lār.
- Lātadesh: *see* Lāta.
- Lātaka: *see* Lāta.
- Latalaura: *see* Lattalur.
- Lātas: kings of Lāta, I, pt. ii, 282, 309, 350, 520; I, pt. i, 465, 467.
- Lateen sail: its apparent Indian origin, XIII, 724.
- Laterite: Konkan, in Ratnāgiri district, X, 18; stone, *id.* 31; in Sāvantvādī, *id.* 397; at Māttherān, XIV, 241; in Kānara district, XV, pt. i, 10; in Bijāpur district, XXIII, 45-47. *See* Iron clay.
- Lātesvara: Suvarnavarsha Karkarāja, son of Indrarāja, I, pt. ii, 310, 400.
- Lāth: village under Gondal in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 528.
- Lāthi: state in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 528-529; *see also* IX, pt. i, 125-126.
- Lathyrus sativus: poisonous plant, XXV, 264.
- Latin Friars: in Thāna district (500-600), XIII, 66, 200, 439, 462.
- Latitores: birds in Thāna district, XIII, 53.
- Latta: same as Ratta, I, pt. i, 7.
- Lattalur, Lattalaura: the first Rāshtrakūta town, I, pt. ii, 384 and notes 4 and 5; original city of the Rattas, I, pt. i, 7.
- Lattanur: I, pt. ii, 387, 402, 552. *See* Lattalur.
- Launi: another name for the Kori, the eastern mouth of the Indus, I, pt. i, 538.
- Lauraceæ: species of oil-yielding plants, XXV, 224.
- Laut Mir: Red Sea, I, pt. i, 492.
- Lava: son of Rāma, Bir-Gujars claim descent from, IX, pt. i, 482; said to be the founder of the Rāthor tribe of Rājputas, IX, pt. ii, 39.
- Lavād: arbitration court in Ahmadābād district, IV, 194.
- Lavāna: caste of traders, in Khandesh district, XII, 62; in Dhārwar district, XXII, 121-122.
- Lavanaprasāda: I, pt. i, 196, 197; Vāghela chieftain (1200-1233), minister of Bhīm II, rules at Anāhilavāda in his sovereign's name, *id.* 199; his war with the Devagiri Yādavas and the Mārvar chief; his abdication in favour of his son Viradbavala, *id.* 198, 200, 206; another account of: chief of the Vāghela branch of the Chalukya family of Anāhilwād, marches to meet the army of Singhana, but being deserted by the chiefs of Godhra and Lāta concludes a treaty with him, I, pt. ii, 241, 525.
- Lavandula Burmanni: oil-yielding aromatic plant common in the Dakhan, XXV, 224.
- Lāvanaprasāda: *see* Lavanaprasāda.
- Lavas: or Lors, Ajmer Gujars, origin of connection with Gujarāt Kanbis, IX, pt. i, 491, 492.
- Lavji Nasarvānji Vadia: foreman in the Surat Dockyard; Bombay Dockyard built under the supervision of; first Pārsi master builder, IX, pt. ii, 192 note 3.
- Low, Honourable Mr.: president and governor of Bombay (1739-1742), XXVI, pt. i, 217.
- Lawrence: Major-General, assists Nāsir Jang (1748), XXII, 794.
- Lawsonia alba (inermis): a very common dye plant, XXV, 245.
- Lazima haks: perquisites in Thāna district abolished (1866), XIII, 538.
- Lead: in Panch Mahāl district, III, 197.
- Leaf-printing: with gold foil, in Ahmadābād district, IV, 129.
- Lea macrophylla: sacred plant, XXV, 291.
- Lensehold: tenure; *see* Land.
- Leather: manufacture of, in Cambay, VI, 188 note 7, 191 note 9; in Khāndesh, XII, 236; in Sātāra district, XIX, 223; in Dhārwar district, XXII, 387-388; in Sholāpur district, XX, 274; Lingāyat dislike to, XXIV, 124 note 1, 211.
- Leather workers: in Ahmadābād district, IV, 139; in Cutch, V, 82; in Pālanpur, *id.* 291; in Mahi Kāntha, *id.* 367; in Rewa Kāntha, VI, 25; in Ratnāgiri district, X, 129; in Sāvantvādī, *id.* 415; in Khāndesh, XII, 114; in Kānara district, XV, pt. i, 355.
- Leave-taking: Pātane Prabhu ceremony, XVIII, pt. i, 212.
- Leguminosæ: species of famine, oil-yielding, fibrous and poisonous plants, XXV, 197-199, 217-218, 231-232, 242-244, 264.
- Lekhapanchāsika: work containing forms of letters, deeds, patents, etc., I, pt. ii, 241 and note 4, 525 notes 5 and 7.
- Lemon: tree in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 48.
- Lenās: dwelling caves, I, pt. ii, 12.
- Lendas Da Asia: (A. D. 1497-1539), work of Correa, a Portuguese writer (1512-1550), I, pt. i, 349.
- Lendeyarasa: feudatory of Indra, III, I, pt. ii, 416.
- Lentil: pulse, cultivation of, in Poona district, XVIII, pt. ii, 43.
- Leopard Cat: in Kānara district, XV, pt. i, 94.
- Leper hospital: at Ratnāgiri, X, 293.
- Lepers: in Surat and Broach districts, II, 50, 370; in Kaira and Panch Mahāl districts, III, 27, 289; in Ahmadābād district, IV, 33; in Rewa Kāntha, VI, 21; in Thāna district, XIII, 668; in Belgaum district, XXI, 491.
- Leprosy: disease, its cure, IX, pt. i, 365; in Ratnāgiri district, X, 292; in Khāndesh, XII, 337; supposed cure of, XVII, 367 note 1.
- Leptadenia reticulata: famine plant common near the sea, XXV, 201.
- Lester: General, in command of Belgaum troops (1857), 410-411.
- Leucas aspera: famine plant, XXV, 203.
- Leuke: (Laccadives?), pirate haunts, I, pt. i, 546; Ptolemy's name for Lākhadvī islands (?), XV, pt. ii, 48 note 3.

- Leva : division of Gujarát Kanbis ; see Kanbis, I, pt. i, 4-5.
- Leyden : poet and scholar, his desire to rank Europeans among Kshátriyas, IX, pt. i, 442 note 6 continued on p. 443.
- Li : Chinese linear measure, I, pt. ii, 184 ; I, pt. i, 79.
- Liákát Ali : Maulawi takes part in the 1857 mutiny, travels in Gujarát as Wáhhabi missionary after the mutiny, makes many converts, is arrested and transported for life, IX, pt. ii, 13, 175.
- Libi : dye plant cultivated in Bombay and Poona, XXV, 243.
- Library, Libraries : Deccan College, I, pt. ii, 248 ; in Surat and Broach districts, II, 258, 529 ; in Kaira and Panch Mahál districts, III, 139-289 ; in Ahmadábád district, IV, 217 ; in Cutch, V, 206 ; in Palanpur, *id.* 314 ; in Mahi Kantha, *id.* 395 ; in Rewa Kantha, VI, 88 ; in Baroda state, VII, 493 ; in Ratnágiri district, X, 290 ; in Sávantvadi state, *id.* 459 ; in Kolába district, XI, 235 ; in Khándesh, XII, 335 ; in Thána district, XIII, 661-662 ; at Mátheran and Kalyán, XIV, 273, 346 ; in Kanara district, XV, pt. ii, 216 ; in Násik district, XVI, 384 ; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 581 ; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. iii, 61-62 ; in Poona city, *id.* 331 ; in Sátára district, XIX, 414-415 ; in Sholápur district, XX, 374-375 ; in Belgaum district, XXI, 488-489 ; in Dhárwár district, XXII, 620 ; in Bijápur district, XXIII, 523 ; in Kolhápur, XXIV, 284.
- License-tax : returns in Poona district, XVIII, pt. ii, 97 ; in Sátára district, XIX, 178.
- Lichehavis : of Tirhut, dynasty of the, their origin, I, pt. i, 61 and note 4, 63 ; see also IX, pt. i, 446 note 1.
- Life-boat : in Kolába district, XI, 125.
- Light : element, deity presiding over, IX, pt. i, 348. See Tejas.
- Light-houses : in Surat district, II, 165 ; in Ahmadábád district, IV, 84 ; in Cutch, V, 117, 243 ; in Káthiáwár, VIII, 234-236 ; in Ratnágiri district, X, 172, 318, 341, 368, 378 ; in Kolába district, XI, 126 ; in Thána district, XIII, 516 ; in Kanara district, XV, pt. ii, 47, 321, 327, 338 ; at Kolába, construction of (1769-72), XXVI, pt. ii, 204.
- Ligustrum : *Neilgherense robustum*, used for fermenting toddy, XXV, 211.
- Líkhi : state in Mahi Kantha, V, 427.
- Liládevi : sister of Sámantasimha, married to Ráji, I, pt. i, 157.
- Liládevi : queen of Bhima II, daughter of Chohán, chief Samarasimha, I, pt. i, 197.
- Lilávati : site of an old town in Panch Mahál district, III, 317.
- Liliaceæ : species of food, famine and fibrous plants, XXV, 179-180, 206, 236.
- Lília Mohota : village in Káthiáwár, VIII, 529.
- Limach : Hindu goddess, shrine in Pattan, IX, pt. i, 230, 233.
- Limb : see Limdo.
- Limbi : see Limdi.
- Limbo, Limb : *nim*-tree, regarded as home of Vishnu, worship of, in attack of small-pox ; juice of, drunk on first of Chaitra, IX, pt. i, 385 ; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 50 ; medicinal plant, XXV, 258.
- Limbhai : village in Mahi Kantha, V, 438.
- Limda : taluka in Káthiáwár, VIII, 529.
- Limdi or Limbdi : state in Káthiáwár, VIII, 529 ; IX, pt. i, 127.
- Lime, Limestone : in Ratnágiri district, X, 14, 31 ; manufacture of, in Khándesh, XII, 225 ; in Kanara district, XV, pt. i, 10, 20 ; in Dhárwár district, XXII, 26 ; in Kolhápur state, XXIV, 20-21 ; in Sholápur district, XX, 273 ; in Ahmadábád district, IV, 22 ; in Palanpur state, V, 285 ; in Rewa Kantha, VI, 11 ; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 17 ; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 30-31 ; in Sátára district, XIX, 30 ; in Belgaum district, XXI, 23-25, 54 ; in Bijápur district, XXIII, 27-28, 35, 57-58.
- Limnanthemum cristatum : famize plant, common in Konkan, XXV, 201.
- Limodra : town in Rájipla state in Rewa Kantha, temple and fair at, Cambay agate trade at, VI, 162, 206.
- Limpangaon : village in Ahmadnagar district temples and ponds at, XVII, 725-726.
- Limyrike : Ptolemy's name for Malabar Coast, I, pt. i, 543 ; Tamil country, *id.* 546 ; XV, pt. ii, 48, 265, 307.
- Linææ : species of famine, oil-yielding and fibrous plants, XXV, 195-196, 215, 231.
- Ling, Lingam : phallus of Shiv, IX, pt. i, p. xxxv, 531, 541 ; dropping of water over, *id.* 348, 355 ; I, pt. ii, 226, 477 ; worship of the, I, pt. i, 521, 522 ; spirit-searing power of, and origin of wearing of, among Lingáyats, XXIV, 118 and note 2 ; mention of, I, pt. i, 461 ; at Elephanta, Sháhapur and Ambarnath, XIV, 91, 95, 96, 97, 309, 310, 385 ; at Gokarn, XV, pt. ii, 290-298.
- Ling : poisonous plant, XXV, 264.
- Linga : pass in Kolába district, XI, 6, 115.
- Lingána : fort in Kolába district, built by Shiváji (1648), XI, 144, 269, 343 ; I, pt. ii, 67.
- Lingánúsásana : a work on genders compiled by Hemachandra, I, pt. i, 193.
- Lingawant : Lingáyat, I, pt. ii, 477.
- Lingáyat : a Shaiv sectarian community, with many sub-divisions, in the southern districts of the presidency, I, pt. ii, 464 ; chief characteristics of the faith and practices of, *id.* 477 and note 5 ; their numerical strength, *id.* 477-478 ; *puránas* of, *id.* 478-481 ; establishment of the sect, *id.* 484 ; their attacks chiefly directed against the Jains, *id.* 225, 479 ; title of their priest, *id.* 549 ; in Ratnágiri district, X, 118 ; in Sávantvadi, *id.* 413 ; in Kolába district, XI, 49, 142 ; in Khándesh, XII, 56, 61 ; in Thána district, XIII, 110 ; in Kanara district, their faith and rise, XV, pt. ii, 89-90 ; in Násik district, XVI, 46 ; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 270-272 ; in Belgaum district, XXI, 149, 150 ; in Dhárwár district, their strength and distribution ; Basav's life and parentage ; doctrines and practices ; comparison of Lingáyatism and Jainism ; priest-

- hood, XXII, 102-115; in Bijápúr district, their doctrines, XXIII, 225-230; customs, *id.* 230-238; true, *id.* 220-238; affiliated, *id.* 238-259; half, *id.* 259-280; in Kolhápur state, strength and distribution; Basav's life, doctrines; sects, daily life, customs, XXIV, 118-133; in Sátára district, XIX, 59-60; in Sholápur district, XX, 75-80.
- Lingáyat Burud: a caste of basket-makers in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 116-118.
- Lingáyat Gánig: a caste of oilmen in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 278.
- Lingáyatism: compared with Jainism, XXII, 107-108.
- Lingáyat Kelasi: a caste of barbers in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 331.
- Lingáyat Kumbár: a caste of potters in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 271-272.
- Lingáyat Madival: a caste of cloth-cleaners in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 328.
- Lingáyat math: description of a, XXIV, 122-123.
- Lingáyat Váni: *see* Banjig.
- Ling chapel: in Elephanta caves, XIV, 71-72, 77.
- Ling fruit: (*banduri*), its holiness, IX, pt. ii, 151 note 1.
- Lingthali: village near Kárván in the Gáikwár's territory, place of *lingas*, I, pt. i, 84 note.
- Lingvant: *see* Lingáyat.
- Linschot, Linschoten: Hugues de, Dutch traveller (1583-1596), his mention of Chaul (1583), XI, 278 and notes 1 and 2; his notice of Elephanta, XIV, 59 note 1, 84, 92 note 1; his notice of pepper trade at Honávar, XV, pt. ii, 52, 119, 274, 310; his notice of Jaitapur in Ratnágiri, X, 279; mention of, I, pt. ii, 36, 60.
- Linseed: *Linum usitatissimum*, oil-yielding and fibrous plant, cultivated in several districts, XXV, 215, 231; in Khándesh district, XII, 152; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. ii, 45; in Sátára district, XIX, 164.
- Lions: in Káthiáwár, VIII, 100, 101.
- Liquor: in Khándesh, XII, 227; shops, licenses, farming system, toddy, *id.* 321; distilleries at Karanj and Uran in Thána district, XIV, 191, 371; in Kánara district, shops, manufacture of, classes who drink, system, XV, pt. ii, 35, 204, 205; in Surat and Broach districts, shops, II, 241, 515; manufacture of, in Násik district, XVI, 322, 323.
- Liquor-yielding trees: in Kolába district, XI, 27-30; in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 58-60.
- Litter: Banavási marble inscriptions on, XV, pt. ii, 263-264.
- Little: Captain, English officer at the siege of Dhárwár (1789), I, pt. ii, 661; English commander sent against Tipu (1790), XXI, 386; XXII, 417.
- Lizard: unholiness of, IX, pt. i, 380.
- Loahe: wine drawn from trees, I, pt. ii, 5.
- Loans: by the East India Company to native merchants (1731-1760), XXVI, pt. iii, 249-250; by the Company's servants to country powers forbidden (1766), *id.* 385-386.
- Lobelia nicotianefolia: poisonous plant, XXV, 265.
- Local funds: all district volumes, *see* "Revenue and Finance" under district name.
- Locusts: in Cutch, V, 173, 175; in Pálanpur, *id.* 296; in Mahi Kántha, *id.* 371; in Ahmadábád district, IV, 61; in Ratnágiri district, X, 426; in Kolába district, XI, 213; in Khándesh, XII, 182; in Thána district, XIII, 517, 627; in Násik district, (1882), XVI, 211, 301-303; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 281-284; ravages of, in Poona district, XVIII, pt. ii, 80-82, 424, 432, 476, 502, 511, 512; in Sátára district, XIX, 385-388; in Belgaum district (1865), XXI, 461; (1875-1876), *id.* 463; (1873-1880), *id.* 464; in Kolhápur state, XXIV, 188.
- Lodh, lodhra: dye and sacred plant found on the *gháts*, XXV, 247, 286.
- Lodhi: a caste of cultivators in Khándesh, XII, 70; in Thána district, XIII, 153; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 398-401; in Sholápur district, XX, 161.
- Lodhika: taluka in Káthiáwár, VIII, 535.
- Lodhva: Ahir village in Káthiáwár, VIII, 534.
- Lodra: village in Ahmadábád district, gathering of *thákurs* at (1857), I, pt. i, 443.
- Lodwick: Colonel, resident at Sátára (1835), XIX, 309-310; monument of, at Mahábleshwar, *id.* 504, 505.
- Lodwick Point: *see* Mahábleshwar.
- Loganiaceæ: species of poisonous plants, XXV, 267.
- Lohagad or Lohogad: fort in Poona district, details, description, history, XVIII, pt. iii, 247-256; state prison of Ahmadnagar kings (1564), XVIII, pt. ii, 222; captured by Shiváji (1648), I, pt. ii, 592-593; again captured by Moropant (1670), *id.* 594; retaken by Mughals, XVIII, pt. ii, 236; taken by Angria (1713), XI, 146; Gáikwár and Dabhade families imprisoned (1751) in, XVIII, pt. ii, 245; taken by the British (1818), *id.* 303, XI, 156.
- Lohagrâma: village near Ramapuri, I, pt. ii, 417.
- Lohána: caste of traders in Gujarát, IX, pt. i, p. xi note 3; strength and distribution, *id.* 69, 121; name, *id.* 121 and notes 1 and 2; divisions, religion, *id.* 122; said to be of Afghan origin, *id.* 453 and note 1; of Káthiáwár, conversions by Pir Dádu of, to the Khojáh sect, IX, pt. ii, 41; Panjáb, the Afghan tribe of, legendary origin of, conversions of, into the Khojáh sect, *id.* 39; Sindh *mukhs* or divisions of, *id.* 50 note 4; conversions by Eusuf-ud-din of, to the Sunni faith, form a community of Memans, *id.* 50-51. *See* Khojáhs and Memans; in Ratnágiri district, X, 121, 171; in Cutch, V, 54-56; in Pálanpur state, *id.* 289; in Káthiáwár, VIII, 149; in Thána district, XIII, 111; in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 187; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 273; in Sholápur district, XX, 85.
- Lohar, Luhar: a caste of iron workers in Gujarát, claim descent from Pithvo; created by Párvati; tribal and local surnames; six

- divisions, IX, pt. i, 190; craft, shop, tools, religious sects, *id.* 191; customs, *id.* 191-192; immigrants from Sind, Sunnis in faith, IX, pt. ii, 75; a caste of blacksmiths, I, pt. i, 451; in Cutch, V, 72; in Káthiawár, VIII, 151; in Ratnágiri district, X, 125-141; in Kolába district, XI, 413; in Khándesh, XII, 73, 224; in Thána district, XIII, 138; in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 263-265; in Násik District, XVI, 51, 484; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 118-119; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 352-353; in Sátára district, XIX, 87-88; in Sholápur district, XX, 121-122; in Belgaum district, XXI, 141, 142; in Kolhápúr state, XXIV, 96.
- Lohára: village in Kolába district, monumental pillars at, XI, 343.
- Lohara: village in Khándesh district, Hemadpanti temple at, XII, 455.
- Loháre: *see* Wai.
- Lohasvámín: Bráhmaṇ grantee of Chalukya prince, I, pt. ii, 191.
- Lohkot: taken to be Láhore, IX, pt. i, 491; fort of, in Káshmir, *id.* 491 and note 6.
- Lohogad: *See* Lohagad.
- Lokábaliki: a caste of Lingáyát traders in Dhárwár district, XXII, 123-124.
- Lokade: *see* Lokáditya.
- Lokadeyarasa: *see* Lokáditya.
- Lokáditya: Pallava king, *viruda* or title of Ugradanda-Parmeśvaravarman I, I, pt. ii, 330.
- Lokáditya, Lokade, Lokadeyarasa: Banavási governor (A. D. 897), feudatory of Krishna II, I, pt. ii, 411 and note 3.
- Lokáditya: Gokarn chief (750), XV, pt. ii, 83, 299.
- Loka Mahádevi: Háihaya or Kalachuri princess, wife of Vikramáditya II (733-747), I, pt. ii, 190, 296; temple of Shiva built by, at Páttadakal, *id.* 374 and note 5, 414 note 4.
- Lokandi: dye plant common on the *gháts*, XXV, 242.
- Lokapálesvara: *see* Lokesvara.
- Lokápura: province governed by the Western Chálukyas, I, pt. ii, 465.
- Lokasena: pupil of Gunabhadra, consecrates the Jain *Purána*, I, pt. ii, 201-202.
- Lokesvara, Lokapálesvara: Shiva's temple at Páttadakal in the Bijápur district, I, pt. ii, 190; built by Lokamahádevi, wife of Vikramáditya II, *id.* 372, 374 and note 5, 377; inscriptions at the temple of, *id.* 376, 394; inscription at the temple of, at Handaríke in the Nizám's dominions, *id.* 339 and note 6.
- Lokhera: river in the Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 8.
- Lokkigundi: modern Lakkundi, I, pt. ii, 228, 496 and note 6; conquered by Vishnuvardhana, *id.* 497; Bhílláma's forces destroyed by Vira-Ballála II at, *id.* 505.
- Lokvant: a division of Lingáyats, origin of the name of, XXIV, 123 note.
- Loliyana: village in Káthiawár, its history, VIII, 535.
- Lonad: village in Thána district, description of, inscription, temple and cave at, XIV, 211-216; probable representation of Mauryan court in its caves, XIII, 421; a Siláhára town, *id.* 423, 429; I, pt. ii, 16; remains at, *id.* 22.
- Lonári: caste of carriers in Násik district, XVI, 58; saltmen in Belgaum district, XXI, 125, 126; in Bijápur district, XXIII, 124; cement-makers in Khándesh, XII, 75, 225, 229 note 1; in Sátára district, XIX, 88; in Sholápur district, XX, 122-123; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 353; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 119-121; in Kolhápúr state, XXIV, 31, 107.
- Lonavali: town with railway station in Poona district, XVIII, pt. iii, 256.
- Lonch: hills in Káthiawár, VIII, 11.
- Londári: a caste of cultivators in Khándesh, XII, 63.
- Loni: caste of cultivators in Khándesh, XII, 68.
- Lonibare: mouth of the Indus, mentioned by Klandios Ptolemaios, I, pt. i, 568.
- Loni Kalbhar: village with railway station in Poona district, XVIII, pt. iii, 256; Holkar's camp at, I, pt. ii, 608.
- Loni Kand: village in Poona district, description of township (1820), XVIII, pt. iii, 256-258.
- Lonkagachha: sub-sect of Svetámbari Shrávaks, IX, pt. i, 105-106.
- Loranthaceæ: species of food plants, XXV, 174.
- Lord: Mr., an English chaplain, writes an account of the Fársis (1620), IX, pt. ii, 190.
- Lotheshvar: village in Baroda state, VII, 615.
- Loti: village in Pálanpur state, temple and fair at, V, 342.
- Lotia: IX, pt. ii, 28 note 1. *See* Dáudi Bohora.
- Louisa: point at Mátherán, XIV, 239-240.
- Louse temple: at Anahilvada, I, pt. i, 193.
- Love bird: *karta*, in Ratnágiri district, X, 66.
- Lovibond: Mr., British agent (1775) to Fate-sing Gáikwár, VII, 194.
- Lucas: Sir G., appointed governor of Bombay, XXVI, pt. i, 23; death of, *id.* 24.
- Ludovico Varthema: travels from Gujarát to Cheul (1503), I, pt. ii, 31.
- Luhar: *see* Lohar.
- Luhára: village, engagement of the Maráthás with the Kolis at, I, pt. i, 338.
- Lumcherri: Bijápur gun, XXIII, 638.
- Lunapála: Vastupála's chief supporter, shrine, I, pt. i, 200 note 2.
- Lunar Asterisms: XXII, 271.
- Lunar (Somvansi) Race: movement of from Dwárka to the west and north to Gijni and Samarkand after defeat of Krishna; said to have founded Jesalmir on their return to India, IX, pt. i, 446 note 4; race, I, pt. ii, 383, 389, 468, 578; Yádavas belong to the, *id.* 512.
- Lunávada: state in Rewa Kántha, VI, 1, 2; its area, boundaries, rivers, hills, climate, population, sub-divisions, history and family tree of its chiefs, *id.* 121-131; Solanki Rájput chiefship, IX, pt. i, 129; its tribute to the Gáikwár (1812-1883), VII, 334-335; *Town*, palace of the chief at, VI, 163-164; disturb-

- ance at, crushed by Lieutenant Alban, I, pt. i, 441.
 Lunda: a caste of hereditary servants in Kára district, III, 63. *See* Gola.
 Lungbia: taluka in Káthiáwár, VIII, 535.
 Luni: river in Marwár, I, pt. i, 538.
 Luniga: chief, mentioned by Forbes, I, pt. i, 470.
 Lushington Falls: in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 6, 9; XV, pt. ii, 329, 352.
 Lutrinæ: otters, etc., in Ratnágiri district, X, 44.
 Luykin: Captain (1830) suppresses Koli rising in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 417.
 Lynx: in Khándesh, XII, 31; in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 34.
 Lyra: constellation of, IX, pt. ii, 217 note 1.
 Lythrææ: species of dye and poisonous plants, XXV, 245-246, 265.

M

MAAKA: a sacred plant, XXV, 292.

- Maar: fibrous plant, XXV, 237.
 Macan: Colonel, his engagement with Bhágoji, (1857), XVI, 200.
 Macea Mosque: at Bijápúr, XXIII, 628-629.
 Máchal: hill in Ratnágiri district, X, 4, 8, 345; I, pt. ii, 28.
 Machandragad, Machhindragad: fort in Sátára district, temple remains and history of, XIX, 489-490, 308; built by Shiváji in 1676, I, pt. ii, 595.
 Mácharda: place of interest, in Káthiáwár, VIII, 542.
 Machhi: a caste of sea-farers in Gujarát, strength, name, divisions, origin, IX, pt. i, 519; character, occupation, beliefs, *id.* 520; Musalmáns, Hindu converts of Bhoi and Kharya castes, two divisions of—the Inland and the Coast, Sunnis in faith separate classes of the two divisions of, IX, pt. ii, 87; in Thána district, XIII, 147, 719; in Rewa Kántha, VI, 25; in Káthiáwár, VIII, 154.
 Machhindragad: rock in Thána district, XIV, 101.
 Machhindragad: *see* Machandragad.
 Machhlis: Nát women, take part in acrobatic feats; meaning of the name of, IX, pt. ii, 89.
 Machhu: river in Káthiáwár, VIII, 62.
 Machhukántha: sub-division of Káthiáwár, VIII, 4.
 Machhvá, Machvá: a small boat, in Ratnágiri district, X, 171; in Sávantvádi, *id.* 435; also called *suvál*, in Thána district, XIII, 345, 719; in Kánara district, XV, pt. ii, 60-63.
 Machigudd: hill in Belgaum district, XXI, 9.
 Machnur: village in Sholápur district, fort at, XX, 413.
 Machundri: river in Káthiáwár, VIII, 63.
 Machva: *see* Machhva.
 Mackintosh: Captain, suppresses the rising of Kolis (1828) in Thána district, XIII, 635; suppresses the Koli rising in Ahmadnagar district (1829), XVII, 417.

- Mackintosh: Sir James, succeeds Sir William Syer in the post of Recorder of Bombay (1804), XXVI, pt. iii, 688; his description of Poona (1805), XVIII, pt. iii, 419-420; XVIII, pt. ii, 287-288; in Poona (1808), *id.* 289-290; his visit to Bijápúr (1808), XXIII, 594-597; his visit to Kalyán and Panvel (1810), XIV, 121, 296.
 Mackivy: small twining medicinal plant, XXV, 260.
 MacMurdo: British agent to Fateh Muhammad (1813), V, 154; goes to Bhuj (1814), *id.* 156; attacked by Vághad banditti (1815), *id.* 157; appointed resident at Bhuj (1816), *id.* 159; his description of Cutch (1818), *id.* 160-161; his description of Sodha Parmar women (1819), IX, pt. i, 128.
 MacNeale: Captain, captured (1729) by Ángria, XI, 149.
 Maçudi: *see* Masudi.
 Madagajendraláñchhana: crest of the Western Gangas, I, pt. ii, 299.
 Madag Lake: in the Dhárwár district, XXII, 260-263.
 Madalámbiká: mother of Basava, I, pt. ii, 478.
 Madanapála: brother of Karna's mother, his death, I, pt. i, 172.
 Madanarājini: wife of Lavanaprasáda, I, pt. i, 198.
 Madanavarman: Chandela king of Mahobaka, modern Mahoba, his inscription; his surrender to Siddharāja; his hospitality, I, pt. i, 178-179.
 Madanbhāvi: village in Dhárwár district, temples and inscriptions at, XXII, 770.
 Madangad: fort in Násik district, XVI, 450.
 Madar: a plant used in dying, XXV, 246.
 Madari: a caste of homeless wandering beggars in Gujarát, origin of the name of; their peculiar way of asking alms, IX, pt. ii, 22-23; Hindu converts, wandering tribe of players, followers of Saint Sháh Madar, worship Musalmán saints and Hindu gods; Sunnis in name, follow Hindu customs and form a separate community, *id.* 171; in Belgaum, XXI, 224.
 Mádevi: wife of Kártavirya IV, the Ratta chieftain, I, pt. ii, 551, 557.
 Mádevi: wife of Achugi II the Sinda prince, I, pt. ii, 573, 574.
 Madgad: fortified hill in Janjira state, XI, 402, 465; in charge of the Peshwa (1744), *id.* 445.
 Madh: village in Cutch, allum manufactured at, temple of Áshápura Mátá and caves at, V, 84, 233-234.
 Madh: village in Thána district, temple of Ganpati at, XIV, 216.
 Madh: village in Poona district, XVIII, pt. iii, 258.
 Madh: fortified island north of Bombay, XIV, 379.
 Mádhá: sub-division of Sholápur district, its boundaries, area, aspect, climate, water, soil, stock, holdings, crops and people, XX, 396-398; survey of, *id.* 304-309, 334-341. *Towa*, fort and temple at, *id.* 413.

- Madhariputa, Madhariputra: Andhrabhritya king, I, pt. ii, 11, 156, 167, 177; dates of the reign of, *id.* 168; mentioned in Kanheri caves, XIV, 147-179; I, pt. ii, 153, 152 and note 1. See Sakasena.
- Mádha: Nágara Bráhmaṇ, minister of Karnadeva, invites Muhammadans into Gujarát; is appointed civil minister of Alaf Khán, I, pt. i, 205 and note 2.
- Mádhava II: Ganga king, marries the sister of Krishnavarman the Kadamba king, I, pt. ii, 291 note 1.
- Madhavacharya: Orissa Bráhmaṇ, founder of *Brahma Sampradaya*, IX, pt. i, 534.
- Mádha-vachárya: Vijayanagar minister (1370) of Harihara, XV, pt. ii, 96 and note 3, 262 and note 3; I, pt. ii, 175.
- Mádhasena: cousin of the king of Vidarbha, his capture by the general of the king, I, pt. ii, 147.
- Mádha-vayya: Kalachurya Someśvara's officer (1713), I, pt. ii, 486.
- Madhavayya: Vira-Ballála II's governor of Belvola (1207), I, pt. ii, 506.
- Madhavar's Panth: religious sect in Gujarát, IX, pt. i, 546.
- Mádhapur: place of interest in Káthiáwár, VIII, 285, 535.
- Mádharávi I: son and successor of Báláji Bákirávi Peshwa (1761-1772), I, pt. i, 399; *id.* pt. ii, 602; Nizám Ali advances against, within fourteen miles of Poona (1761), *id.* 602-603; disagreement with Raghunáthrávi; defeat of the army of, by Raghunáthrávi with the help of the Nizám; the Nizám burns Poona (1763) but is defeated by the Marátha army; recovers the management of the government, *id.* 603; his campaign against Haidar (1764-1766); capture of Dhárwár; treaty of Belnur (1766), *id.* 658-659; by A. D. 1766 retrieves the position of the state, *id.* 98; suppresses the revolt of Raghunáthrávi (1768) and imprisons him till the close of his reign; war with Jánoji Bhonsla of Berár, *id.* 603; I, pt. i, 400; captures Govindráo Gáikwár, VII, 187; during his reign the administration reaches its highest excellence, I, pt. ii, 603; his death (1772), *id.* 659; see also XV, pt. ii, 140, 335; XVIII, pt. iii, 406-407, 452; refuses to cede Sálsette (1766), XIII, 498; his reforms, XVIII, pt. ii, 253; partial to the Patwardhans, XXIV, 344-345; another account of: fourth Peshwa (1761-1772); succeeds his father; Raghunáthrávi becomes regent; war with the Nizám; quarrels with Raghunáthrávi who defeats Mádharávi; Raghunáthrávi in power, places Mádharávi in confinement; Raghunáthrávi's unpopular measures; war with the Nizám who plunders Poona; battle of Rakisbon; war with Haidar Ali; success of Mádharávi; Mr. Mostyn, the envoy from the Bombay government, at Poona; Mádharávi defeats Raghunáthrávi at Dhodap and takes him prisoner; his measures against Jánoji; sends an army to Máliwa; improves the civil government of the country; sends an army against Haidar Ali in the Karnatak; his death; character, XVIII, pt. ii, 250-254.
- Mádharávi II: seventh Peshwa (1774-1795); minority; internal disorders; the ministry combine and act against Raghunáthrávi who is helped by the English; treaty of Purandhar; French intrigues in Poona; rivalry amongst the ministers; Nána Fadnavis; English expedition; convention of Vadgaon; General Goddard's march; treaty of Salbái; Mahádji Sindia in power; war with the Nizám; Nána's height of prosperity; Mádharávi's death, XVIII, pt. ii, 258-271; see also I, pt. ii, 606, 628, 662; XVIII, pt. iii, 411.
- Mádharávi Gáikwár: brother of Piláji, takes Baroda (1734) from Sher Khán Bábi the governor, I, pt. i, 394.
- Mádharávi, Raja Sir T.: appointed minister of Baroda (1875), his early life, his work in Baroda, VII, 285-286; his reforms in land administration, *id.* 371-379; abolishes Baroda state banks, *id.* 410; extract from his first report on Baroda finance, *id.* 418-419; his financial reforms, *id.* 419-437; judicial reforms, *id.* 446; creates an educational department, *id.* 474; starts a medical department, *id.* 501.
- Mádharávi Rastia: see Mahadevrávi Raste.
- Madhi: place of pilgrimage in Ahmadnagar, Kánhoba's shrine, buildings and fair at, XVII, 726-727.
- Madhukeshvar: family god of the Hángal Kadambas, I, pt. ii, 278 note 2; XV, pt. ii, 87; temple with inscriptions at, *id.* 77, 261-266.
- Mádhvi Ling Naik: fourth Sonda chief (1638-1674), XV, pt. ii, 120 note 3, 123, 130.
- Madhurántaka II: I, pt. ii, 436. See Rájendra-Choladeva and Parakesarivarman.
- Madhurapura: held by Vishnuvardhana, I, pt. ii, 497.
- Madhuvati: river in Rewa Kántha, VI, 6.
- Madhuveija, Madhuveyya: Lingayat, blinded by the Kalachurya Bijjala or Vijjana, I, pt. ii, 226, 479, 480.
- Mádha Bráhmaṇs: in Dhárwár district, position, names, appearance, houses, food, dress, ornaments, occupation, daily life, religion, customs, XXII, 56-90.
- Madhvachari: religious sect in Gujarát, IX, pt. i, 181, 530.
- Madhvacharya Pontiffs: list of (1197-1883), XXII, 59.
- Madhi: *pátal's* assistant (1817) in Thána district, XIII, 563; (1828), *id.* 573.
- Madhya: pass in Kolába district, XI, 5, 114.
- Madhyadeśa: country between the Ganges and the Jamna, I, pt. i, 161, 428.
- Mádhyaṇdin Bráhmaṇs: in Násik district, XVI, 37-39; in Kolhápúr, XXIV, 62-63.
- Madi: a food plant cultivated in low shady land in Goa, Kánara and Sonda, XXV, 181.
- Mádigi, Mádigar, *pl.* Mádigaru: caste of tanners, in Kánara, XV, pt. i, 358, 359; in Bijápúr district, XXIII, 216-219; in Dhárwár, XXII, 218-219; in Belgaum district, XXI, 194-195.
- Madinah: Sunni place of pilgrimage, IX, pt. ii, 47, 56, 171; I, pt. i, 204.
- Madinayya: in Banvási province, I, pt. ii, 563.
- Mádirája: Basava's father, resident of Bagevadi in Bijápúr, I, pt. ii, 225, 478.

- Mádraka : tribe, I, pt. i, 64 and note 3 ; king of, conquered by Kirtivarman I, I, pt. ii, 281, 345.
- Madras : taken by the French (1746), XXVI, pt. i, 281, 283-284 ; capture of (1754), *id.* 321 ; Pársis as merchants in (1780) ; tower of silence in (1790), IX, pt. ii, 195.
- Madrasi : a class of servants in Belgaum district, XXI, 151.
- Madrási Bráhmans : in Thána district, XIII, 80.
- Madura : district in Madras presidency, I, pt. ii, 133, 141, 277 ; town, capital of Pandyan chiefs (1252), XV, pt. ii, 94, 156 ; I, pt. i, 546.
- Mesa Indica : *atki* ; a plant for poisoning fish, XXV, 272.
- Maga : a caste of Bráhmans, sun-worshippers, I, pt. i, 142, 450.
- Magadha : kingdom of Asoka in, I, pt. ii, 142 ; king of, forced to obey Krishna II, *id.* 201 ; is subdued by Someśvara III, *id.* 221 ; is conquered by Kirtivarman I, *id.* 281, 345 ; pays homage to Amoghavarsha, *id.* 402 ; is humbled by Singhana, *id.* 525 ; called Behár, Gupta rule in (7th century), I, pt. i, 73, 77.
- Mágadhi : Prakrit dialect, I, pt. ii, 136.
- Mágani : revenue village groups under Sonda chiefs, XV, pt. ii, 155.
- Maganlál : agent of Bápu Gáikwár, a political refugee at Ahmadábád, I, pt. i, 443.
- Magar : see Alligator.
- Magara, Makara : kingdom uprooted by Narasimha II, I, pt. ii, 507.
- Mágáthan : deserted village in Thána district, Buddhist caves and tombs at, XIV, 216-218 ; mentioned in Kanheri caves, *id.* 124, 147 ; I, pt. ii, 9 ; Portuguese church at, *id.* 66.
- Magdam Pir : fair in honor of, at Ichalkaranji in Kolhápur state, XXIV, 298.
- Magh, Magha : Sanskrit poet, Shrimáli Bráhma-
man, IX, pt. i, 19 ; I, pt. i, 453 note 1.
- Magha or Magian : tribe made Bráhmans, IX, pt. i, 440 note 4, 500 ; priestly class of South Marwar, said to be Mihira Bráhmans, *id.* 439 ; their origin ; suggested to be Zoroastrians or Mobeds ; worship of Mihreshwar introduced by, priests to Oswals and other Marwar Shrávaks, *id.* 440 and note 4 ; Gurjar element in, *id.* 500 ; people delighting in fire-worship, IX, pt. ii, 187 note 3 ; of Tughlikpur, *id.* 188 note 4 ; among early Arabs, *id.* 1 note 1 ; captives of Timur (1398), *id.* 188 note 4.
- Maghrib : Sunni prayer at dusk, IX, pt. ii, 49, 126 note 3.
- Magi : Bráhmans, mention of, by Ptolemy (150) ; religion of, IX, pt. ii, 183 note 4 continued on page 184.
- Magic : belief in, IX, pt. ii, 56, 142 ; practice of, forbidden by the *Kurán* ; resorted to chiefly by women ; its aims ; first teachers of, Harut and Marut, *id.* 142-143 ; two kinds of, *ruhani* or divine and *shaitani* or satanic ; sub-divisions of the divine—*ulavi* the high, and *sufi* the low ; high magic is commoner, requires ceremonial purity and is practised by good men for good ends ; consists in the knowledge of Ismí Aazam ; the knowledge of the name first known to the Prophet Suleiman ; other charmed words and names possessing magical powers, *id.* 143-144 ; performance of *chillah* to secure efficacy in the art of, *id.* 144 ; *satanic* or black magic strictly forbidden, depends on the agency of genii and evil spirits, requires impurity of body and mind, Gujarát ways of acquiring it more gruesome than the Arabian ; Diwali time (Hindu Kartika) chosen to learn, *id.* 145 ; skill in, of Indian Bráhmans, of Buddhists, of Tartars, of the Hyrkanian wizard, IX, pt. i, 437 and notes 2 to 6 ; faith in, IX, pt. ii, 220 ; of Buddhists, XIV, 133.
- Magistracy : all district volumes, see Justice under District Name.
- Mágod Falls : in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 6, 9 ; *id.* pt. ii, 329.
- Magodi : state in Mahi Kántha, V, 422 ; village with memorial stones, *id.* 428.
- Magona : state in Mahi Kántha, V, 428.
- Magor : military tribe, become Hindus, IX, pt. i, 452.
- Magpie : in Ratnágiri district, X, 82.
- Magrabu : medicinal plant, XXV, 260.
- Mágutta : Gutta king, I, pt. ii, 579, 580.
- Magyás : of Málwa, believed by Professor Dowson to be relics of the old Upper India Pársis, IX, pt. ii, 188 note 4.
- Mahábaleshvar : temple of, at Gokarn, XV, pt. ii, 289-291.
- Mahábaleshvar, Mahableshtar : hill station in Sátára district, XIX, 9 ; description, roads, geology, water, climate, animals, population, history, points, temples, etc., *id.* 490-513 ; defeat of Afzul Khán's army at, by Shiváji, I, pt. ii, 592.
- Mahábat Khán : thirty-third viceroy of Gujarát (1662-1668), suppresses the rebellion of the Chunvál Kolis headed by a Baluchi personating Dára Shikoh (1664), I, pt. i, 283.
- Mahábhárat : the epic poem of the heroic age, Krishna its hero, IX, pt. i, 531 ; *Bhagavad-gita* included in, *id.* 532 ; authority in, of Bráhma marriage with any of the four castes, *id.* 435, 445 note 3, 447, 448 ; reference to Kanheri in, XIV, 124 note 1 ; how recast, *id.* 131 ; mention of Sopára in, *id.* 316 ; mention of Gokarn in, XV, pt. ii, 298. See also I, pt. ii, 133, 135, 175, 278 note 2 ; I, pt. i, 545, XIII, 404.
- Mahábháshya : Patanjali's commentary on Pálini's grammar, I, pt. ii, 135, 141.
- Mahábhója : "the great Bhoja," mention of, in ancient inscriptions, I, pt. ii, 143 ; princes, *id.* 173.
- Mahád : sub-division of Kolába district, its boundaries, area, aspect, climate, water, soil, holdings, rental, stock, produce, people, XI, 1, 250-252 ; included in old Ráygad, sub-division, *id.* 159, 186, 196. Town, communities, history, trade, *id.* 343-345 ; see also *id.* 150 ; Pále and Kol caves near, *id.* 345-349 ; flourishes under Shiváji, *id.* 72 ; caves at, *id.* 173, 174 ; treaty of (1795), *id.* 110 ; XVIII, pt. ii, 273.
- Mahád : a food plant, XXV, 180.
- Mahádaji Gáikwár : see Maloji.

- Mahādājipant Perandhare: Bálaji Peshwa's agent, XVIII, pt. ii, 244-246.
- Mahādāji Hindia: (1763-1794), Marátha leader, peremptorily ordered to leave Poona (1763), XVIII, pt. ii, 253; joins Nána Fadnavis at Purandhar (1778), *id.* 263; Broach promised to (1779), *id.* 266; sent against Kolhápúr (1779), XXI, 384; receives the town of Broach from the English (1782), I, pt. i, 410; in possession of Delhi and the person of the emperor (1789); marches to Poona to support Nána Fadnavis; I, pt. ii, 605-606; his rivalry with Nána Fadnavis, his death and character (1794), XVIII, pt. ii, 269; *id.* pt. iii, 410-411.
- Mahādāyi: ravine in Belgaum district, XXI, 9; stream, *id.* 13.
- Mahádev: *see* Shiva.
- Mahádeva: officer of the Western Chálukya kings Someśvara III, Jagadekamalla II and Taila III, I, pt. ii, 456, 457, 460.
- Mahádeva: Devagiri Yádava king (1260-1271), I, pt. ii, 230; succeeds his brother Krishna, *id.* 246, 252, 527; records of his reign, *id.* 527-528, 533, 584; defeats the kings of Láta, Karnáta, Tailanga, Konkán and Anhilwád, *id.* 246-247, 528; his feudatories and officials, *id.* 248, 528.
- Mahádevarasa: Kalachurya Bijjala's governor of the Banvái province, I, pt. ii, 473.
- Mahádevgad: fort in Ratnágiri district, X, 465.
- Mahádevi: *see* Mádevi.
- Mahádev Koli: *see* Koli.
- Mahádevpura: place of interest in Káthiáwár, VIII, 536.
- Mahádevráv Ráste: Poona *sardár*, released by Bájiráv (1822), I, pt. ii, 110; *jahgir* restored to (1817), *id.* 611.
- Mahágao: village in Thána district, XIV, 11.
- Mahágiri: suburb of Thána, XIV, 346.
- Mahágutta: *see* Mágutta.
- Mahája: pass in Násik district, XVI, 128.
- Mahájan: trade guild in Ahmadábád district, IV, 106; council of leading men among Marwaris, IX, pt. i, 105; Sonis, *id.* 200; Vánias, *id.* 95; trading class at Bhinmal, I, pt. i, 450.
- Mahájan: respectable family among Ratnágiri Vánis, X, 118.
- Mahákál: *see* Kondivti.
- Mahákála: of Ujjayani, family god of the Gutas, I, pt. ii, 578.
- Mahákáli: Hindu goddess, IX, pt. i, p. xxxv.
- Mahákántára: country along the south of the Narbada, I, pt. ii, 280.
- Mahákshatrap: dynasty, mentioned in Kánheri caves, XIV, 172. *See* Kshatrapa.
- Mahákuta: ruined town in Bijápúr district, pillar inscriptions at, I, pt. ii, 285, 293, 295, 300, 309, 328, 336 note 3, 338 and note 1, 342, 343, 344, 345, 347, 348, 372, 417 note 5. *See* Nandikeshvar.
- Mahálakshmi: Hindu goddess, IX, pt. i, p. xxxv; of Kolhápúr, *id.* 12; inscription at the temple of, at Kolhápúr, I, pt. ii, 467; ancient shrine of, at Kolhápúr, *id.* 538 note 8; family deity of the Karad Siláháras, *id.* 546; Shri, of Shrimál, daughter of the sage Bhrigu, IX, pt. i, 73, 97, 98, 200; temple of, at Bhinmal, I, pt. i, 451, 471; worship of, XXIV, 57; temple of, near Dahánu, XIV, 218-219.
- Mahálakshmi: hill in Thána district, XIII, 7.
- Mahalakshmi: in Bombay island, breach at, stopped (1720-1728), XXVI, pt. iii, 316-319; reclaimed lands let (1738-1742), *id.* 319-321.
- Mahalingpur: leading town in Mudhol state, temple and fair at, XXIV, 393.
- Mahálkari: petty sub-divisional officer under the Collector, XIII, 529; under the Marátlás, *id.* 555-556; his powers; his attendants and armed messengers, revenue farmer, *id.* 559-560, 561, 563 note 4; in Khándesh, XII, 265; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. ii, 311; introduction of, in the Dakhan (1835-1838), *id.* 416.
- Mahálunge: market village in Poona district, XVIII, pt. iii, 258.
- Mahalungi: river in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 7-8.
- Mahámalla: Pallava *viruda* or title, I, pt. ii, 328 and note 3.
- Maha-Máya, Mahammáyi: Hindu goddess, IX, pt. i, p. xxxv, 205; temple of, at Kukkanur, inscription at, I, pt. ii, 456 note 2, 460 note 6, 469 note 3.
- Mahánad: father of Mallikárjun, I, pt. ii, 24.
- Mahánadi: river in Orissa and Madras, I, pt. ii, 341 note 2, 347 note 2, 358 note 1, 389.
- Mahánaka: Gujarát princess, married to a Kányakubja king, I, pt. i, 151.
- Mahánámya: great name-telling Vedic rite, IX, pt. i, 31 note 3; performance of, *id.* 38.
- Mahápral: town, in Ratnágiri district, X, 345.
- Mahápurána: Jain work, I, pt. ii, 407.
- Mahar: title of respect among Gujars, IX, pt. i, 493.
- Mahár: *See* Mhár.
- Maharája: title of the descendants of Vallabha, the religious head of the Vallabhachári sect, IX, pt. i, 56, 61, 89, 536.
- Maharájabhuvan: Jain temple at Sidhapur, I, pt. i, 172.
- Maharájasarva: *viruda* or title of Amoghavarsha, I, pt. ii, 401 and note 4, 404, 408.
- Maháráshtra: region in which Maráthi is spoken except the Konkán; limits of, I, pt. ii, 134, 587; country about the Godávri, *id.* 135; number of villages contained in, *id.* 298 note 2, 341 note 2, 355 note 3, 431 note 2; proof of subjugation of, by the Aryas, *id.* 136; associated with Mahishmati in the *Puránas*, *id.* 140, 141; not referred to in the *Rámáyana* and the *Mahábhárata*, *id.* 142; referred to in books and inscriptions, etymology of the name of, Sanskrit name of, *id.* 143; Varáhamihira mentions it as a southern country, *id.* 144; referred to in the *Puránas*, *id.* 145; political history of, *id.* 146; governed by Pulamáyi, *id.* 151; under the sway of the Kshatrapa dynasty, *id.* 157; ruled by Nahapána, *id.* 160; Yajnasri's reign in, *id.* 166; dates of the later Sataváhana kings in, *id.* 168, 169; the religious, social and economic condition of, under the Andhra-

- bhrityas or Satavāhanas, *id.* 173-176; establishment of the supremacy of Pulikeśin II, *id.* 311; visited by Hwan Thsang, *id.* 184, 353-354 and note 3, 619; overthrow of Chālukya power by Rāshtrakūtas in, *id.* 190; Chālukyas of Kalyāna rise to power in, Devagiri Yādavas follow Chālukyas; Musalmāns invade (1294), *id.* 587; the Yādava dynasty is extinguished (1312), *id.* 533, 587, 619; becomes a province of the Musalmān empire of Delhi, *id.* 619; Musalmān nobles of the empire revolt and establish a dynasty in (1344-1347), *id.* 588, 520; the Durgādevi famine in (1396-1408), *id.* 588; under the Bahamani dynasty (1347-1500), *id.* 620; southern boundary of Virādhavala's kingdom, I, pt. i, 201; Moggaliputto sends missionaries to, *id.* 143. See Dakhan and Marāthās.
- Mahārāshtra Brāhmins: sub-division of Dravid Brāhmins, IX, pt. i, note 1.
- Mahārāshtrakas: three countries constituting the, I, pt. ii, 183; captured by Pulikeśin II, *id.* 350.
- Mahāśāstri: Prakrit dialect, I, pt. ii, 136, 144, 171.
- Mahārāshtris: Marāthās of the Dakhan, I, pt. ii, 277.
- Mahārathi: male donor, mentioned in inscriptions at Karli, I, pt. ii, 144 and note 2; name for the Great Rattas or Ratta kings of the Dakhan and Karnātak (760-973), XVIII, pt. ii, 213 note 1.
- Mahārathini: female donor, mentioned in inscriptions at Karli, I, pt. ii, 144.
- Mahārāttha: see Mahārāshtra.
- Mahārog: cattle disease, XV, pt. ii, 221.
- Mahā Sarasvatī: Hindu goddess, IX, pt. i, p. xxxv.
- Mahasena: mythical Sopāra king, XIV, 319.
- Mahāshivaratra: Shiva's Night, Hindu holiday, IX, pt. i, 23 note 5.
- Mahātmyas: that is glory-describing tracts, IX, pt. i, 533.
- Mahāvamsa: Ceylonese chronicle, I, pt. ii, 143, 278 note 2, 324; IX, pt. i, 445; XIII, 405.
- Mahāvīr, Mahāvīrasvāmī: (B. C. 527), last *tīrthānkara* of Jain Shrāvaks, IX, pt. i, 110, 114 and note 2; XXIV, 133, 134; I, pt. i, 193.
- Mahāvanso: see Mahāvamsa.
- Mahāwat: a caste of Musalmān elephant-drivers, in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 495-496; in Sātāra district, XIX, 17; in Sholāpur district, XX, 200; in Bijāpur district, XXIII, 293; in Kolhāpur state, XXIV, 149.
- Mahāyana: later Buddhist sect, XII, 491.
- Mahdavi: a schism of Sunni *sayads*, followers of Rājō Shahīd, the chief leader of the Gujarāt followers of, chief quarters in Gujarāt of, IX, pt. ii, 6 note 1 continued on page 7. See Ghermehdi.
- Mahdi, Mehdi, Al Mahdi: the coming *imām*, the last of the *imāms*, IX, pt. ii, 40, 48; title claimed by Sayad Muhammad Jaunpuri, *id.* 3 note 3, 62; by Obeidullah, *id.* 48; by a Sunni Bohora Abd-ur-Rehman, *id.* 60 note 4.
- Mahēji: village in Khāndesh, a large annual fair at, XII, 455-456.
- Mahendra: *rāja* of Nadol, holds a *stayambara* or choice marriage of his sister, I, pt. i, 162, 163.
- Mahendra: king of Kosala, I, pt. ii, 280.
- Mahendra: see Mahendrarvarman.
- Mahendra: king of Pishtapura, I, pt. ii, 280; mentioned in the Allahābād pillar inscription, *id.* 350 note 6.
- Mahendragiri: mountain in Southern Marāthba Country, I, pt. ii, 340 note 4, 149.
- Mahendrarvarman I: Pallava king, I, pt. ii, 316 note 5; successor of Simhavishnu, defeats the Chālukyas of Bādāmi at Pallalura, *id.* 324 and note 1, 328, 331; is defeated by Pulikeśin II and compelled to take refuge in Kānchi, *id.* 329, 350 and notes 7 and 8.
- Mahendrarvarman II: Pallava king, I, pt. ii, 322; son of Narasimhavarman I, *id.* 324 and note 3, 327, 329 note 5, 362.
- Mahendrarvarman III: Pallava king Narasimhavarman II's son, erects a temple called Mahendrarvarmesvara, I, pt. ii, 330.
- Mahendrarvarmesvara, Mahendresvara: temple of, near the Rājāsīmhesvara temple, I, pt. ii, 330.
- Mahēndri: I, pt. ii, 337 note 4. See Indrāni.
- Mahēsa: progenitor of Jnānesvara, I, pt. ii, 250.
- Mahesh: the prophet introduced as, IX, pt. ii, 40. See Avatars.
- Maheshwar Mahādev: shrine of, at Bhinmal, I, pt. i, 454.
- Mahesvara: Nāga king of the early Gupta period, I, pt. ii, 281 note 3.
- Mahesvara: father of Bhāskarāchārya, I, pt. ii, 526 and note 1.
- Mahesvarāchārya: grantee in the Haddāla copper-plate, I, pt. i, 138.
- Mahesvaradevarasa: Kalachurya Someśvara's officer, I, pt. ii, 486.
- Māhesvari: one of the Pleiades, I, pt. ii, 337 note 4.
- Māhi: river in Gujarāt, I, pt. i, 124, 467, 513; I, pt. ii, 199, 241, 310, 311, 315, 336, 348 note 5, 383, 389, 404, 525; II, 339; III, 2, 192; VI, 3; VII, 19; Raghunāthraṇ defeated on the banks of (1775), *id.* 192; family goddess of Mahi Kāntha Kolis, IX, pt. i, p. xxxv, 247.
- Mahia: a turbulent tribe in Kāthiāwār, claim Kāthi origin, IX, pt. i, 263; VIII, 139.
- Mahidhara: son of Dāda, commander of Bhillama's troop of elephants, I, pt. ii, 237, 238.
- Mahidpur: in Central India, battle of (1817), XII, 254.
- Mahi Kāntha Agency: boundaries, sub-divisions, aspect, hills, rivers, ponds, geology, climate, etc., V, 355-359; mineral products, trees, domestic and wild animals, *id.* 360-362; population: husbandmen, craftsmen, unsettled tribes, Musalmāns, *id.* 363-368; agriculture: holdings, crops, blights, floods, etc., *id.* 369-372; capitalists, debtors and creditors, mortgage of labour, interest, currency, etc., *id.* 373-374; weights and measures, *id.* 374-375; trade: roads, manufactures, craftsmen, trade guilds and markets, *id.* 377-380; history: early Hindus, Musalmāns (1412-1700), Marāthās (1750-1811), disturb-

- ances (1833-1836, 1858, 1867), *id.* 380-385; land administration: revenue system, *id.* 386-387; justice: police, infanticide, widow burning and prisons, *id.* 386-391; revenue and finance, *id.* 392-393; instruction: schools, girls' schools and libraries, *id.* 394-395; health, *id.* 396-97; states under; Idar, its boundaries, aspect, rivers, hills, population, trade, history, land tenures, justice, police, jail, revenue, instruction and health, *id.* 398-412; Pol state, *id.* 412; Danta, its history, *id.* 413-416; Malpur state, *id.* 417; Mansa, *id.* 417-418; Mohanpur, Ghodasar, Amliyara, Panadra, Khadel, Pethapur and other small states, *id.* 418-429; places of interest, *id.* 430-442; Elphinstone's minute on, *id.* 442-455; Gáikvár's tribute from the chiefs of, VII, 328-332; Colonel Walker's tribute system introduced in (1808), I, pt. i, 424; genealogical tree of the chiefs of, V, 409.
- Máhim: port in Bombay island, I, pt. i, 207 note 1; capital of Bhimrája, I, pt. ii, 27; its occupation, *id.* 29; its capture by Malik-ul-Tujár, *id.* 30; town attacked by the Mughals, *id.* 40; its capture by the Franciscans (1585), *id.* 57; sack of (1493), X, 194; occupied by Mubárik I (1317-1321), XIII, 438; taken by the Gujarát king (1430), *id.* 442; trade centre (1500-1670), *id.* 465; in 1664, *id.* 474; occupied by the Sidi (1690), *id.* 481; its fort strengthened (1701), XXVI, pt. i, 138.
- Mahim: *see* Kelve-Mahim.
- Mahim: sub-division of Thána district, details of, XIII, 2, 673-675; surveyed (1793-1794), *id.* 558; its assessment revised (1837), *id.* 583; cost and profit of tillage in (1845), *id.* 588; survey assessment (1863), *id.* 611-614.
- Mahimandangad: fort in Sátára district, XIX, 513.
- Mahimangad: hill fort in Sátára district, description and history of, XIX, 12, 513-515.
- Mahimangad-Panhála: Mahádev hill spur in Sátára district, XIX, 8.
- Mahimatgad: hill fort in Kolhápúr state, XXIV, 4.
- Mahim causeway: in Thána district, XIII, 323.
- Mahindri: the river Máhi, I, pt. i, 510.
- Mahipála, Mahipáladeva: Chudásama ruler of Káthiáwár (917), his coins, I, pt. i, 138, 466, 469; I, pt. ii, 383.
- Mahipála: brother of Kumárapála, I, pt. i, 181; father of Ajayapála, Chaulukya king, *id.* 194.
- Mahipalgad: hill fort in Belgam district, XXI, 7; place of interest, *id.* 585.
- Mahipatgad: fort in Ratnágiri district, X, 4, 345.
- Mahishakas, Mahishmat: Southern Country, I, pt. ii, 135; Maháráshtra, *id.* 140.
- Málishmati, Mahishmatipattana, Mahishmatipura: lord of, I, pt. ii, 439 and note 2, 450, 457, 523.
- Máhlung: *citrus medica*, fruit tree in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 49.
- Mahmud, Mahmud Adil Sháh, etc.: *see* Muhammad, Muhammad Adil Sháh, etc.
- Mahóba: province in Bundelkhand, I, pt. i, 178.
- Mahommed: *see* Muhammad.
- Mahrát Desh: the Marátha country, I, pt. i, 524.
- Mahrespand Jasan: chief highday, Zoroaster proclaims his religion on, IX, pt. ii, 219.
- Mahuda: *see* Moha.
- Mahudha: town in Kaira district, III, 173.
- Mábul: seaport in Thána district, XIV, 219.
- Mahuli: hill and fort in Thána district, XIII, 7; Hindu chiefship at (1453), *id.* 442; held by Jawhár chief (1626), *id.* 454; lost to the Mughals (1670), *id.* 475; reduced by Malik Ahmed (1485), I, pt. ii, 32, 39; captured by Shiváji, *id.* 69; Dickinson's survey of, its history, XIV, 219-220.
- Mahuli: fort in Násik district, XVI, 489; delivered to Khán Zámán (1636), *id.* 656, 660.
- Mábuli: village in Sátára district, temples at, XIX, 516-519; Sir John Malcolm at (1807), *id.* 301; Bájiráv at (1818), *id.* 302; XVIII, pt. ii, 298.
- Máhura: I, pt. i, 519. *See* Mathura.
- Mahuvá: sub-division in Baroda territory, VII, 578-580. *Town, id.* 580.
- Mahuva: port and town in Káthiáwár, VIII, 238, 536, 537.
- Máhyár: Herbad, brings copy of the *Vandidá* from Yezd in Persia to Uch in India, IX, pt. ii, 186 note 1, 189 notes 2 and 3.
- Mailaladevi: Western Chálukya king Someśvara I's wife, I, pt. ii, 438, 440.
- Mailaladevi: Ratta chieftain Sena I's wife, I, pt. ii, 551, 553.
- Mailaladevi: Gutta prince Vikramáditya III's wife, I, pt. ii, 579, 583, 584.
- Mailalamahádevi: daughter of the Western Chálukya king Vikramáditya VI and wife of the Goa Kádamba Jayakesin II, I, pt. ii, 449, 565, 569.
- Mailalatirtha: founder of the Káreya sect of the Jains, I, pt. ii, 550, 552.
- Mailáraya: Kalachurya Bijjala's governor of Tardavádi, I, pt. ii, 460, 473.
- Maimatgad: fort in Ratnágiri district, X, 346.
- Mairál: Bapu, Baroda courtier, accompanies Gangádbar Shástri to Poona (1815), VII, 222.
- Mairinjas: modern Miraj, I, pt. ii, 254 and note 3, 546.
- Máis: Máhi river, I, pt. i, 544.
- Maithila: sub-division of Gaud Bráhmans, IX, pt. i, 1 note 1.
- Maithilas: people mentioned in the Chandel stone inscription, I, pt. i, 469.
- Maitland: Captain (1759), brings the Sidi to terms at Surat, XI, 447.
- Maitrakas: tribal name of Mehra, I, pt. i, 75 and note 6, 87-88; identified with Mhers, *id.* 135, 136, 141, 142 and note 2; Mihiras, Meds, or Mers, IX, pt. i, 486, 492. *See* Mihiras.
- Maitráyani: a sub-division of the Bráhmans in Khándesh, XII, 52; in Násik, XVI, 41.
- Maitreya: disciple of Nakulísá, founder of a branch of Pásupata school, I, pt. i, 84.
- Maitreya: Bodhisattva, XIII, 408 note 2; or the coming Buddha, XIV, 132 note 5; image

- of, at Sopara, *id.* 329, 330 and note 1, 403, 410, 412.
- Majam : river in Mahi Kántha, V, 357.
- Majam : preparation of *dhang*, IX, pt. i, p. xxxiii.
- Majevadi : town in Káthiáwár, VIII, 537-538. *See also* I, pt. i, 176.
- Majgaon : rock in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 4.
- Majhali : village in Kánara district, XV, pt. ii, 330.
- Májid Kháu : successor of Abdul Gháfar of Savanur (1721-1751); signs a treaty with the Peshwa (1746), I, pt. ii, 656; yields territory in the Karnátak to the Peshwa (1747), *id.* 665; takes part in the contests for the Nizám's throne; his intrigues with the French; conspires first in favour of and afterwards against Muzaffar Jang; his death (1751), *id.* 666.
- Majmudárs : district accountants, I, pt. i, 212, 213 note 2; in Broach, II, 485, 512.
- Major : author, his account of India in the 15th century, IX, pt. ii, 14 note 3.
- Mák : the dewy land, a tract in Cutch, V, 75 note 2, 106.
- Naka : food as well as medicinal plant, XXV, 186, 260.
- Makanpur : near Cawnpur, tomb of Saint Badi-ud-din Madarsháh at, IX, pt. ii, 22, 64.
- Makara : fish, tribal badge of the Mehars, I, pt. i, 87, 135.
- Makara : Magara kingdom, uprooted by Narasimha II, I, pt. ii, 507.
- Makaradhvaja : chief of Mehars, his fights with Mayuradhvaja, I, pt. i, 87; ancestor of Mhar chiefs of Porbandar, *id.* 135; founder of Jethvá, IX, pt. i, 127.
- Makarandgad : hill in Ratnágiri district, X, 4.
- Mikarappi : village mentioned in a Haidar-ábád grant, I, pt. ii, 356.
- Makar Nimbori : wild citron, fruit in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 49.
- Makar-Sankrant : Hindu holiday, IX, pt. i, 394; XVIII, pt. i, 254.
- Makarvalli : village in Dhárwar, inscriptions at, XXII, 770.
- Makavatinaagara : Ghar Mandala, territory given to Choháns, IX, pt. i, 484.
- Makhan Devi : Hindu goddess, story about lamp burning at Ratanpur, IX, pt. i, 361.
- Makka, Makkah : Sunni place of pilgrimage, IX, pt. ii, 30, 47, 56, 126, 171; temple at, captured by Sadu Wahhabí (1803), *id.* 12 note 3; wall in a mosque, *id.* 131; I, pt. i, 204, 514, 520.
- Mákni : place of interest in Rewa Kántha, VI, 164.
- Mako : a common weed found in tropical and temperate parts, XXV, 202.
- Makrán : coast of, described by Arab travellers, I, pt. i, 508, 511, 516.
- Makrandgad : hill fort in Sátára district, temple of Mallikarjun at, XIX, 5, 9, 509, 519-520.
- Makranis : foreigners from the Makran coast in Gujarát, Sunnis by faith, IX, pt. ii, 18.
- Makri : an oil-yielding plant, XXV, 222.
- Makta : *see* Khand.
- Maktab : Mulla's school, IX, pt. ii, 132.
- Maktum : concealed *imáms* of the Ismáíliyas, IX, pt. ii, 48.
- Makar-limbo : a medicinal oil-yielding plant, XXV, 222.
- Makutesvaranátha : the god Shiva, grants made to the temple of, I, pt. ii, 348 and note 7.
- Makwánas : special community of part foreign descent in Gujarát, IX, pt. ii, 11; Hindu converts from Makwana tribe of Rájputas or Kolis, marriages among, distinct community of, Sunni in faith, *id.* 65-66; Rájputas, peasant proprietors, IX, pt. i, 130; same as Jhálás, I, pt. i, 140; in Mahi Kántha, V, 419; in Káthiáwár, VIII, 115.
- Mala : kings, apparently of the Malapas, subdued by Vishnuvardhana, I, pt. ii, 495.
- Mala : hill pass in Ratnágiri district, X, 166.
- Mala : village in Sátára district, XIX, 520.
- Malabár : I, pt. ii, 4, 66, 133, 140; province, held by the Alupa race, *id.* 183; the Syrians settle on the coast of, *id.* 189; district, *id.* 280, 282 note 5; Ibráhim Adil Sháh's campaign into, *id.* 648; Arabs on the coast of (B. C. 177-150), IX, pt. ii, 1 note 1; spread of the Pársis along, *id.* 195; ports of, I, pt. i, 515, 529, 537; imports of sandalwood to Sopara from (300 A. D.), XIII, 406; its trade with Thána ports (810-1260), *id.* 429, 430, 431, 434; (1300-1500), *id.* 440; centre of trade with China and Archipelago, *id.* 444; imported bamboos, *id.* 445; (1500-1670), *id.* 465; exports of grain to Bombay (1833-1836), *id.* 577 note 5, 579; identified with Ophir, XIV, 318.
- Malabár Hill : in Bombay city, state of, in 1664, XIII, 474.
- Malabari-elachi : food plant, XXV, 176.
- Malabaris : Musalmán traders in Násik district, XVI, 79.
- Malabár Point : derivation of the name, X, 342 note 4; XXXVI, pt. iii, 667. *See* Shri-Gundi.
- Malabars : pirates in the Indian Seas, XIII, 484.
- Malacca : Thána trade with (A. D. 150), XIII 416; (810-1260), *id.* 429; Hindus found in (1300-1500), *id.* 446; (1530-1670), *id.* 464, 465; (1660-1710), *id.* 486.
- Malachra : *capitata* or *rotundifolia*, fibrous plant, XXV, 227.
- Malád : an estate, in Thána district, XIII, 545.
- Máladeva : chief minister of Arjunadeva and Sárangadeva, I, pt. i, 204.
- Malaksháh : (1070-1092) Saljúki emperor, IX, pt. ii, 37.
- Máladevi : *see* Malala Mahádevi.
- Malalu : sandy soil in Kánara district, XV, pt. ii, 4.
- Málan : river in Káthiáwár, VIII, 63.
- Malang : a Musalmán ascetic school, XIV, 221.
- Malanggad : fort in Thána district, XIII, 8; attempted capture of (1780), *id.* 506; shrine of Háji Abd-ul-Rahman at, history, description, XIV, 220-223.
- Malapas : people of the Malenád, subdued by Vishnuvardhana, I, pt. ii, 495; dispersed by Achagi, *id.* 219, 574.
- Malaprabha : *see* Malprabha.
- Malapraháriní : modern Malprabha, I, pt. ii, 497.

- Malav : reservoir in Ahmadabad district, IV, 19.
- Malava, *pl.* Malavara : a caste of husbandmen, in Dhárwar district, XXII, 140; in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 175.
- Malava or Vikrama era : (B. C. 57), founder of, IX, pt. i, 462; I, pt. ii, 311; I, pt. i, 67, 124, 465, 467, 469.
- Málava : one of the nine kingdoms, I, pt. ii, 403 note 3; I, pt. i, 64; tribe, *id.* 28; its capital, I, pt. ii, 494. *See also* Malwa and Malavas.
- Malavalli : village in Mysore, I, pt. ii, 277.
- Malavaramarin : slayer of the Malavas or people of the *ghát* country; title of the Goa Kádamba prince Permadí, I, pt. ii, 569, 570.
- Málavas : people of Málwa in Central India and of South-Eastern Rájputána; their era and coins; conquered by the Early Gupta king Samudragupta, I, pt. ii, 311; their country falls into the hands of Toramána and in 532-533 A. D. forms part of the kingdom of Vishnuvardhana Yasodharman; the northern part of their country is held by the Mauryas; subdued by the Western Chálukya king Pulikeśin II, *id.* 189, 312, 350; defeated by Vijayáditya, *id.* 368; subjugated by the Ráshtrakúta king Dantidurga, *id.* 389; conquered by Govinda III, *id.* 395, 396; protected against the Gurjaras by Govinda III, *id.* 400; king of, worships Amoghavarsha I, *id.* 402; their capital burnt by Hoysala Ereyanga, feudatory of the Western Chálukyas, *id.* 494; king of the, made vassal of Vikramáditya II styled also VI, *id.* 219; defeated by the Devagiri Yádava Singhana, *id.* 524; Krishna claims success over, *id.* 527; Malloi of Multan, conquered Malwa, founded Malava era, IX, pt. i, 462.
- Málávidi : village in Sátára district, XIX, 520-521.
- Málaviká : cousin of the king of Vidarbha, I, pt. ii, 147.
- Málavikágnimitra : Sanskrit drama by Kálidás, I, pt. ii, 146.
- Málavya : lake at Dholka, built by Siddharája, I, pt. i, 180 note 2.
- Malaya : country, I, pt. ii, 216; hills, *id.* 442; Vikramáditya VI marches through, *id.* 444.
- Malayamatidevi : I, pt. ii, 448. *See* Malleyamatidevi.
- Malaya Parvat : mountain range in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 4.
- Malayas : attack Uttamabhadras, I, pt. ii, 148.
- Malayavati : queen of Kuntala Sátákarni Sátaváhana, I, pt. ii, 171.
- Malayesvara : Shiva's attendant, I, pt. ii, 482.
- Malcom : Sir John, defeats the Peshwa, Holkar and Nágpur chief at Mahidpur (1817), XVI, 195; XII, 254; at Mahuli (1817), XVIII, pt. ii, 298; Bájrírav surrenders to, *id.* 303 and note 2; I, pt. ii, 611; IX, pt. i, 60 note 5; his notice of Bhats and their mode of revenge, *id.* 210 note 3; of Charans as guards or Valávás, *id.* 217 notes 2 and 3, 295 and notes 1 and 2, 482 note 7; his notice of Mandu (1820), I, pt. i, 383; his remark on Bohorás (1823), IX, pt. ii, 29 note 1; his remarks on the condition of Sátára (1824), XIX, 309; sequesters Baroda territory (1828), VII, 241-242; visits Pavai in Thána district (1830), XIV, 299; opens the Bor pass, XIII, 318; his minute on Cutch, V, 166, 265-277; rewards Ardeshir Dhanjisha, IX, pt. ii, 198 note 5; second sequestration of Baroda by (1832), VII, 244; curtails Gáikwár's authority, *id.* 302, 403; notices of Sálsette (1833), I, pt. ii, 128.
- Malcolm-peth : trade centre, XIX, 214. *See* Mahábaleshvar.
- Male : country, subjugated by Vishnuvardhana, I, pt. ii, 496, 499; by the Hángal Kádamba Kamadeva, *id.* 563; kings of, *id.* 507.
- Málegaon : sub-division in Násik district, details, area, aspect, climate, water, history, land revenue, stock, holdings, crops, people, XVI, 345, 349. *Town*, fort, siege (1818), *id.* 450-455; XII, 255; I, pt. ii, 630; military head-quarters at, *id.* 631.
- Málegaon : village in Ahmadnagar district, temple at, XVII, 727.
- Malek-ul-Tujár : *see* Malik-ul-Tujár.
- Male-making : *see* Pumsavana.
- Maleo : cape of, east of Cambay, identification of, I, pt. i, 539.
- Malepas : people of the *Malenád*, or hilly country, conquered by Rájarája, I, pt. ii, 308, 495.
- Málerkotlá : state, I, pt. ii, 346 note 4.
- Malet : Charles, chief of the English at Surat (1775), I, pt. i, 402; appointed British resident in Poona (1785), XVIII, pt. ii, 268; British envoy (1790), XVIII, pt. iii, 409.
- Malet : Mrs., tomb of, at Bankot.
- Malet Spring : at Mátherán, XIV, 244-245.
- Maleus : Mount (in Central India), mentioned by Pliny, I, pt. i, 533.
- Málgár : a caste of flower-sellers in Bijápur district, XXIII, 253.
- Malgund : village in Dhárwar district, inscription and temple at, XXII, 770; I, pt. ii, 440 note 3.
- Malhargad : port in Poona district, XVIII, pt. iii, 258.
- Malhári : *see* Pánbhari.
- Malhári Koli : sub-division of, Kolis in Thána district, XIII, 173.
- Malharji Holkar : *see* Malharráv Holkar.
- Malharrav : Honávar chief (1510), helped by the Portuguese, XV, pt. ii, 110, 279, 309.
- Malharráv : son of Khanderáv Gáikwár, retires on a pension to Nadiád, I, pt. i, 412; breaks out in rebellion in Káthiáwár; is captured by Babaji Appaji and Vitbal Devaji, *id.* 413.
- Malharráv Gáikwár, His Highness : (1870-1875), his plots and imprisonment, ascends the *gádi*, his vengeance on his enemies, mismanages the government, marries Lakshimbai (1874), attempt to poison Colonel Phayre, his trial (1875), deposed, VII, 278-284; substitutes *kámávisdars* for *izardars*, *id.* 370-371; his banks, *id.* 409-410; institutes *varishita* court, *id.* 444; *see also* I, pt. i, 442-443.
- Malharráv Holkar : Bájrírav Peshwa's officer, plunders Dánta and Vádnagar and exacts tribute from Pálanpur, I, pt. i, 317; defeats Dia Babádur, governor of Mándu, and captures Mándu, *id.* 382; founder of the Holkar

- family, I, pt. ii, 600; repulsed Portuguese attack on Thána (1739), XIV, 360.
- Malhárav Khuni: Damáji Gáikwar's deputy at Ahmadábád, collects tribute in Gujarát (1740), I, pt. i, 322, 323.
- Mali: professional caste of husbandmen in Gujarát said to be Kanbis, religious sects, faith in early beliefs, snake-worship, IX, pt. i, 153, 172; a class of gardeners, converts from the Hindu caste of the same name, IX, pt. ii, 88; a caste of gardeners, I, pt. i, 450; in Outch, V, 70; in Khándesh, XII, 69; in Thána district, XIII, 61-62; at Mátherán, XIV, 265; in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 242-244; in Násik, XVI, 47; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 309-310; XVIII, pt. ii, 1; in Sátúra district, XIX, 79; in Kolhápúr, XXIV, 93; in Káthiáwár, VIII, 143; in Kolába district, XI, 62-63; in Janjira state, *id.* 412; in Ahmadnagar, XVII, 89-91; in Sholapur district, XX, 91; in Ratnágiri district, X, 124.
- Máli: apparently Mália in North Káthiáwár, capture of, I, pt. i, 506 and note 5; island, *id.* 509.
- Mália (Hatti): town in Káthiáwár, headquarters of the curious tribe of the Hattis, their founder, VII, 538.
- Mália (Miana): petty state and town in Káthiáwár, VIII, 166, 539-540; IX, pt. i, 126; temple at, I, pt. i, 153; captured by the British (1809), VII, 325.
- Mália: identified with Málwa, expedition against, I, pt. i, 109, 467.
- Malik: Sunni *imám*, IX, pt. ii, 125 note 2, 126.
- Malik: a caste of Rájput converts in Gujarát, IX, pt. ii, 66; the name coined by Musalmán governors, *id.* 25; conversion of, by Muhammad Ghazni (1025), *id.* 3 note 3; in Khándesh, XII, 127; in Kaira district, III, 82.
- Málíka: wife of the Western Chálukya king Vikramáditya VI, I, pt. ii, 449.
- Malíka Jáhán: mosque of, in Bijápúr city, XXIII, 630.
- Málík Ahmed Beheri: first Nizamsháhi king of Ahmadnagar, reduces the *ghát* and Konkan forts, I, pt. ii, 32; takes Mahuli fort in Thána district (1485), XIV, 320; takes Chákan and Junnar forts, XVIII, pt. iii, 122, 225; captures Chavand and Purandbar forts (1486), *id.* 124, 433; takes Jivdhan fort (1489), *id.* 140; takes Dándá Rajpuri (1490), I, pt. ii, 32; makes the Sidis captain of Janjira fort (1490), XI, 434; defeats Bahmani troops near modern Ahmadnagar, lays siege to Daulatábád; founds Ahmadnagar (1490), XVIII, pt. ii, 220-221.
- Malik Ambar: Abyssinian minister of Ahmadnagar, his epithet, IX, pt. ii, 12; sets up Mortiza as king and founds a city at Kharkí; defeats the Mughal general Khán-i-Khánán and retakes Ahmadnagar and Berar; his attack on Bassein and Eálsette (1611), XIII, 453; makes Junnar Nizamsháhi capital (1605); is defeated by Sháh Jahán (1617) and forced to surrender; his death (1626), I, pt. ii, 624; XIII, 464; his revenue system, I, pt. ii, 38; XVI, 208; XIII, 550 note 4, 553-554 note 3; XVIII, pt. ii, 223, 317-320; XX, 286-287; XI, 143, 169 and note 4; XII, 266-267 note 1.
- Malik Báyzaid: son and successor of Shuját Khán, *sultán* of Málwa, with the title of Báyz Bahádúr (1555-1570), I, pt. i, 369.
- Malik Eiaz: Gujarát general, defeats the Portuguese at Cheul (1508), XI, 274; again defeats the Portuguese at Cheul (1522), XII, 449.
- Malikhas: Nabatháan king, I, pt. i, 542, 543.
- Maliki: one of the four Sunni schools, IX, pt. ii, 126 note 1.
- Malik-i-Maidán: the famous Bijápúr gun, XVII, 36 note 2, 369 note 1; XXIII, 639-641.
- Malik Kabir: Sultán Firuzsháh, deposes Ziá-ud-din Barni to Broach, I, pt. i, 514.
- Malik Káfur: slave-general of Alá-ud-din; invades the Dakhan (1306) and takes Rámdéva prisoner (1307), I, pt. ii, 251, 532, 618; XII, 242; is sent to subdue Tailangana and on his way is entertained hospitably at Devagiri (1309), *id.* 251, 533; is sent to Dorasamudra (1310), *id.* 509, 533; returns to Delhi (1311), *id.* 533; is sent against Samkara whom he puts to death, and fixes his residence at Devagiri (1312), *id.* 251, 533, 619; is summoned to Delhi, poisons Alá-ud-din, and is assassinated (1316), *id.* 533. See also I, pt. i, 205, 229; XII, 242; XVIII, pt. ii, 215 note 2; XIX, 225 note 1; destroys Dabhol (1312), X, 327; reduces Cheul (1314), XI, 272; destroys Hoysala power (1312), XV, pt. ii, 91; puts to death Sankardev, son of Rámdéva, XVII, 352 note 5; XXI, 361; XXII, 402; XXIII, 396.
- Malik Mughis Kbilji: minister of Sultán Hoshang (1405-1434), I, pt. i, 359.
- Malik Muizzuddin: conquers Gujarát and plunders Kambáyát, I, pt. i, 515.
- Malik Mukbil: Gujarát governor, I, pt. i, 230.
- Malik Názir: Faruki king (1399-1437) of Khándesh; seizes the fort of Asirgad, builds the town of Burhánpur and Zeinábád; recovers the fort of Thálner from his brother (1417); takes Sultánpur and overruns Nandurbár; is defeated by Alá-ud-din Bahamani (1435); capture of Burhánpur; extent of the Khándesh dominions during his time; his death (1437), *id.* 620-621; his fights with Gujarát and Ahmadnagar kings, XII, 244-245, 454.
- Malik Rája: founder (1370-1399) of the Khándesh Fárúkis, Thálner and Karanda districts granted to, by Feroz Tughlik (1370), invades Gujarát, is defeated and besieged at Thálner by Muzáfar Sháh (1394), promotes architecture and agriculture, his death (1399), XII, 243-244, 454; I, pt. ii, 620.
- Malik Rehan: tomb of, in Bijápúr district, XXIII, 617.
- Malik Sandal: mosque of, in Bijápúr city, XXIII, 631.
- Malik Shátán: reservoir in Ahmadábád district, IV, 18.
- Maliksháhi: the corrected year; the Persian revenue year, IX, pt. ii, 193 note 2.

- Malik Tokan : Bahádur Sháha's governor of Diu, fortifies Bassein (1532), defeated by the Portuguese, XIV, 28-29.
- Malik Tughán : captain of freebooters (1347), I, pt. i, 230-231.
- Malik-ul-Tujár : a Bahmani chief, is sent to subdue the *gháts* and the Konkan (1420), I, pt. ii, 588; seizes Máhim (Bombay) and Sálsette (1429), *id.* 30; is again sent with a considerable force (1451); builds the fort of Chákan; overruns the lands of the Shirke family; is induced to march against Shankar Rái of Khelna; is surrounded and defeated, *id.* 31, 588; *see also* X, 193; XIII, 441; XIV, 226-227; XVIII, pt. ii, 216-217; XXIV, 224, 323; IX, pt. ii, 3 note 1.
- Málim : navigator, derivation of the word, XIII, 716.
- Malindya : mount mentioned by Varáha Mihira, I, pt. i, 533.
- Málingi : town on the Krishna opposite Talakad, I, pt. ii, 497; inscription at (1290), *id.* 509. *See* Jananúthapura.
- Malippala : town probably in Nizám's country, I, pt. i, 540.
- Malkana : temple of, at Ruddawádi, inscription at, I, pt. ii, 428 note 1.
- Malkápur : town in Kolhápur state, temples at, XXIV, 313.
- Málkhed : capital of the later Ráshtrakútas, I, pt. i, 120, 514; destroyed by the Chalukya king Tailappa (972), *id.* 519; I, pt. ii, 10, 11, 17, 24; in Nizám's territory, *id.* 200, 396, 403, 450; Ráshtrakútas of, *id.* 299 note 4, 327 note 7, 341 note 2, 386, 423; Ráshtrakúta capital, *id.* 382; records of the family of, *id.* 383; burnt by Gunaka Vijayáditya III, *id.* 411; plundered by the Paramára king, *id.* 422; dynasty, *id.* 424, 425; first capital of the Western Chálukyas, *id.* 427, 430; *see also* XV, pt. ii, 84; IX, pt. ii, 2 note 1; XIII, 424, 434. *See* Mányakheta.
- Malkungani : an oil-yielding plant common on the *gháts* and in Konkan, XXV, 216.
- Malla : brother of Bichana, I, pt. ii, 243.
- Malla : Yádava king Krishna's officer, I, pt. ii, 245, 527, 529.
- Malla : of Gutta family, I, pt. ii, 452, 580.
- Malla : Lingáyat brothers, founders of Kittur, I, pt. ii, 668.
- Mallala Mahádevi : *see* Mailala Mahádevi.
- Mallali : musical instrument, I, pt. ii, 577.
- Mallana : Vira-Ballála II's officer (1203), I, pt. ii, 506.
- Mallappa : *desái* of Kittur, resumes possession of his territory from the Maráthás; assists General Wellesly (1803), obtains a *sanad* from the Peshwa (1809); is confirmed in his possessions by General Munro; fictitious adoption by; his death, I, pt. ii, 669-670.
- Mallavalli : village grants to the Vira Somnáth temple by the Hángal Kádamba Kámadeva, I, pt. ii, 484.
- Mallaya : Jagaddeva's companion in assassinating Vijjana, I, pt. ii, 226.
- Mallayan : hill in Belgaum district, XXI, 6; place of interest, *id.* 585.
- Malleyamadevi : Western Chálukya king Vikramáditya VI's wife, I, pt. ii, 448.
- Malleyasáhani : Billama's officer, I, pt. ii, 520.
- Mallideva : Singhana's officer, I, pt. ii, 523.
- Mallideva : Yádava king Rámachandra's governor of Huligere (1295-1296), I, pt. ii, 530, 564.
- Mallideva : son of Gutta I (1115), I, pt. ii, 579, 580, 581.
- Mallidevarasa : Kalachurya Sankama's feudatory (1180), I, pt. ii, 488, 489.
- Mallikárjuna : Hindu god, temple of, at Degambe, I, pt. ii, 571.
- Mallikárjuna : seventeenth Siláhára king (1156-1160) of Konkan, XIII, 422 note 1; defeated by Kumárapála's general Ambada, his grants at Chiplun and Bassein, *id.* 426; slain, *id.* 436; *see also* I, pt. i, 185, 186 and I, pt. ii, 24, 539; XIV, 386.
- Mallikárjuna : Ratta chieftain, son of Lakshmi-deva I (1204-1208), I, pt. ii, 551, 556, 557.
- Mallikárjuna : Kádamba ruler (1231) also styled Mallideva, I, pt. ii, 564.
- Mallikárjuna I : (1132-1145), son of the Hángal Kádamba Tailappa II; feudatory of Someśvara III and Perma Jagadekamalla II, I, pt. ii, 456, 559, 562.
- Mallikárjuna : fifth Vijjanagar king (1451-1465), XV, pt. ii, 96 note 4, 100.
- Mallikárjuna : hill in Sátára district, caves at, XIX, 11, 521-523.
- Malliseti : *see* Malla.
- Mallishena : epitaph of, I, pt. ii, 407.
- Mallotus Philippinensis : vegetable poison, XXV, 268; vegetable antidotes to bites of poisonous animals, *id.* 275.
- Mallu Adil Sháh : son and successor of Ismail Adil Sháh; is deposed (1534), I, pt. ii, 642; *see also* XXIII, 413.
- Mallugi : Yádava king, I, pt. ii, 235, 517, 519; takes Parnakheta, *id.* 235, 516; at war with Vijjana, *id.* 237; enemy of Bhil-lama, *id.* 238 and note 2.
- Mallu Khán : commandant of Mándu, assumes the title of Kadirsháh Málví and makes Mándu his capital, indifference of, to the orders of Sher Sháh Sur; does homage to Sher Sháh at Sárangpur (1542), flies to Gujarát and attacks Mándu with Gujarát forces; the defeat of, by one of Sher Sháh's generals, I, pt. i, 368, 369.
- Máloji : Mudhol chief (1661), XXIV, 394.
- Máloji Bhonsle : Shiváji's grandfather, takes Sháháji to his patron Lakhji Jadhavráv during *Holi* festival; is raised to the command of 5,000 horse with the title of Máloji Rája Bhonsle, XVII, 389; *see also* XVIII, pt. ii, 222-223; I, pt. ii, 591.
- Máloji Gáikwár : Dámáji's (1732-1768) uncle, recovers Baroda, VII, 174.
- Malprabha : river in Southern Marátha Country, XXI, 12; XXII, 7; XXIII, 11; XXIV, 11; *see also* I, pt. ii, 497, 503, 504, 506, 519, 524.
- Malprabha-Gangharvgad : hill spur in Kolhápur state, XXIV, 7.
- Malpur : state in Mahi Kántha, V, 417; Rathod chiefship, IX, pt. i, 128.
- Málsej or Málshet : pass between Thána and Poona districts, XIII, 320, 403; XVIII, pt. ii, 149.

- Malsiras : village in Poona district, temple and fair at, XVIII, pt. iii, 258.
- Malsiras : sub-division in Sholapur district, its boundaries, area, aspect, climate, water, soil, stock, holdings, crops and people, XX, 398-400. *Town*, temples at, *id.* 413-414.
- Maltecorne : tribe mentioned by Pliny I, pt. i, 534.
- Malthara : village in Poona district, tomb and fair at, XVIII, pt. iii, 258-259.
- Malundi : trade centre (1350) north of Málwan, I, pt. ii, 37.
- Málva : *see* Málwa.
- Málvacem : food, oil-yielding and fibrous plants, XXV, 194, 215, 226.
- Málvan : sub-division of Ratnágiri district, details of, X, 2, 313-315; customs division, its trade, *id.* 185. *Town* and port, its population, trade, manufactures, health, history and fort at, *id.* 346-352; *see also id.* 172, 177, 186, 198; derivation of the name, *id.* 346 note 4; fort of, built by Shiváji, I, pt. ii, 68, 69; his naval head-quarters, description, *id.* 75; taken by the English (1765) and restored, *id.* 106, ceded to the English (1812), *id.* 112.
- Málvan : village in Sálsette, XIV, 223.
- Málvans : Sávant and Kolhápúr ship captains, I, pt. ii, 88; pirates, X, 197, 350 and note 9, 351, 378.
- Malvi : breed of cattle in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 55.
- Málwa : I, pt. i, 24, 28; Gupta conquest of, *id.* 67; conquered by Govinda III, Ráshtrakúta king, *id.* 123, 124; its king taken prisoner by Siddharája, *id.* 175; annexed to Chaulukya kingdom by Siddharája, *id.* 178; its king Ballála defeated by Kumárapála, *id.* 185; its king crushed by Visáladeva, *id.* 203; incorporation of, to Gujarát by Sultán Bahádúr of Gujarát (1526-1536), invasion of, by the emperor Humáyun (1534), *id.* 367; under Sher Sháh Sur (1542-1545), *id.* 368; under his successor Salim Sháh (1545-1553), becomes independent under Shujáat in 1554, *id.* 369, 510; *see also* I, pt. ii, 159, 198, 199, 213, 215, 240, 312, 407, 432, 441, 442, 532, 578 for early history of; Dámáji Gaikwár's inroad into (1742), VII, 176; Bájiráv's expedition in (1724), XIX, 267; Udáji Povar's incursion into, *id.* 268; Bájiráv's second expedition in (1725), *id.* 270; Chimnaji Appá in (1730), *id.* 274; ceded (1738) to Bájiráv, *id.* 279; Báláji asks the government of (1741), *id.* 284, 285; divided between Sindia and Holkar, *id.* 291.
- Málwa Dohad : route, shrine of Kalika on, IX, pt. i, p. xi.
- Málwa sultáns : (1400-1570), history of, I, pt. i, 356-371.
- Malyah : country included in Sárán or South Gujarát, mentioned by Alberuni, I, pt. ii, 4.
- Mama : lady's maid, IX, pt. ii, 96.
- Mámala : modern Mával, I, pt. ii, 175.
- Mámálabhára : Mámala or hilly Dakhan district, modern Mával, I, pt. ii, 175.
- Mámallapuram : town, Pallava inscriptions at, I, pt. ii, 331.
- Mambaros : perhaps Mahikshatrap, mentioned by Pliny, I, pt. i, 543, 544.
- Mamdápúr : village in Bijápúr, story, temples, lakes, inscriptions, XXIII, 661-663, 313; record at, I, pt. ii, 526.
- Mámhal : Arab word for Anáhlvāda, I, pt. i, 508, 509 note 3, 511.
- Mamjár : caste of Musalmán bracelet-sellers in Bijápúr district, XXIII, 290.
- Mámlatdár : officer of a district yielding about five lakhs of revenue under the Maráthás, I, pt. ii, 99; his duties, XII, 268; XIII, 555-556; revenue farmer, his powers, had armed messengers, *id.* 559-560, 561, 563 note 4, 564; in Poona district under the Peshwás, XVIII, pt. ii, 325 note 2.
- Mámo : spirit as maternal uncle, lives in Khijaro tree, his dread, IX, pt. i, 270 and note 3, 284-285.
- Mámváni : thirteenth Siláhára king (1060), XIII, 422 note 1, 425; *see also* XIV, 8; I, pt. ii, 539, 543, 567.
- Mán : river in Sholapur district, XX, 4.
- Man : bamboo, XXV, 208.
- Mán : sub-division of Sátára district, its boundaries, area, aspect, climate, water, soil, stock, holdings, crops and people, XIX, 434-436; military post (1464), *id.* 227; under the Saif-Ain-ul-Mulk (1551), *id.* 228-229.
- Mána : *see* Mauna.
- Mána : Ráshtrakúta king, I, pt. ii, 386.
- Mána : tribe, support Indrarája of Gujarát, I, pt. ii, 400, 408.
- Managoli : in the Bijápúr district, inscription at, I, pt. ii, 423 note 5, 503, 521.
- Manái : a Sind chief, supposed ancestor of the Kers in Cutch, V, 100; brother of the legendary hero Mod, *id.* 132, 233.
- Mánáji : brother of Fatehsingh Gaikwár, assumes the government of Baroda, I, pt. i, 410; his death, *id.* 411.
- Mánáji A'ngria I : (1733-1759), takes Kolába, forms an alliance with Sháhu, his hostility to the English and the Sidi, attacked by Sambháji A'ngria (1738), helped by the Peshwa and the English, captures Elephanta and Karanj, helps the Maráthás at Bassein (1739), attacked by Sambháji a second time (1740), makes peace with Sambháji, his territory attacked by the Peshwa (1747), helped by the Peshwa against the Sidi, XI, 150-152; his death (1759), *id.* 154.
- Mánáji A'ngria II : (1793-1817), raised to the chiefship by Jaysing, driven from his territory by Jaysing, defeated at Cheul (1796), flees to Mahád, imprisoned by Bábúráv A'ngria, again defeated and imprisoned (1799), becomes chief on Bábúráv's death (1813), dies (1817), XI, 155-156.
- Mánáji Gaikwár : (1789-1793), VII, 198-199.
- Manaji Morár or More : Senápati of Rája Sháhu, I, pt. i, 389; (1710), XVIII, pt. ii, 242.
- Manakatti : village in Dhárwár, inscription at, I, pt. ii, 562 note 8.
- Manalarata : Western Ganga prince Permá-nadi Butugá's feudatory, I, pt. ii, 284 note 4, 421.
- Manalkudi : town, family of, I, pt. ii, 334.
- Mánalur : village on the Tangabhadra and family, I, pt. ii, 437 and note 4.

- Mánánka** : early Ráshtrakúta prince; Ráshtrakúta family, I, pt. i, 120.
- Mánápur** : deserted village in Khándesh, Mánábái's temple at, XII, 456, 104.
- Mánapura** : city, perhaps Málkhed, grants from, I, pt. i, 120, 132; see also I, pt. ii, 438.
- Manár** (Alang) : village in Káthiáwár, VIII, 356.
- Mánas** : tribe associated with the introduction of sun-worship, I, pt. i, 142.
- Mánasripa** : Chálukya ruler (390 A. D.), XII, 240 note 3.
- Mánasollása** : Sanskrit work of the later Chálukya king Someśvara, I, pt. ii, 456. See *Abhildashitarthachintamani*.
- Mánávadar** : town in Káthiáwár, VIII, 540.
- Mánavadharmaśāstra** : Sanskrit work on Hindu law, I, pt. ii, 298 note 2.
- Mánavarman** : prince of Ceylon, helps the Pallava king Narasimhavarmā I, his war with Chálukya Pulikesi II; obtains help from Narasimhavarmā I in his invasion of Ceylon, I, pt. ii, 324.
- Mánavas** : Sanskrit for men, I, pt. ii, 278 note 1.
- Manáváv** : taluka in Káthiáwár, VIII, 540.
- Mánavya** : Chálukya hero, I, pt. ii, 180; race, *id.* 180, 211, 278 and note 1; *gotra*, *id.* 286, 287 note 4, 290 note 3, 337 and note 1, 339; son of Harita, *id.* 339 and note 7.
- Mánbháv** : hill in Ahmadnagar, XVII, 4.
- Mánbháv** : caste of religious beggars, in Khándesh district, XII, 122; in Thána district, XIII, 199; in Násik district, XVI, 73; in Ahmadnagar, XVII, 181-184; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 459; in Sátára district, XIX, 120-122.
- Manchanná** : Kalachurya Bijjala's minister and rival of Basava, I, pt. ii, 226, 479.
- Manchar** : market town in Poona district, old reservoir and mosque at, XVIII, pt. iii, 259.
- Mancharam** : Bráhmaṇ of Morvi, converted by Muhammad Begada; Sarod Bohoras claim descent from, IX, pt. ii, 58 note 2.
- Mancherji Kharsedji** : Seth, Dutch broker, IX, pt. ii, 196 note 1; visits Delhi, *id.* 197 note 2.
- Mancherpura** : a Surat city ward, named after Mr. Mancherji, IX, pt. ii, 196 note 1.
- Mánd** : maritime island mentioned by Al Idrisi, I, pt. i, 509.
- Mánd** : food plants found on the *gháts*, XXV, 187.
- Mándád**, **Mandagada** : creek in Kolába district, XI, 9-10; port, its trade, *id.* 349; stone monuments at, *id.* 473; caves at, I, pt. ii, 174.
- Mandagara** or **Mandagora** : mentioned by Ptolemy and Pliny, identified with Mandangad fort in Ratnágiri district, I, pt. i, 541-546; X, 192 note 3, 352; or with a village north of Bánkot, X, 319; or with Mándál in Kolába district, I, pt. ii, 1, 2 note 5, 174.
- Mandagas** : Sudra class of sun-worshippers, I, pt. i, 142.
- Mandai** : market in Poona city, XVIII, pt. iii, 313-316.
- Mándal** : fort and town in Ahmadábád district, IV, 345; expedition against, I, pt. i, 109, 518, 520 and note 2.
- Mandali** : modern Mándal, Mulanáthadev's temple at, I, pt. i, 161 and note 2; old province, I, pt. ii, 428 note 4, 443.
- Mandalika** : Chudasama ruler of Junágadh, I, pt. i, 70.
- Mandali-Nagara** : temple of Muleśvara at, I, pt. i, 161 and note 2.
- Mandána** : fort in Khándesh, XII, 456.
- Mandangad** : fort in Ratnágiri district, X, 4, 352; see also I, pt. i, 546; and I, pt. ii, 2 note 5.
- Mandap** : gorge in Sátára district, XIX, 203.
- Mandapeshvar** : village in Thána, remains of a Portuguese Cathedral and College at, XIV, 223-227; caves, I, pt. ii, 9, 12; caves, taken possession of, sculptures destroyed and a Church and the Royal College of Sálsette built at, by the Franciscans (1585), *id.* 56, 57; Portuguese remains at, *id.* 66. See *Mont Pezier*.
- Mandapiká** : gold canopy, won from Káma the Chedi king and presented to Somanátha, I, pt. i, 163.
- Mandara** : mountain, Brahma's churning stick, I, pt. ii, 340 note 1.
- Mandasor** : town in Western Málwa, I, pt. i, 77; inscription of Amsu Varman at, *id.* 81; defeat of Sultán Bahádur of Gujarát at (1534), *id.* 367; inscriptions at (A. D. 473), I, pt. ii, 310; records at, *id.* 312, 426 note 2; treaty of (1818), *id.* 630; see also XII, 254, 594.
- Mandav** : see Booth-building.
- Mándav** : hill range in Káthiáwár, VIII, 9.
- Mandavár** : Saturday, IX, pt. i, 403.
- Mandavra** : Hindu god, IX, pt. i, 257.
- Mandavri** : Hindu goddess, temple of, at Mulli, worshipped by Parmárs, IX, pt. i, 136.
- Mándavya** : see Mánavya.
- Mandelslo** : traveller (1623-1639), I, pt. i, 224 note 2; at Ahmadábád (1638), *id.* 279 note 2; his notice of skill and honesty of Surat and Cambay Vaniás, IX, pt. i, 78 note 1; description of Surat Pársis by, IX, pt. ii, 190-191; his description of Dábhól and Jaytápúr in Ratnágiri district, X, 330, 341; his notice of Bombay and Bándra, and the salt pans at Uran, XIV, 26, 191; his visit to Bijápúr, its artillery, trade and politics; XXIII, 427; his impressions of, *id.* 587.
- Mandesar** : see Mandasor.
- Mándev** : Báglán chief (1340), XIII, 440.
- Mandeville** : traveller (1322-1356); his notice of Cheul, XI, 273 note 3.
- Mandherdev** : hill in Sátára district, XIX, 523-524.
- Mandikeshvar** : holy place on the Sarasvati in Baroda state, VII, 619.
- Mandisca** : vegetable poison, XXV, 270.
- Mándla-Borlai** : town in Janjira state, XI, 465.
- Mándogan** : town in Ahmadnagar, temple at, XVII, 727.
- Mandrup** : town in Sholápúr district, XX, 414.
- Mánds** : tribe identified with Mers, I, pt. i, 140 and note 5, 142 and note 2, 508.
- Mándu** : town in Central India, expedition against (1394), I, pt. i, 233; (1419), *id.* 237; hill fort, description of, *id.* 352-256; is made

- capital of Málwa by Sultán Hoshang, *id.* 358; besieged by Ahmad Sháh of Gujarát (1418-1422), *id.* 359; captured by Muhammad II of Málwa and Muzaffar of Gujarát (1519); besieged by Sultán Bahádúr of Gujarát (1526), *id.* 367; local Musalmán chiefs attempt to establish at (1536-1542), Mallu Khán the *sultán* of, *id.* 368; captured by Akbar's general Pir Muhammad (1560); retaken by Sultán Báz Bahádúr (1561); re-captured by Akbar's general Abdullah Khán Uzbek (1562); visited by Akbar (1563), *id.* 369; Mughal province (1570-1720), *id.* 370, 371; is given to Muzaffar III of Gujarát by Akbar, *id.* 371; described by Abdul Fazl (1590), Farishtah (1610), Emperor Jehángir (1617), the Reverend Edward Terry (1617), *id.* 371-381; besieged by Khán Jehán Lodi, *id.* 381; captured by Udaji Pavár (1696) and Emperor Bahádúr Sháh (1708); Asaph Jah Nizám-ul-Mulk, governor (1717-1721); Rájá Girdhar Bahádúr, governor (1722-1724); defeated by Chinnáji Pandit and Udaji Pavár; Bájiráv Peshwa, governor of (1734); included in the Pavár territory; Minábái, mother of Ramchandra Pavár, takes shelter in (1805), *id.* 382; under the Maráthás (1720-1820), *id.* 382.
- Mandva: state and place of interest in Rewa Kántha, VI, 164; an estate of Chohán group, *id.* 142.
- Mandva: place of interest in Káthiáwár, VIII, 541.
- Mándva: village in Kolába district, XI, 350.
- Mándvi: town and fort in Cutch, its harbour, population, history, palace, light-houses and temples at, V, 237-244; *see also id.* 151-153, 157-159.
- Mándvi: town in Káthiáwár, VIII, 542.
- Mandvi: sub-division of Surat district, II, 271-273; *Town*, *id.* 298; former seat of the head *mulla* of Daudi Bohoras at, IX, pt. ii, 31 note 4; Sunni Bohora disturbance at (1810), IX, pt. ii, 60 note 4, 198 note 5.
- Mandvi: village in Thána, XIV, 227; Bassein copper-plate found at, XIII, 427 note 2, 457; Portuguese remains at, I, pt. ii, 65.
- Mane: village in Thána district, XIV, 228.
- Mánes: chiefs of Mhaswad, XIX, 231, 527.
- Manekji: head of eighty-four *nukhs* or divisions of Sind Loháns converted to Islám by Eusuf-ud din, IX, pt. ii, 50-51.
- Manekstambha: ruby pillar, worship of, IX, pt. i, 36.
- Manekthari Punem: pearl-making fullmoon, observances on, IX, pt. i, 399.
- Mánekvádá: town in Baroda state, schools and hospitals at, VII, 488, 510.
- Mang: early tribe in Gujarát, IX, pt. i, 290, 323-324; depressed class in Ratnágri district, X, 130; their depredations (1818-1819), *id.* 219; in Kolába district, XI, 73; in Janjira state, *id.* 414; in Kháudesh, XII, 119; in Thána district, XIII, 194; musicians, in Kauára district, XV, pt. i, 320; in Násik, XVI, 71; *gárudis*, snake-charmers, *id.* 72; in Ahmadnagar, XVII, 169-172; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 443-444; in Sátára district, XIX, 111-112; in Sholápur district, XX, 171-175; in Belgaum district, XXI, 194-195; in Kolhápúr state, XXIV, 111-112. *See also* Madig or Madigar.
- Manga: bambu growing in Poona, Malabár, etc., XXV, 187, 208.
- Mángad: fort in Kolába district, XI, 350.
- Mangal: *see* Mars.
- Mangalágauri: worship of, among Deshastha Bráhmans, XXIV, 56.
- Mangalapura: *see* Mangrol.
- Mangalapuri: identified with Puri, the Konkan Siláhára capital, I, pt. i, 108; charter issued from, by Mangalarasa, I, pt. ii, 374.
- Mangalarája: *see* Mangaleśa.
- Mangalarája or Mangalarasa: Gujarát Chálukya ruler (698-731), I, pt. i, 56; his plates, *id.* 108-109; at Tavsári, *id.* 110; Yuddhamalla, of Gujarát, son of Dharásraya Jayasimhavarman, I, pt. ii, 368; *birudas* or titles of, *id.* 374.
- Mangalarasaráya: *see* Mangalarája.
- Mangalaváda: town mentioned in a grant, I, pt. ii, 448.
- Mangalaveshtaka: *see* Mangalvedhem.
- Mangaleśa: (597-608) son of the Western Chálukya king Pulikesi I and brother and successor of Kirtivarman I, I, pt. ii, 181, 328, 335, and note 1, 346 and note 4; various forms of his name, *id.* 346; his *birudas* or titles and epithets, *id.* 347; overthrows the Kalachuri kings Samkaragana and Buddha and acquires the sovereignty of Lata or the country between the Kim and the Máhi, *id.* 181, 295, 311, 336, 347; captures Revatidvipa with a bridge of boats, *id.* 181, 347 and note 2; endows with a village the cave temple of Vishnu at Bádami, *id.* 181, 192, 346; his death in the civil war with his nephew Pulikesi II (608), *id.* 182, 329, 347-348; record regarding his reign, *id.* 293, 336 note 3, 338 note 1, 344, 348-349; *see also* I, pt. i, 114; XV, pt. ii, 81; XXIII, 380-381.
- Mangalgad: *see* Kángori.
- Mangalśa or Mangalish: *see* Mangaleśa.
- Mangaliśvara: *see* Mangaleśa.
- Mangalor: identified with Pliny's Nitrias, I, pt. i, 537.
- Mangalpuri: old settlement in Sálsette, XIII, 424; capital of Siláhára king Pulashakti, its identification, XIV, 177, 402 and note 2; *see also* I, pt. ii, 17.
- Mangal Sakhidás Parikh: guarantee given to (1802), by the resident of Baroda, VII, 259.
- Mangalsthán, Mangalthán: present Magáthán, XIV, 177 and note 1; I, pt. ii, 11.
- Mángalur: village in the Vengoráshtra country, I, pt. ii, 321.
- Mangalvár: ward of Poona city, details of, XVIII, pt. iii, 274.
- Mangalvedha: town in Kolhápúr state, its history, fort, inscriptions, XXIV, 361-362; action near (1665), XX, 287.
- Mangalvedhem: town between Sholápur and Bijápur districts, I, pt. ii, 238, 520.
- Mánganga: river in Sátára district, XIX, 16.
- Mangaon: sub-division of Kolába district, its boundaries, area, aspect, climate, water, soil, holdings, rental, stock, produce and people, XI, 1, 247-249; included in the old sub-

- divisions of Rájpurí and Ráygar, *id.* 159, 186, 196. *Town, id.* 350.
- Mangar: feeder of the Kásari in Kolhápúr state, XXIV, 9.
- Mangolá: a caste of fishermen in Thána district, XIII, 147, 719.
- Mangi: king killed by Vijayáditya III, I, pt. ii, 411.
- Mangifera Indica: Arabic gum and resin plant, XXV, 250; medicinal plant, *id.* 257, 259; sacred plant, *id.* 279, 284, 289, 291.
- Mango: in Káthiáwár, VIII, 94; in Ratnágiri district, X, 37, 39; in Khándesh, XII, 26; in Thána district, XIII, 294-295; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 41.
- Mangoli: petty division in the Bijápúr district, survey of (1844-1845), XXIII, 467-468.
- Mangra: reef in Káthiáwár, VIII, 24.
- Mángria: pass in Násik district, XVI, 128.
- Mángrol or Mangrul: state and town in Káthiáwár, VIII, 240, 542, 545; Velári betelvine cultivators' settlement at, I, pt. i, 113 note 3; Simha era mentioned in an inscription at, *id.* 176; burnt by the Portuguese (1532), I, pt. i, 347.
- Mangoli: village in Kolhapur, cattle fair at, XXIV, 26.
- Mangoli: place of interest in Belgaum district, XXI, 585.
- Mangundi: village in Dhárwár, temples and inscriptions at, XXII, 770.
- Maniád: river in Násik district, XVI, 10.
- Maniár: *see* Shishgar.
- Maniár: *see* Manyar.
- Mánikádevi: wife of the Goa Kádamba Tribhuvanamala, I, pt. ii, 565, 571.
- Manikeri: hill in Belgaum district, XXI, 8.
- Mánikgad: hill, in Thána district, XIII, 8; fort, XIV, 228.
- Manikpunj: fort in Nasik district, XVI, 441, 456.
- Mánikpur: village in Thána district, XIV, 228; a church at, *id.* 37.
- Mánikvada: place of interest in Káthiáwár, VIII, 545.
- Manikyanaudin: Jain writer, I, pt. ii, 407.
- Manimangala: Pulakesin II defeated at, I, pt. ii, 322, 326, 358.
- Maupur: state, peculiar custom of succession in, I, pt. ii, 346 note 4.
- Manja: coasting craft in Thána, XIII, 719.
- Manjál: village in Cutch, the ruins of Punvaranogad in the vicinity of, V, 234-237.
- Manjarda: village in Kolhápúr state, XXIV, 363.
- Manjarsumbha: hill, village, fort, pass in Ahmadnagar, XVII, 5, 728.
- Manjet: a plant yielding dyes, XXV, 246.
- Manjguni: village, in Kánara district, Du Perron's mention of (1758), XV, pt. ii, 138, 330.
- Mankatti: village in Dhárwár, temple and inscriptions at, XXII, 771.
- Maureshvar: village in Poona district, temple and remains at, XVIII, pt. iii, 259.
- Manki: village and port in Kánara district, its trade, XV, pt. ii, 65, 66, 68, 330.
- Mánkir: *see* Malkhed.
- Mankni: village in Bijápúr, temple, inscription, XXIII, 663.
- Mánkoji Angria: succeeds to the command of the Marátha fleet (1698), I, pt. ii, 79.
- Manmád: town in Násik district, XVI, 457.
- Mánmoda Caves: at Junnar, XVIII, pt. iii, 164-184.
- Mannaikudi: defeat of the Pándyas at, by the Pallavas, I, pt. ii, 327.
- Manneyakere: modern Malkhed, Western Chálukya king Vikramáditya VI reigns at, I, pt. ii, 450 and note 4.
- Manoel De Souza: same as Emanuel De Souza, captain of the fleet of Diu, I, pt. i, 349, 350, 351.
- Manohar: hill in Kolhápúr, XXIV, 5; fort in Sávantvádi state, its history, X, 466-467; rebellion at (1844), *id.* 451.
- Manohirgir Gosávi: commander of the troops under the *sarsubhedár* of Khándesh and Báglán, I, pt. ii, 629.
- Manoli: old town in Belgaum, temples and remains at, history of, XXI, 585-588; I, pt. ii, 431; inscription of 1222 at, *id.* 523, 558; record at, *id.* 526.
- Mánoli: large village in Belgaum district, its history, XXI, 588-589; Marátha district, dispute about, I, pt. ii, 657.
- Manor: village in Thána district, Portuguese fort at (1634), XIV, 228-229; taken by the Portuguese (1556), XIII, 452; a Portuguese district (1560), *id.* 455, 456; its defences (1727), *id.* 491; *see* also I, pt. ii, 48.
- Manori: village in Thána district, XIV, 229.
- Mánpur: identification of, I, pt. i, 545.
- Mans: food plant, XXV, 187.
- Mánua: state and town in Mahi Kántha, V, 417, 438; IX, pt. i, 124; taken by Damáji Gáikwár, I, pt. i, 324.
- Mánua: village in Káthiáwár, VIII, 546.
- Mansantosh: fort in Ratnágiri district, X, 467; hill in Kolhápúr state, XXIV, 5.
- Mansar: reservoir in Ahmadábád district, IV, 18.
- Mansarovar: sacred pond in the Himáláyás, miraculous power of its water, IX, pt. i, 366.
- Mansehra: rock inscription at, I, pt. ii, 142.
- Mánsinghráv Pátankar: Kolhápúr commander, I, pt. ii, 112.
- Manson: Mr., murder of (1885), XXII, 435-436, 787; *see* also XXI, 412.
- Mansur: Sufi or freethinker, his full name and title, his crucifixion; followers of, in Gujarát, IX, pt. ii, 35 note 1.
- Mansura: in Central Sind, invaded by Muhammad of Ghazni, I, pt. i, 167; kingdom of, in India, foundation and destruction of, IX, pt. ii, 3 note 3 continued on page 4; *see* also I, pt. i, 506, 507, 511, 525.
- Mansurgadi: remains of the fort of, in Násik district, XVI, 385 note 1.
- Mansuris: followers of Mansar, IX, pt. ii, 35 note 1. *See* Mansur.
- Mantarája: king of Kerala, I, pt. ii, 280.
- Mánthava: Bahika town, I, pt. i, 534.
- Mantie: village in Dhárwár, inscription at, XXII, 771.

- Mantraśāstris: proficient in charms, I, pt. i, 161.
- Mantravādi: village in Dhārwar, inscriptions at, XXII, 771.
- Mantri: private record-keeper under the Marātha government, XIX, 243, 244 note 1; history of the family, *id.* 599-600.
- Mantris: revenue agents in Gujarāt under the Musalmāns, I, pt. i, 209.
- Mantur: in the Mudhol state, inscription at, I, pt. ii, 435 note 10, 553.
- Manu: son of the sun, I, pt. ii, 277 note 5; son of Hiranyagarbha Brāhman, *id.* 339; Hindu law-giver, *id.* 135; code of laws of, *id.* 316 note 6, 344.
- Manufactures: of Surat district, II, 145, 177-180; of Broach, *id.* 438-440; Kaira district, III, 75; of Panch Mahāls, *id.* 247; of Ahmadābād district, IV, 116-140; in Cutch, V, 122-128; in Palanpur, *id.* 300; in Mahi Kāntha, *id.* 378; in Rewa Kāntha, VI, 56-58; in Cambay, *id.* 198-209; in Baroda state, VII, 154-159; of Kāthiāwār, VIII, 149-152; in Khāndesh, XII, 75-76; of Kānara district, XV, pt. i, 225-284; of Dhārwar district, XXII, 163-179.
- Maure: use of, in Palanpur, V, 293; in Rewa Kāntha, VI, 38; in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 179; in Kolaba district, XI, 94; in Khāndesh, XII, 146; in Kānara district, XV, pt. ii, 14-15; in Nāsik, XVI, 95; in Ahmadnagar, XVII, 249; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. ii, 11, 12, 32; in Sātāra district, XIX, 159; in Sholāpur district, XX, 215, 228; in Belgaum district, XXI, 244-245; in Dhārwar, XXII, 266-267; in Bijapur district, XXIII, 316; in Kolhāpur state, XXIV, 160-161.
- Manvar: river in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 64.
- Mānyakheta: modern Mālkhed, I, pt. i, 120; capital of Dakhan Rāshtrakūtas, *id.* 128, 130, 519; I, pt. ii, 200, 396; founded by the Rāshtrakūta king Govinda III and walled by the Eastern Chālukya king Narendramrigarāja-Vijayāditya of Vengi, *id.* 396; beautified by Amoghavarsha I, *id.* 199, 403; Rāshtrakūta capital, *id.* 203, 205, 206, 306, 415, 416, 417, 419, 420, 423. See Mālkhed and Manneyakere.
- Mānyapura: town, I, pt. ii, 400.
- Manyār: snake in Rātnāgiri district, X, 50.
- Manyār: caste of Musalmān bangle-sellers in Cutch, V, 127; in Gujarāt, Hindu converts, IX, pt. ii, 76-77; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 494; in Sātāra district, XIX, 135; in Sholāpur district, XX, 200; in Belgaum district, XXI, 207; in Dhārwar, XXII, 234-235; in Kolhāpur state, XXIV, 149.
- Mapara: caste of corn-weighers, Hindu converts in Gujarāt, IX, pt. ii, 88.
- Mapla Por: building in Bombay island, the present condition of (1894), XXVI, pt. iii, 660-662; the same as the court-house built by President Aungier to serve as a court-house and prison (1671-1676), bought by Aungier, used as a court-house (1720), partly destroyed by fire of 1803, again damaged by fire in 1868, *id.* 662-666.
- Mār: a land measure in Dhārwar, XXII, 440, 458, 478.
- Mār: spirit-yielding plant, XXV, 212.
- Mara: Buddhist evil spirit, XII, 492, 572.
- Mārāsārva: king of East Mālwa, submits to Govind III, I, pt. i, 123; see also I, pt. ii, 198, 397.
- Mārasinba: Satyavākya-Kongunivarma-Permanadi, Western Ganga prince, I, pt. ii, 305; feudatory of Rāshtrakūta Krishna III, *id.* 419, 422, 423; commands an expedition into Gujarāt, *id.* 306, 420; subjugates the Pallavas of Nolambavādi, *id.* 306, 332; is expelled from Mānyakheta, *id.* 306; his unsuccessful attempt to restore the Rāshtrakūta dynasty (973), *id.* 306, 385, 424; killed in battle by Western Chālukya king Taila II (974), *id.* 307, 332; Kolhāpur or Karād Silāhāra prince, *id.* 545; rules at Kiligiladurga, *id.* 254, 439, 547; father-in-law of Vikramāditya VI, *id.* 449, 546; his copper-plate grant, *id.* 439, 546; feudatory of the Western Chālukya king Someśvara III, *id.* 456.
- Mārasingayya: town, I, pt. ii, 494.
- Marāsthali: Mārwar, I, pt. i, 470.
- Marātab: see Mohbed.
- Marātha: caste of cultivators, in Rātnāgiri district, X, 122-124; in Sāvantvādi, *id.* 414; in Kolāba, XI, 412; in Khāndesh, XII, 68; in Nāsik, XVI, 47, 48 note 1; in Poona, XVIII, pt. i, 284-309; in Sātāra, XIX, 75-79; in Belgaum, XXI, 126-128; in Dhārwar, XXII, 139-140; in Bijāpur, XXIII, 125-127, fighting class in Kānara, XV, pt. i, 192; in Kolhāpur, XXIV, 65-85; origin of the name, *id.* 81-85; their surnames, *id.* 65-66, 414; in Sholāpur district, XX, 87-91.
- Marātha: or Berbera, a division of Abhir country between the Tapti and Pāssein, "Introduction to the History of the Konkan," I, pt. ii, p. x.
- Marātha Bhāts: beggars in Dhārwar district, XXII, 417.
- Marātha Brāhmins: believed to be of Persian descent, IX, pt. i, 2, 439, 442 note 6.
- Marātha Camp: description of (1790), XXII, 417.
- Marātha Chiefs: under the Nizāmshāhis, XVII, 388-389.
- Marātha Gopāls: beggars in Ahmadnagar district, XVI, 184-185.
- Marātha Horse: description (1805) of the, XVIII, pt. ii, 287.
- Marāthas: of the Dakhan, their rise, XXIII, 424-425; i, pt. ii, 277; their old names, *id.* 143, 277; petty rājās of *id.* 30; begin to make themselves conspicuous under the Bijāpur kings, *id.* 591; their chiefs become important under Malik Ambar; their greatest family, the Jādhvas of Sindkhed, go over to the Mughals (1621), *id.* 624; their incursions into the Mughal territories (1657-1673), *id.* 625-626; exact for the first time from village officers promises to pay *chauth* (1670), *id.* 625; their attacks on the kingdom of Bijāpur, *id.* 653; dissensions among (1697-1700); plunder in the rear of Aurangzib, are joined by his Mānkaris; their independence is formally recognised by the emperor of Delhi (1707), *id.* 597; equip a fleet independent of the Angriās (1707), *id.* 81; obtain a grant of the *chauth* and *sar-*

deshmukhi of the Dakhan (1720), *id.* 626; become the chief power in the Konkan (1735), *id.* 83; invade Sálsette (1737); take Bassein (1739), *id.* 39; allow their Christian subjects full liberty of conscience, *id.* 86; cession of Khándesh to (1752); their campaign against Sávanur (1756), *id.* 657; gain Ahmadnagar and Násik (1759-1760), *id.* 627; obtain Bijápur (1760), *id.* 657; their defeat at Pánapat (1761), *id.* 627; defeat the Nizám at Khánda and obtain the districts along the frontier from Purinda to Daulatábád (1795); the last occasion on which all the great Marátha chiefs acted together, *id.* 628; their wars with Haidar and Tipu (1759-1792), *id.* 658-662; complete defeat of the confederates by the English at Assaye and Argaon (1803), *id.* 609. See Shiváji, Ráma Rája, Sháhu and the Peshwa. Account of their ascendancy in Gujarát (1760-1802), I, pt. i, 227; raids on Surat (1664), *id.* 284; (1699), *id.* 291; threaten Surat (1700), *id.* 292; enter Gujarát under Dhanáji Jádnav (1705), *id.* 293; plunder Mahudha, enter Ahmadábád and levy tribute (1707), *id.* 295, 296; defeated at Ankleshvar (1711), *id.* 297; plunder the treasure escorted by Muhammad Tabrizi (1713), *id.* 388; yearly raids into Gujarát, *id.* 297; besiege Vadnagar (1725), *id.* 307; quarrels between their leaders Dámaji and Kantáji; under Dámaji expel the Virangám Kasbátis; under Rangoji are defeated at Dholka by Ratansingh, *id.* 316, 317; defeat Rustam Ali, governor of Surat, *id.* 305; defeated by Khánshah at Sojitra and Kapadvanj (1725), *id.* 307; compel Mubáriz-ul-Mulk to confirm his predecessor's grants in their favour (1726), *id.* 307; make terms with the viceroy of Gujarát, *id.* 314; driven out of Baroda (1732), *id.* 394; defeat Sher Khán Bábi and capture Baroda (1734), *id.* 314-315; capture Kapadvanj (1736), *id.* 317; expelled from Virangám fort; call in the aid of Momin Khán; take Virangám, *id.* 323-324; take Petlád, *id.* 327; engagements with Momin Khán, *id.* 340, 341, 342; their arrangements in Ahmadábád (1758); strike coins of their own at the Ahmadábád mint, *id.* 342; levy tribute in Umeta, Bálásinor, Lunaváda, Visalnagar, and Pánapur (1758), *id.* 343; their supremacy in Gujarát (1760-1819), *id.* 345, 385; help the Rao of Cutch in an expedition against Thatta in Sind (1758), *id.* 398; join in a league against the English (1780); driven from their post in Ankleshvar, Hansot and Amód by the English (1780), *id.* 408; close of their supremacy (1819), *id.* 428-429; their conquests on Thána coast (1737-1739), XIV, 10, 13, 16, 22, 33, 35, 344, 355, 360, 380; see also XXVI, pt. i, 133, 160, 181-182, 198, 203, 211-213, 238-242; the East India Company jealous of the growing power of (1769), *id.* 359-360; naval stores not to be sold to (1771), *id.* 360; their alliance (1779) with the French, *id.* 421-426; their rule in Cambay, VI, 221, 226, 231; in Káthiáwar, VIII, 168, 299, 304; in Kanara district (1720-1750), XV, pt. ii, 135-136; their exactions in Ahmadnagar

district (1700), XVII, 402; inroads of the, in Násik district (1670-1760), XVI, 190-192; in Belgaum (1648-1680), XXI, 344-375; in Bijápur district, XXIII, 439, 445-446; in Khándesh (1760-1818), XII, 252-254; in Dhárwár (1752-1817), XXII, 443-453; in Násik (1760-1818), XVI, 192-195; their revenue system, XII, 268-271; XVII, 428-432; XVIII, pt. ii, 320-341; their judicial system, XII, 304-305; Munroe's description of the predatory character of their government, XXII, 427-428.

Marátha Vájantri: caste of musicians in Kanara district, XV, pt. i, 315, 316.

Marátha Váni: caste of traders, in Kolába, district, XI, 49-50; in Thána district, XIII, 115; in Sátára district, XIX, 60; in Kolhápúr state, XXIV, 87.

Maráthi: language, offshoot of Sanskrit, I, pt. ii, 136.

Maráthi Sidi: see Christian Revert.

Marávti: hill in Dhárwár district, XXII, 4.

Maraynda: a sacred plant, XXV, 285.

Marco Polo: Italian traveller (1290), I, pt. i, 501, 504; I, pt. ii, 5, 35; mention of Cambay agate trade by, VI, 206; description of Cambay by, *id.* 216; IX, pt. i, 470 note i; his description of ships in the Persian Gulf, XIII, 433; his notice of Bombay, *id.* 434; of Thána and its people, *id.* 438; XIV, 356 note 3; of the Buddhist bowl, *id.* 408; his description of Malabár, XV, pt. ii, 94-95.

Marde: village in Sholapur district, mosque and well at, XX, 414.

Mare Joshi: Mhá priest, X, 130.

Marghum: a food plant, XXV, 189.

Margipanthis: sect. See Religious Sects.

Marha: a food plant cultivated on the gháts, XXV, 187.

Marichi: sage, I, pt. ii, 340 note 2.

Marihal: village in Kolhápúr state, temples and mosque at, XXIV, 363.

Marimáta: Hindu goddess, IX, pt. i, 323; temple of, *id.* 576.

Marine: Bombay (1754), XXVI, pt. iii, 219-220; reduction in the charges of (1756), *id.* 221-222; marine force (1759), *id.* 224; report on its strength and management, marine orders (1766), *id.* 228-241; comptroller of (1786), *id.* 255-256.

Marine Battalion: raised in Bombay island (1769), XXVI, pt. iii, 158.

Marine Board: formed in Bombay island (1778-1785), XXVI, pt. iii, 252-255; abolished (1786), *id.* 255.

Mariyane: lordship of Sindigero conferred on, I, pt. ii, 492; second *dandandýaka*, *id.* 494.

Marjadis: Vaishnav laymen, IX, pt. I, 119, 348, 536.

Marjavel: a sacred plant, XXV, 285.

Marji: Hopeful Musalmán caste, followers of Nasibis, IX, pt. ii, 38.

Mark: a zinc weight in Sávantrádi state, X, 431 note 2.

Markábkhán: Sind ruler of the Samma dynasty, converted to Islám by Kusruf-ud-din, IX, pt. ii, 50 and note 3.

Markand: pass in Násik district, XVI, 130.

- Márkáudeya** : river in Belgaum district, XXI, 11.
- Markandeya Puran** : IX, pt. i, 532; I, pt. ii, 133, 168.
- Markets** : in Surat district, II, 181; in Pálanpur, V, 300; in Mahi Kántha, *id.* 379; in Káth'awár, VIII, 243; in Kolábat district and Janjira state, XI, 120, 430; in Khándesh, XII, 217; in Thána district, XIII, 58-59, 333-334; in Násik district, XVI, 141; in Ahmadnagar, XVII, 340-341; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. ii, 165-166; in Poona city, XVIII, pt. iii, 313-323; in Sátara district, XIX, 216-217; in Sholápur district, XX, 262; in Belgaum district, XXI, 315; in Dhárwár district, XXII, 357; in Bijápur district, XXIII, 362-363.
- Markhadi** : pass in Násik district, XVI, 128.
- Markianos** : geographer (s. c. 400), I, pt. i, 546.
- Márkinda** : fort in Násik district, XVI, 185 and note 1, 441, 447; description of, *id.* 457; identified with Mayurkhadi, I, pt. ii, 396.
- Marna** : a food plant cultivated on the *gháts*, XXV, 187.
- Marohé** : tribe mentioned by Pliny, I, pt. i, 534.
- Marol** : village in Thána district, rock cut cistern and other remains at, XIV, 229; remains of a Portuguese Church at, I, pt. ii, 29.
- Maroli** : village in Thána district, XIV, 229.
- Mar-paspoli** : a food plant, XXV, 179.
- Már Rái** : Mátherán forest, XIV, 242.
- Marriage** : among *Gujarát Musalmáns*, ages of boys and girls in; betrothals, IX, pt. ii, 162; fore-observances in, *id.* 163-164; *bari* or *sachak* and *jahéz* presents in, procession in, *id.* 165; ceremony in, *id.* 166; after-observances of, costs of, *id.* 167. Among *Pársis*, observances, turmeric-pounding ceremony, *mándav* ceremony, *adarni* or inviting ceremony, *id.* 233; minor observances of, *id.* 233-234; observances during four days of, form of invitation to; song-singing, *id.* 234 and note 1; preparations of; the *Sopára* procession; dress of *var-rája* or marriage chief; procession of the *var-rája*, *id.* 235; wedding ceremony, *id.* 236-237; giving and accepting presents before, *id.* 233, 235; after, *id.* 237; occasions of making presents in, the girl's portions of the presents in, *id.* 237 note 1; after observances, feast-giving on the first Behram after, cost of, *id.* 238 and note 1; modern and earlier forms of, *id.* 238 and note 2, 239 and note 1. Aet., *id.* 238, 244. Remarriage of a widow allowed and practised, *id.* 238. Among *Gujarát Hindus*, *vidáh*, rites and ceremonies relating to, IX, pt. i, 269 *et seq.* See also under all caste names for marriage ceremonies.
- Marriott** : first collector of the North Konkan, I, pt. ii, 128; his revenue system (1818), XIII, 566-567; his survey, *id.* 567, 570; village rents (1822), *id.* 570.
- Mars** : Hindu name for the planet is Mangal; details of the worship of, IX, pt. i, 384, 391, 401-402.
- Marsáikhán** : elegy-singer found among Shiáhs only; qualifications of, singing of elegies at Muharrum by; Lakhnan, IX, pt. ii, 133.
- Mársinh** : Siláhára king (1058), XXIV, 220.
- Martin Alonzo de Souza** : Portuguese viceroy, defeats the queen of Bnat'al (1542), XV, pt. ii, 273.
- Maru** : ancient name of Márwár, Rudradáman the overlord of, I, pt. i, 36 and note 4; Vatsarája defeated by Dhruva in, 466, 468; king of, subjected to Vikramáditya's sovereignty, I, pt. ii, 219.
- Máru** : caste of, in Rewa Kántha, VI, 24.
- Maruk** : *Ailanthus excelsa*, timber tree in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 49.
- Maruladeva** : son of Butuga, I, pt. ii, 305.
- Marut** : IX, pt. i, 348. See Vayu.
- Márut** : angel of high estate, first teacher of magic, his trial in the world, his eternal damnation, IX, pt. ii, 142-143. See Magic and Harut.
- Máruti** : monkey god, XVIII, pt. i, 290.
- Marvi Kolis** : early tribe in Thána district, XIII, 173.
- Márwád** : see Márwár.
- Marwail** : fodder plant, XXV, 276.
- Márwár** : king of, present with Graharipu in the battle with Mularája, I, pt. i, 160; chiefs of, attack Lavanasprad and are defeated, *id.* 199, 200; disturbance in (1692), *id.* 289, 464, 532. Vatsaráj driven into, by Dhruva, *id.* pt. ii, 305.
- Márwári** or **Marvádi** : caste of Rájputs in Gujarát Shrávaks, strength, IX, pt. i, 103 and note 1; Márwár their original home, movements; appearance, dress, ornaments; language, *id.* 103 and note 2; food, character, callings, start as shop-keepers and money-lenders, *id.* 104 and note 1; customs, *id.* 104-105; religion, *id.* 105-110; Bráhmans, money-lenders and traders in Kolábat district, XI, 45, 48, 104, 411; in Thána, XIII, 80, 113-115, 308; in Baroda state, VII, 110-111; in Khándesh, XII, 56, 59-61, 194; money-lenders, in Ratnágiri district, X, 121, 159; Bráhmans and traders in Násik district, XVI, 43, 44, 45; Bráhmans and money-lenders in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 174, 278-279; *id.* pt. ii, 99; Bráhmans in Sholápur district, XX, 34-35, 85, 86, 242-243; in Belgaum district, XXI, 90, 104, 105; Bráhmans and traders in Sátara district, XIX, 55, 60-61, 181; traders in Dhárwár, XXII, 124-125; in Bijápur district, XXIII, 127-129; in Ahmadnagar, XVII, 59-61; in Kolhápúr state, XXIV, 87.
- Másálar** : caste of beggars in Dhárwár district, XXII, 210-211.
- Masalas** : orders from Law, IX, pt. ii, 134 note 1.
- Masalwáda** : local name for Bálásinor and part of Kapadvanj, I, pt. i, 208 note 3.
- Masáud Khán** : Abyssinian *jáhgirdár* of Adoni, I, pt. ii, 665; succeeds Abdul Karim as regent of Bijápur; applies to Shiváji for aid against Dilir Khán; retires from office, *id.* 654.

- Māsavādi** : country governed by the Pallavas, I, pt. ii, 333, 435, 437, 440, 465, 497, 501, 502, 523.
- Mascarenhas** : Don Francisco de, defends Chaul, I, pt. ii, 49.
- Mashaikh** : grade of *mulla*, IX, pt. ii, 32; religious guide of Momnas, his tomb at Ahmadabad, *id.* 76 note 2; Musalman priests in Belgaum, XXI, 203-204.
- Mashai** : torch, uses of, IX, pt. ii, 96.
- Mashalchi** : caste of light-bearers, IX, pt. ii, 96; in Ratnagiri district, X, 415.
- Mash-Hadis** : chief *sayad* family in Gujarāt, IX, pt. ii, 6 note 1 (5).
- Mashki** : *see* Pakhali.
- Masiso** : monthly death ceremony, performed by Brāhmins in Gujarāt, IX, pt. i, 50; Vānias, *id.* 95; Kanbis, *id.* 163.
- Māsiyavādi** : country in Dhārwar district, I, pt. ii, 435.
- Masjids** : mosques, description of, IX, pt. ii, 131; the best specimens of, at Ahmadabad, Cambay, Patan and Rander, *id.* 131 note 1.
- Maskat** : its trade with Thāna coast (1500-1670), XIII, 465; ship building place (1510), *id.* 470; Arabs from, plunder Bāndra (1674), *id.* 476; trade centre (1660-1710), *id.* 486; centre of piracy (1810), *id.* 521.
- Maskat fishers** : their way of fishing, XIII, 359 note 1.
- Maskoba** : *see* Mhasoba.
- Masons** : in Cutch, V, 73, 125; in Ratnagiri, X, 125; at Matherān, XIV, 265; in Kolhāpur, XXIV, 20.
- Massunda** : lake at Thāna, XIV, 346, 351, 354, 355.
- Mastāni** : Bājirāv I's (1721-1740) Musalman mistress, her tomb at Pābal, XVIII, pt. iii, 264-265; a garden and a gate in Shanvār palace in Poona named after, *id.* 344-345.
- Māstāns** : Anāvāla Brāhmins known as, meaning of, IX, pt. i, 4 and note 1.
- Mastans** : madmen, IX, pt. ii, 34. *See* Rasulsāhi.
- Masudi** : Arab traveller (915), his notice of Chaul, XI, 271; his mention of Sanjān, Sopāra and Thāna, XII 302 notes 3 and 4, 321, 355; Lār language on Thāna coast according to, XIII, 112; his mention of Jhanjha, chief of Chaul, *id.* 424; Persian settlers at Chaul, *id.* 432; his mention of Balhār, king of Lār, *id.* 434 and note 10; his mention of Chittākul and Siddhīpur in Kānara, XV, pt. ii, 277, 278, 343; *see* also I, pt. i, 469, 498; IX, pt. i, 434 and note 7, 439 note 2, 470 note 2, 498 note 2; IX, pt. ii, 1 note 1, 2 note 1, 183 note 4, 185, 186.
- Masulipatam** : trade centre (100), 'muslin' derived from, XIII, 415 note 4; embroidered muslins brought from, to Thāna (1500-1670), *id.* 466; Hindu colonisers of Java and Cambodia sail from, I, pt. i, 496.
- Masur** : town in Sātāra district, Parashurām Pratinidhi confined in (1806), XIX, 299, 524; surrendered to the British (1818), *id.* 308.
- Masur** : village in Dhārwar district, fort and inscription at, XXII, 771.
- Masura** : town in Ratnagiri district, proposed identification of, with Muziris of Ptolemy, X, 352 and note 8.
- Maavari** : a house tax in Kaira district, III, 171.
- Mātādārs** : hereditary village officials in Baroda, VIII, 367.
- Matag** : Hindu goddess, IX, pt. i, 205.
- Mataki** : a famine plant, XXV, 198.
- Mata Meri** : she-camel, IX, pt. i, 377.
- Mātaugas** : early hill tribe, defeated by Mangalish (567-610) the Chalukya king, XV, pt. ii, 81; *see* also XXIII, 380 and note 3; Dr. Bhandarkar's view of, I, pt. ii, 293 note 1.
- Mātāpanthi** : sect of Shakti-worshipping Lohanas, IX, pt. ii, 40, 48.
- Mātāpenai** : hill in Rewa Kāntha, VI, 6.
- Mātar** : sub-division of Kaira district, details of, III, 155-158; identified with the Mātri division of Rāshtrakūta Gujarāt, I, pt. i, 122 and note 3. *Town*, *id.* 173.
- Matarem** : in the island of Java, I, pt. i, 489.
- Mātar Mahudha** : Mātar and Mahudha in Kaira district made over to the English by Rāoji, Baroda minister, in payment of the subsidiary force at Baroda (1803), I, pt. i, 414.
- Mātās** : deities or goddesses of North Gujarāt, IX, pt. i, p. xxxv; in Cutch, V, 76 note 3; *see* also I, pt. i, 461.
- Math** : pulse, in Poona district, XVIII, pt. ii, 43; in Sātāra district, XIX, 164.
- Ma-Thākur** : early tribe, in Thāna district, XIII, 180.
- Matherān** : hill, in Thāna district, XIII, 6; hill station, its position, the way up, XIV, 230-231; hill top, *id.* 232-233; points, *id.* 233-240; geology, *id.* 240-241; terrace, forests, *id.* 242-243; streams, water supply, springs ponds, *id.* 243-246; climate, rainfall, thermometer readings, *id.* 246-250; gardening, plants, *id.* 250-253; animals, *id.* 254-259; hill tribes, *id.* 259-264; strangers, visitors, *id.* 264-266; trade, history, *id.* 266-268; the season, management, *id.* 268-272; hotels, markets, library, gymkhana, *id.* 272-273; houses, churches, mosque, temples, *id.* 274-275; walks, *id.* 275-282; excursions, *id.* 283-284, 300, 367, 383.
- Mathews** : Ommodore, defeated (1722) by Angria, XI, 149.
- Mathews** : General, captures the forts of Rājā-mandrug and Mirjān (1782), takes Kodra (1783), Kurmagal and Sadāshivgad and other places in Kānara district, XV, pt. ii, 142, 318, 328, 333, 340, 342.
- Mathom** : tribe, I, pt. i, 534.
- Mathpati** : caste of Lingāyat beadles in Dhārwar, XXII, 186-187.
- Mathra** : modern Mathura, I, pt. i, 519.
- Mathura** : place of pilgrimage, IX, pt. i, 119, 157, 168, 176, 220, 549; king of, present at the *svayamvara* or choice-marriage of Durlabhadevi, I, pt. i, 163; Prince Murād confined in (1658), *id.* 282, 533; Yadava lords of, I, pt. ii, 231; king of, killed by the Devagiri Yadava Singhana, *id.* 240, 525.

- Máthure : a Vanjári sub-division in Khándesh district, XII, 108, 113.
- Mathvadi : a Bhil tribe in Khándesh district, XII, 102.
- Máthván : village in Kolába district, monumental pillars at, XI, 351.
- Matia or Matia Kanbi : Musalmán caste in Gujarát, settlements of; descendants of Hindu Leva Kanbi converts; followers of Pirána saint Imám Sháh; devotion of, to Sindhsháh Pirzáda of Burhánpur, IX, pt. ii, 66; blind belief of, in the spiritual guide; cultivators, follow Hindu customs, form a distinct body, *id.* 67-68; of Khándesh with Mounas march against Broach, and murder the governor (1691); their defeat and slaughter, I, pt. i, 288. *See also* under Kanbi.
- Mátoba : reservoir in Poona district, XVIII, pt. ii, 53-54.
- Mátrá : native drug, XI, 122.
- Matra Timba : taluka in Káthiáwár, VIII, 546.
- Matri : *see* Mátar.
- Matri Gaya : Sidhpur so called, IX, pt. i, 549.
- Matrikás : Hindu goddesses, installation of, IX, pt. i, 41; eight images of, in Elephanta caves, XIV, 78-79 and note 1. *See* Mátsa.
- Mátsya : *Purána*, I, pt. ii, 133, 136, 155, 156, 157, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 172, 177.
- Matsyanagar : *see* Vairatpur.
- Matsyavedha : fish test, IX, pt. i, 58 note 2.
- Maues : Northern Kshatrapi king (B. C. 70), I, pt. i, 22.
- Maula : lord and master, believed to be the derivation of the name Molesalam, IX, pt. ii, 68.
- Maula : a Musalmán class in Khándesh, Hindu converts, XII, 127.
- Maulais : followers of Ali. The Upper Indus - Valley followers of His Highness the Agha Khán, IX, pt. ii, 36 note 3.
- Maulavi : law doctor, position and accomplishments of, IX, pt. ii, 133; duties of, as a doctor of Muhammadan law, as a religious teacher, as a professor, as a spiritual guide, *id.* 134; as a curer of diseases; remuneration of, for several duties, *id.* 135; sometimes a Hafiz or repeater of the *Kuráan* by heart, *id.* 134; representatives of the great preachers of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, *id.* 133 note 2.
- Maulad : holiday on the 17th of the third month of the Muhammadan year, IX, pt. ii, 140.
- Maulud : nativity hymn, IX, pt. ii, 134 note 2; Muhammad-mass carols, *id.* 165.
- Mauladias : Arab nativity hymn-singers, IX, pt. ii, 165.
- Mauna : Puránic name for the Húnas, I, pt. i, 141 note 2, 143.
- Mauryas : of Pátaliputra (B. C. 319-A. D. 500), Andhrabhritiyas at first feudatories of, XVI, 182 note 1; their probable rule in Gujarát (B. C. 319-197), I, pt. i, 15; fall of their empire (B. C. 180), *id.* 535; of Chitor, defeated (730), by the Arabs, I, pt. i, 109, 465; feudatory chiefs of Konkan (500 A. D.), I, pt. ii, 282-284; dynasty in the Konkan, *id.* 13, 541; perhaps descendants of the Maurya dynasty of Pátaliputra (322 B. C.), *id.* 284 and note 2; dispersed by the Western Chálukya king Kirtivarman I, *id.* 14, 181, 282, 335, 345 and note 4; overwhelmed by Pulikeshin II, *id.* 183, 282-283, 350; destroyed by the Tadjikas, *id.* 187, 375; their capital, *id.* 283, 541; Maurya dynasty of Pátaliputra founded 322 B. C., "Introduction to the Early History of the Dakhan," p. ii, *id.* 142, 155, 157, 284 and note 2; duration of the Pátaliputra dynasty, *id.* 162; of Valabhi, *id.* 284; *see also* XI, 141; XIII, 60, 61, 420, 421; XXIII, 380 and note 1; I, pt. i, 15, 106; X, 192.
- Mával : lake in Baroda state, VII, 19, 537.
- Mával : meaning of, "Introduction to the History of the Konkan," I, pt. ii, p. x, footnote; Western Poona, XVIII, pt. i, 2 and note 1; forest reserves, *id.* 35; survey of, *id.* pt. ii, 461-464.
- Mával : sub-division of Poona district, its boundaries, area, aspect, soil, water, climate, crops, people, cultivators, communications, XVIII, pt. iii, 92-94; *see also*, I, pt. ii, 175.
- Mavalis : Maráthás along the *gháts*, Shivaji's favourite troops, I, pt. ii, 73; XIX, 239; XVIII, pt. ii, 231-232, 235-236; XVI, 200.
- Mávchi : a Bhil tribe in Khándesh, XII, 101.
- Mavingudda : hill in Kánara district, XV, pt. ii, 316.
- Mavinkurve : island in Kánara district, XV, pt. ii, 305.
- Mavli Dev : worship of, by Konkanas, IX, pt. i, 292.
- Mavlis : *See* Mavalis.
- Máviludeva : Hángal Kádamba, I, pt. ii, 559.
- Máya or Mahámáya : Sakti or Mata so called, IX, pt. i, p. xxxv.
- Mayánalladevi : Chaulukya king Karna I's wife, I, pt. ii, 568.
- Mayápádar : place of interest in Káthiáwár, VIII, 546.
- Máyegaon : village in Ahmadnagar, temple and fair at, XVII, 728.
- Mayendirapottaresaru : *see* Mahendrarvarman I.
- Máyideva Pandit : Singbana's governor of the Halasige province, I, pt. ii, 523.
- Máyidevarasu : Kalachurya Somesvara's officer, I, pt. ii, 486.
- Máyilangái : modern Málingi, I, pt. ii, 497. *See* Jananáthapura.
- Máyni : village and lake in Sátára district, XIX, 524, 154; survey of, *id.* 358-359.
- Mayor's Court : established (1728) in Bombay island, XXVI, pt. iii, 9; fees of (1728-1774), *id.* 10-12 and note 1; re-established (1753), *id.* 22-29; regulations and powers of (1763-1767, 1769), *id.* 34-41; abolished (1798), *id.* 44.
- Mayura : peacock, symbol of the Guptás, I, pt. i, 135.
- Mayuradhvaja : banner of the Guptás, I, pt. i, 135.
- Mayurakhandi : identified with the hill fort of Markhand, I, pt. ii, 198; modern Markindan, *id.* 396, 398, 400.
- Mayurasarman : identical with Mukkanna Kádamba I, I, pt. ii, 286 note 2, 287 note 1, 561.

- Mayuravarman I : Hāngal Kādamba, I, pt. ii, 559, 560.
- Mayuravarman II : Hāngal Kādamba prince and feudatory of the Western Chālukya king Someśvara III (1131), I, pt. ii, 437, 439, 559, 562.
- Mayuravarman III : son of the Kādamba king Tailapa II and feudatory of Someśvara III, I, pt. ii, 456.
- Mazdayasnian : religion of the Pārsis known as, meaning of, IX, pt. ii, 211.
- Mazdashni Zarthostidin or Mazdashnidin : Pārsi's expression for his religion, IX, pt. ii, 213.
- Mazgaon : Sidi Kāsim's stay at (1677), XI, 439 ; riot of the Sidis at (1680), *id.* 440 ; captured by the Sidi, *id.* 442.
- Mazgaon dock : construction of (1769-74), XXVI, pt. ii, 199-200.
- Mazun : grade of *mullas*, IX, pt. ii, 32.
- McDowall : Lieut.-Colonel, in the Chānded range (1817-1818), I, pt. ii, 630.
- Me : depressed class in Cutch, V, 83.
- Meadows Taylor : Colonel, historian, XXIII, 396.
- Meals : among Gujarāt Musalmāns, number and time of, kinds of food served at, IX, pt. ii, 109 ; forms and ceremonies observed at, *id.* 111-112 ; among Pārsis, number and time of, kind of food served at, ways of serving at, *id.* 206.
- Means of communication : *see* Roads, Railways, etc.
- Measles : *see* Gobra.
- Measures : *see* Weights and Measures.
- Meat : in Bombay island, no force to be used for procuring (1720), XXVI, pt. ii, 74-75 ; high price of (1733-1737), *id.* 75-76 ; imported from Camar, Fort Victoria and England (1752, 1758, 1767), *id.* 77.
- Med : *see* Medh.
- Medad : village in Poona district, XVIII, pt. iii, 259.
- Medani Rāi : commander-in-chief of Muhammad II of Malwa (1512-1530), suppresses the revolt of Muḥaḥiz Khān ; defeats the combination of Muzāffar II of Gujarāt and Sikandar Shāh of Delhi ; attempts of Muhammad II of Malwa for the assassination of ; expulsion of, with terrible slaughter by joint forces of Muhammad II and Sultān Muzāffar of Gujarāt ; supported by Rāna Sanga of Chitor, I, pt. i, 366-367.
- Medapala : first capital of Gohila, IX, pt. i, 495 note 4.
- Medar : caste of workers in bamboo, in Belgaum, XXI, 173, 174 ; in Dhārwar, XXII, 157 ; in Bijapur, XXIII, 129-130.
- Medārket : progenitor of the Buruds, XXIV, 94.
- Medha : town in Satāra district, XIX, 525.
- Medhs : I, pt. i, 140 ; Bāwārij pirates, *id.* 517. *See* Mers.
- Mediarem : fifth *Gahambār*, IX, pt. ii, 218.
- Medicogo sativa : fodder plant, XXV, 277.
- Mediothem : second *Gahambār*, IX, pt. ii, 218.
- Mediozarem : the first *Gahambār*, IX, pt. ii, 218.
- Medleri : village in Dhārwar district, reservoirs at, XXII, 771-772.
- Meds : *see* Mers.
- Medur : village in Dhārwar district, temples and inscriptions at, XXII, 772 ; record at, I, pt. ii, 527.
- Medus Hydaspes : Virgil's phrase for the Jhelum, I, pt. i, 144.
- Megahemidæ : family of birds in Ratnāgiri, X, 67.
- Megallæ : the Mekalas hill tribe between the Indus and the Jamna mentioned by Pliny, I, pt. i, 532, 533.
- Megari : tribe mentioned by Pliny, I, pt. i, 534.
- Megasthenes : ambassador of Seleukos Nikator, his account of India, I, pt. i, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537 ; process of founding local Brāhman classes described in, IX, pt. i, 1 note 2, 435 ; (A. C. 300), on Buddhist dialects and nuns, XIV, 135, 139.
- Meghaduta : Kālidāsa's poem, I, pt. ii, 142.
- Meghvāl : a depressed class in Cutch, V, 82-83, 128.
- Megitores : family of birds in Thāna district, XIII, 53.
- Meguti : temple at Aihole, inscription at, I, pt. ii, 357.
- Mehbub-i-Ālam : grandson of Shāh Alam, IX, pt. ii, 6 note 1 (5).
- Mehdavis : *see* Ghermehdis.
- Mehdaviyyah : a Musalmān sect in Pālanpur, V, 291, 318.
- Mehdi : Al, twelfth Shiāh *imām*, IX, pt. ii, 125 note 2.
- Mehdvi : Musalmān sect in Ahmadnagar, XVII, 377 and note 2.
- Mehekri : river in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 9.
- Mehekri : village in Ahmadnagar, Chand Bibi's *mahāl* at, view from, XVII, 728.
- Meher : wedding gift or dower, IX, pt. ii, 166 and note 1.
- Meher : the sun or sun angel, sixteenth day of the Pārsi month, seventh month of the Pārsi year, IX, pt. ii, 216, 218.
- Meherājpanthi : Hindu sect in Gujarāt, IX, pt. i, 191.
- Meberangan Jasan : *see* Meher Jasan.
- Meheri Mial : marriage portion of a girl, IX, pt. ii, 166 note 1.
- Meher Jasan : chief festival day, popular in Persia, observances on, IX, pt. ii, 216.
- Meherji Rāna : high priest of Navsāri, converts emperor Akbar, receives grants from Akbar, IX, pt. ii, 190, 197 note 2.
- Mehmadābād : sub-division of Kaira district, details of, III, 149-151.
- Mehmadābād : town in Kaira district, III, 173.
- Mehman : *see* Meman.
- Mehmud : *see* Muhammad.
- Mehr : northern tribal name, I, pt. i, 87 ; Hinduizing of, *id.* 87.
- Mehrab : arched niche in a mosque, IX, pt. ii, 131 and note 3.
- Mehran : the Indus, I, pt. i, 510.
- Mehrun : lake in Khāndesh, XII, 11.

- Mehtar: prince, title of the headman of depressed classes, IX, pt. i, 333 note 1; Kumbhar headman, XXIV, 96; sweepers in Bhinmal, I, pt. i, 451.
- Mehtar Mahal: Bijapur palace, XXIII, 623-625.
- Mehulo: or Mevlo, rain-god, praise-singing by Bhil and other women during holding off of rain, IX, pt. i, 355.
- Mehune: village in Khândesh district, XII, 456.
- Mehvâsi: unsettled classes in Ahmadâbâd district, IV, 2, 186; refractory villages in Kaira, III, 81, 110; in Panch Mahals, *id.* 263; petty chiefs under Baroda, VII, 335-337, 360-362, 438-439.
- Meirinho: police officer, I, pt. ii, 52.
- Meladi: or Meldi, Hindu goddess, IX, pt. i, 247, 335, 363; famous spirit, *id.* 417.
- Melâgani: inscription at, I, pt. ii, 305, 322.
- Melastomaceæ: an order of plants yielding dyes, XXV, 245.
- Melastoma Malabaricum: a plant yielding dyes, XXV, 245.
- Melia azadirachta: *nim*, a famine plant, XXV, 196; an oil-yielding plant, *id.* 215, 241; a medicinal plant, *id.* 257, 258; a plant used in religious ceremonies, *id.* 279; sacred plant, *id.* 285; *azedarach*, sacred plant, *id.* 286.
- Meliaceæ: an order of oil-yielding plant, yielding dyes, XXV, 215, 241.
- Melizigara or Melizygara: probably Janjira, I, pt. i, 536, 540, 546; I, pt. ii, 1, 2; identified with Jaygad, *id.* 174; trace of Arab influence in the word, IX, pt. ii, 1 note 1; perhaps Malvan, XIII, 404 note 3; X, 192 note 3, 348 note 4; I, pt. i, 540.
- Mello: John de, his mansion near Thâna (1739), I, pt. ii, 64.
- Melothria: *heterophylla*, sacred plant, XXV, 291, 292; *madraspatana*, vegetable poison, *id.* 265.
- Melukote: in Mysore, I, pt. ii, 499.
- Melvattaya Vaddarânula: tax, I, pt. ii, 451.
- Melvill: Mr., resident at Baroda (1876-1882), VII, 286.
- Melvill: Captain, on Kolis, IX, pt. i, 237 note 2; on Bhils, *id.* 295 note 1.
- Memadpur: state in Mahi Kântha, V, 428.
- Memans: Musalmân caste properly Muamins or Believers: Hindu converts from Sind Lohânas and Kâthiâwâr Kachhias; sub-divisions of; first conversions of Sind Lohânas by Eusuf-ud-din Kadiri (1421), IX, pt. ii, 50-51; change of the name; arrival of Sind Memans at Bhuj at the invitation of Râo Khengar (1548-1584); muster strong in Surat (1580-1680); famine of (1813) disperses them to Bombay and other places; settlements of, *id.* 51; appearance of, *id.* 52; character of, *id.* 52-53; dress of, *id.* 53-55; food of, *id.* 55; in inheritance follow the Hindu law, *id.* 56; beliefs and religion of, *id.* 56-57; calling of, *id.* 57; in Cutch, V, 93-94; in Baroda state, VII, 71-72; in Kâthiâwâr, VIII, 162; in Kolâba district, XI, 85; in Thâna district, XIII, 240; in Ahmadnagar, XVII, 233; in Poona, XVIII, pt. i, 498; in Sâtâra, XIX, 138; in Bhôlâpur, XX, 202-203; in Belgaum, XXI, 212; in Dhârwar, XXII, 237; in Kolhâpur, XXIV, 150.
- Memecylon edule: a plant yielding dyes, XXV, 245.
- Memorial pillars: at Shâhâpur in Thâna district, XIV, 308-312.
- Memorial stones: at Borivli, Eksar and Mâgrâthân in Thâna district, XIV, 51, 57-59, 217.
- Men: river in Rewa Kântha, VI, 5.
- Menander: Baktrian king of India, I, pt. i, 16, 17; his rule in Cutch (142-128 B. C.), V, 129; his conquests in Western India (B. C. 110), I, pt. i, 535, 544, 545; worshipped by the Buddhists as a saint, IX, pt. i, 445, 447 note 7.
- Mendan, Mendang: town in Java, built by Bhruvijaya Savelachâla of Gujarât, I, pt. i, 489; named after Med sea captains, *id.* 490.
- Mendarda: town in Kâthiâwâr, VIII, 546.
- Mendi: plant yielding dyes, XXV, 245.
- Menezes: Portuguese commandant of Bassein (1540), XIV, 197.
- Mengni: tâluka in Kâthiâwâr, VIII, 546.
- Menispermaceæ: an order of poisonous plants, XXV, 264.
- Menki: plant used as antidote to snake-bite, XXV, 274.
- Menshigudda: hill in Kânara district, XV, pt. ii, 330; XV, pt. i, 4, 5.
- Menyanthes cristata: a famine plant, XXV, 201.
- Meos: Musalmân, identified with Mers, I, pt. i, 140 and note 8.
- Merada: Ratta chieftain, I, pt. ii, 551, 552.
- Mercantile classes: see Trade under District Name.
- Mercenaries: of landowners in Panch Mahals, III, 261; Musalmân, employed by Hindu chiefs, IX, pt. ii, 2 note 3; rise of Arab, against the British (1802); Persian, *id.* 3 note 2; Baluch and Pathan, *id.* 64.
- Mercer: Mr., American cotton planter (1840-1846); starts an experimental cotton farm at Kusvngal in Dhârwar, XXII, 288-290, 368-369.
- Merchants: see Trade under District Name.
- Mercury: the planet Budha, details of worship, IX, pt. i, 402.
- Merkara: spurious grant of Avinita Kongani at, I, pt. ii, 292 note 10.
- Merodipae: family of birds in Ratnâgiri, X, 63.
- Meroë: capital of Ethiopia according to Pliny, I, pt. i, 542.
- Mers: Hindu tribe in Kâthiâwâr, VIII, 138-139; sun-worshipping foreigners (470-900), passed through Panjâb, Sind and North Gujarât into Kâthiâwâr, and ruled there (770); allied to Jethvâs and Jhâlâs, descendants of Hunas, I, pt. i, 135-147; known also as Meds, that is Mihiras, IX, pt. i, 492; strange Central Asian tribe, *id.* 493 note 1; said to be Valabbis or Bâlis; same as Gurjars; chief traces of, in country near Ajmere in Râjpûtâna, in West Kâthiâwâr, in Mârwar; found settled in Gujarât, Mârwar and Sind; importance and power from seventh to eleventh century, *id.* 492; took leading

- part in White Huna invasion; Rājputāna Mers, their home, movements; Ajmere Mers, four branches, sameness with Gujars, proved, *id.* 493; divisions of Chohān Mers, *id.* 494 and note 1; Balod Mers, Mars or Mari of Chitor, *id.* 494 and notes 2 and 3; Gohil, *id.* 496 and note 3; Gujarāt Mers, called Mbers, class of herdsmen, claim Rājput descent, clans among, *id.* 285-286. See also Mihiras.
- Mertha: district, conferred upon Durgādās by the Emperor Aurangzeb (1697), I, pt. i, 290.
- Meru Khavas: of Navānagar, his influence with the Jam, IX, pt. i, 147 note 1.
- Merulidæ: family of birds in Ratnāgiri, X, 72.
- Merulinæ: sub-family of birds in Ratnāgiri, X, 72.
- Merutunga: author of *Prabandhachintāmani*, I, pt. i, 151, 152, 155, 156, 196.
- Mesæ: tribe mentioned by Pliny, I, pt. i, 534.
- Mesāna: sub-division in Baroda state, village, VII, 626-627; hospitals in, *id.* 507.
- Mesaria: taluka in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 546.
- Meshri: division of the Vānis in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 74-76; in Sātāra, XIX, 87-88; in Cutch, V, 50-51; in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 147-149; in Nāsik, XVI, 45.
- Meshva: river in Gujarāt, IV, 7; V, 357; VII, 588.
- Mesna ferrea: *Nagchampa*, an oil-yielding plant, XXV, 214; *Naghesar*, a sacred plant, *id.* 289.
- Metals: Thāna trade in (810-1260), XIII, 431; (1300-1500), *id.* 445; (1500-1670), *id.* 467; power of, for spirit-scaring, XVIII, pt. i, 549.
- Metal work: in Surat district, II, 180; in Baroda state, VII, 157; in Ratnāgiri district, X, 188; in Kānara district, XV, pt. ii, 70; in Bijāpur district, XXIII, 373-374.
- Meteors: falling stars, IX, pt. i, 406.
- Methi: an oil-yielding plant, XXV, 217.
- Methonia: *gloriosa superba*, vegetable poison, XXV, 270.
- Methora: modern Mathura, I, pt. i, 533.
- Metrána: village in Baroda state, a Jain temple at, VII, 619.
- Mevāda: a Brāhman sub-division, in Rewa Kāntha, VI, 23; in Gujarāt, IX, pt. i, p. xi note 3, 2, 3, 11; in Thāna, XIII, 78; a sub-division of the Vāniās, Meshri and Shrávak, in Gujarāt, IX, pt. i, 72, 96.
- Mevali: state in Rewa Kāntha, VI, 149.
- Mevas: name of a tribe, I, pt. i, 33.
- Mevāsa: taluka in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 546.
- Mevundi: village in Dhārwar, XXII, 772.
- Mewād, Mewar: origin of the name, I, pt. i, 33; Kumārāpāla's conquests extend to, *id.* 188; chief of, subdued by Viśāldeva, *id.* 203, 532, 533.
- Mewās: petty states in the wild west of Khāndesh, I, pt. ii, 632.
- Meyundi: in Gadag taluka, record at, I, pt. ii, 503.
- Mhaisāl: village in Kolhāpur state, XXIV, 363.
- Mhajab: (Māndha?) pass in Konkan hills, I, pt. ii, 77.
- Mhalapur: village in Khāndesh, dyeing industry at, XII, 456.
- Mhāngiri: a sailing vessel, in Ratnāgiri district, X, 171; in Thāna, XIII, 346, 719.
- Mhār, Mahar: depressed class in Ratnāgiri, X, 129; village servants, copper grant to, *id.* 140, 152, 222; as borrowers, *id.* 161; (1818), *id.* 223 and note 3; (1851), *id.* 240; in Sāvant-vādi, *id.* 418; in Thāna district, XIII, 191-194; introduced by the Marāthās, *id.* 63; village servants, *id.* 529; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 172-177; in the Kānara district, XV, pt. i, 378-380; in Nāsik, XVI, 67; village messengers, *id.* 209; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 439-443; in Sholapur district, XX, 175-180; in Kolhāpur state, XXIV, 112-115; in Kolāba district, XI, 73; village servants (1882), *id.* 161 and note 3; service of, in Marāthā forts, *id.* 173, 414, 452; in Sātāra district, XIX, 112-115; in Belgaum, XXI, 192, 193; in Khāndesh district, XII, 115-119; see Holaya.
- Mhar-nachani: a famine plant, XXV, 208.
- Mhase: village in Thāna district, fair at, XIV, 284.
- Mhaske: buffalo-rearing shepherds in Kolāba district, XI, 67.
- Mhasla: town in Janjira state, perhaps Ptolemy's Musopalle, XI, 465, 432.
- Mhasoba: evil spirit, XVIII, pt. i, 290, 553, 554.
- Mhasva: lake in Khāndesh, XII, 11, 142; place of interest, *id.* 456.
- Mhasvad: lake in Sātāra district, XIX, 156-157.
- Mhaswad: town in Sātāra district, market, temples and fair at, XIX, 215, 525-527; the Pratinidhi imprisoned at (1806), I, pt. ii, 609.
- Mhat: fodder plant, XXV, 277.
- Mhātārās: elders and managers of the cultivators, corresponding to *pátils*, I, pt. ii, 53; village headman under the Portuguese, made *pátils* by Khandoji Mānkar, *id.* 99; see also XIII, 552 and note 3.
- Mhervāda: Mher settlement at, I, pt. i, 136.
- Miana: a Musalmān sub-division in Cutch, V, 98, 138, 148; in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 154, 166-167; in Gujarāt, IX, pt. i, 519, 522.
- Miani: port in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 547.
- Miān Manju: prime minister of Ibrahim Nizām Shāh (1594); proposes to conclude peace with Bijāpur; crowns Ahmad; seeks for Mirza Akbar's son's assistance; a large body of the Dakhanis joins him deserting Yekhlās Khān (1595); attacks the Abyssinians; implores the assistance of the Bijāpur and Golkonda sovereigns; enrolled among the nobles of the Bijāpur kingdom, XVII, 380-383.
- Michael Angelo: copy of his 'Resurrection' at Bassein (1675), XIV, 41.
- Micromeria Malcolmiana: oil-yielding plant, XXV, 224.
- Middleton: Sir H., chief of the English factory at Sarat, sails to Dābhōl (1611), I, pt. ii, 36, 39, 120.

- Migration : from India to Indo-China, traces of, I, pt. i, 499 ; all district volumes, *see* Census details under District Name.
- Mira : *see* Mihiras.
- Mihiragas : tribe mentioned in *Bhavisya Purān*, I, pt. i, 142 and note 5.
- Mihira-Gurjjara : tribe, Sumrās said to belong to, IX, pt. ii, 70. *See* White Huna.
- Mihirakula : king of the White Hūnās (508-530), I, pt. i, 72, 74, 75, 76, 142 and note 2 ; son of Toramāna (500-540), *id.* 146, 465, 496, 497 ; conquered by a Northern Indian king Vishnuvardhana Yasodharman (about A. D. 530), I, pt. ii, 312 ; IX, pt. i, 439, 442, 459, 487 ; great champion of Brāhmins, *id.* 443 note 1 ; Shiv-worshipper, *id.* 442 note 3 ; first leaning to Buddhism, disgust for it, determination to stamp out Buddhism, *id.* 487 ; oppression of Buddhist Śakas, *id.* 413 note 1 ; compact with the invaders, *id.* 444 note 4 ; admitted to be a high caste Hindu, *id.* 442 ; held to be a god, *id.* 501 ; glorified after death, *id.* 502 note 4, 400 note 4, 441.
- Mihiras : also called Meds or Mers, IX, pt. i, 473 ; Sanskrit form of Med or Mer, *id.* 479 ; Maitrakas are the same as, *id.* 479, 492 ; leading invading horde, *id.* 439, 455 ; name of fifth century horde, *id.* 434 ; leading element in great White Huna horde, *id.* 461 note 5 ; champions of Brāhmins, *id.* 433 ; respectful name for Gurjjaras, *id.* 479 ; Vālas or Bālas of Valabhi are, *id.* 479, 488 ; Sisodias probably are, *id.* 443, 462 ; Talabda Kolis known to have been, *id.* 455 ; Moris of Chitor were, *id.* 440, 461 note 5 ; title, *id.* 471 ; priests known as Magha Brāhmins, *id.* 439, 440 ; their rule in Gujarāt (470-1000), I, pt. i, 135-147 ; their conquest of Valabhi (490), *id.* 489, 490 ; king of, his inroads against Dhruva II, *id.* 127 ; defeated by Dhruva's son, I, pt. ii, 409 ; title of respect among Punjāb Gujars, IX, pt. i, 493. *See* Gurjjaras.
- Mihreshwar : worship of, started by Maghas, IX, pt. i, 440.
- Milburn : his description of Bombay (1803-1808), XXVI, pt. ii, 506-507.
- Military : in Bombay island, the position of (1757), XXVI, pt. iii, 131 ; charges, reduction of (1772), *id.* 161-163, 167-169 ; establishment (1768), *id.* 145-148 ; (1770), *id.* 155-166 ; pay (1762), *id.* 139-140 ; regulations (1748), *id.* 108-113 ; strength (1763-1765), *id.* 141, 143-144.
- Military artificers : want of, in Bombay island, defects of Indian artificers ; superiority of European artizans ; proposed company of European artizans and engineers (1776), XXVI, pt. ii, 424-430.
- Military Service : persons engaged in, and pensioners in Ratnāgiri district, X, 105, 130, 143, 160.
- Militia : Portuguese, XIII, 458 ; in Bombay island to consist of 260 men (1670), XXVI, pt. iii, 68 ; to be reduced to 300 (1676), *id.* 68-70 ; increased to 600 (1677), *id.* 71-72 ; *vercadores* excused from (1710-1715), *id.* 82.
- Milizegyris or Milizigeris : *see* Melizeigara.
- Milk-bush : vegetable poison, XXV, 268.
- Milkmen : *see* Dudwala and Gavil.
- Millet : food plant, XXV, 184 ; cultivation of, in Kaira, III, 46 ; in Ahmadābād, IV, 54 ; in Cutch, V, 105-106 ; in Pālanpur, *id.* 294 ; in Mahi Kāntha, *id.* 371 ; in Kātibāwār, VIII, 186-187 ; in Khāndesh, XII, 149 ; in Nasik district, XVI, 98 ; in Ahmādnagar, XVII, 264-265 ; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. ii, 35.
- Mills : spinning and weaving, in Khāndesh district, XII, 144, 169, 231 ; in Thana district, XIII, 391 ; at Kurla, XIV, 288.
- Milvinae : family of birds in Ratnāgiri, X, 58.
- Mimbar : pulpit in a mosque, IX, pt. ii, 131.
- Mimusops elengi : oil-yielding plant, XXV, 223 ; yields gums and resins, *id.* 251.
- Mina : river in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 8.
- Minarets : in Ahmadābād, IV, 265.
- Minas : foreign tribe, Kasbatis trace descent from, IX, pt. ii, 15 ; class of Dholka Kasbatis, *id.* 64 note 3.
- Mindhola : river in Surat district, II, 25 ; in Baroda state, VII, 573, 581.
- Minerals : all district volumes, *see* under District Name.
- Mines : of gold and silver in Gujarāt, I, pt. i, 528.
- Minhāj-us-sirāj : Musalmān historian, I, pt. i, 195 note 4 ; author of the *Tabakat-i-Nasiri*, IX, pt. ii, 38.
- Minivets : class of birds in Ratnāgiri district, X, 70.
- Minnagara : ancient Greek capital, I, pt. i, 15 note 3, 538, 540, 543, 544.
- Mins : tribe identified with Mers, I, pt. i, 140 ; name for Yavans, XVIII, pt. ii, 213 note 10.
- Mint : at Bāgalkot, account of, XXIII, 339-341 ; at Chāndor in Nāsik, XVI, 429 ; in Bombay island, the present building built in 1829, XXVI, pt. iii, 611 ; in Baroda state, VII, 135-136, 420.
- Mir : a Musalmān caste, in Gujarāt, Hindu converts, IX, pt. ii, 83 ; meaning of the name, *id.* 83 note 1 ; singers and players by profession, followers of Dada Mian, called also Dhobis, Doms, Langhas, Mirasis, *id.* 83 ; in Kathiāwār, VIII, 164 ; in Khāndesh district, XII, 128.
- Mir : *see* Mihir.
- Mir : a *sayad* title, IX, pt. ii, 7.
- Mirabilis jalapa : famine plant, XXV, 203.
- Mira Dongar : hill in Kolāba district, XI, 3, 6.
- Miraj (Senior) : state, its description production, people, agriculture, famines, capital, trade, history, land details, justice, instruction, health and places, XXIV, 378-381. *Town*, its details, copper-plates at, *id.* 219, 344 note 1, 381 ; I, pt. ii, 178, 180, 190 ; grants, *id.* 211, 212, 213, 282 note 3, 425 note 2, 434, 435, 467, 538 note 8 ; included in the dominion of Kolhāpur Silhāras, *id.* 254 ; charter, *id.* 436 ; retaken by the Bijāpur troops from the Marāthās, *id.* 654 ; taken by the Mughals and re-taken by the Marāthās (1730), *id.* 655.
- Miraj (Junior) : state, description, people, agriculture, trade, justice, places, XXIV, 382-383.
- Mirajgaon : town in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 728.

- Mirán: successor of Murtiza Nizám Sháh, assassinated by his minister Mirza Khán (1588), I, pt. ii, 623.
- Miran Adilkhán: the successor of Malik Názir, his assassination (1441), I, pt. ii, 621.
- Miran Adil Khán: third Fāruki king (1437-1441) of Khándesh, XII, 245.
- Mirán Mubárik: fourth Fāruki king (1441-1457) of Khándesh, XII, 245.
- Mirán Muhammad I: Fāruki king of Khándesh (1520-1535), defeated by Burhan Nizám of Ahmadnagar (1526), helped by Bahádur of Gujarát, chosen successor to Bahádur, his death (1535), XII, 246; *see also* I, pt. ii, 622.
- Mirán Muhammad II: Fāruki king of Khándesh (1566-1576), defeated at Ahmadábád, Khándesh overrun by the Mughals (1572), Burhánpur sacked (1574) by Murtiza Nizám of Ahmadnagar, his death (1576), XII, 246; *see also* I, pt. ii, 623.
- Miran Sayad Ali Datar: saint, claims descent from Azud-ud-din, Sami Kasbat, IX, pt. ii, 64; spirit-searing tomb of, at Unjha, visited by Memans, *id.* 56; and others, *id.* 128; rites of spirit-searing practised at, *id.* 128-129; leaves of the tree near his tomb are believed to cure diseases, *id.* 128; to favour conception, *id.* 148.
- Miras: land held by hereditary tenants, XVI, 209 and note 4; land tenure in Thána, XIII, 564.
- Mirási: Mahár land-holders, in Ratnágiri district, X, 129.
- Mirat-i-Ahmadi: historical work, I, pt. i, 205; the author of, suppresses the riots at Ahmadábád and is rewarded with the title of Hassan Muhammad Khán (1730), *id.* 310; superintendent of customs, *id.* 328, 337; IX, pt. i, 2; first mention of Káthiáwar in, *id.* 259.
- Mirat-i-Sikandari: Musalmán history of Gujarát (1536), I, pt. i, 348, 513; mention of the *khants* in Girnár in, IX, pt. i, 241 note 1, 259; *see also id.* 8 note 1, 62, 63, 70.
- Mirdha: special community of part foreign and part Rájput descent in Gujarát, IX, pt. ii, 11, 18; derivation of the name of, *id.* 18 note 2; official spies under Native rulers, *id.* 18.
- Mir Fakhr-ud-din: obtains the governorship of Junágadh from the viceroy Abheysingh (1730), I, pt. i, 311.
- Miri: town in Ahmadnagar district, temple at, XVII, 728-729.
- Mirinja: modern Miraj, I, pt. ii, 546, 547; country of, under the rule of Gandaráditya, Kolhápúr Silahára prince, *id.* 255.
- Mirjan: old fort in Kánara district, its situation and history, XV, pt. ii, 330-334; port, XV, pt. i, 6.
- Mirkhand: author of *Ranzatu-s-safa*, I, pt. i, 168.
- Mir Khond: historian, IX, pt. ii, 37 note 5.
- Mir Muhammad Látir: minister of Azamkhán, viceroy of Gujarát (1635-1642), I, pt. i, 298.
- Mirror: ancient rock-cut, on Padan Hill in Thána district, XIV, 391.
- Mirya: a headland and creek in Ratnágiri town, X, 353.
- Mirza: title among Mughals, IX, pt. ii, 9; conferred on the Rao of Cutch by Alamgir II (1757), V, 142.
- Mirza Aziz Kokaltash: Mughal viceroy, I, pt. i, 212.
- Mirza Isa Tarkhán: governor of Sorath, afterwards twenty-fourth Mughal viceroy of Gujarát (1642-1644), I, pt. i, 212, 279.
- Mirza Khán: Ahmadnagar prime minister (1588), suspected of having concealed in his house the king's uncle Sháh Kásim; taken into king's confidence; advises the king to put to death the surviving males of the family; becomes irksome to the king's company; ensures his safety by deposing the king; takes the king prisoner; commands the king's head to be cut off; makes good his escape; seized near Junnar in the Peona district, XVII, 376-377.
- Mirzan: family of, IX, pt. ii, 197 note 2. *See* Kávasji Rustamji.
- Mirzan Khosru Beg: title, Kávasji, the first recipient of, IX, pt. ii, 197 note 2.
- Mirzas: Timurian princes, shelter given to, by Gujarát Sultán Baháduresháh (1582); many Gujarát Mughal families claim descent from, IX, pt. ii, 9; sons of Sultán Husein of Khurasan, shelter given to, by Changiz Khán (1571); spread over Gujarát, *id.* 10.
- Mirza Teman: minister (1780) of Cambay, VI, 229, 230.
- Misár Mubalhil: Arab traveller and writer, I, pt. i, 510 note 1, 516, 517 note 1.
- Mishrikot: town in Dhárwar district, XXII, 772; suvey of, *id.* 521-524, 577-581.
- Missi: black dentifrice, origin of the use of, IX, pt. ii, 42 note 1; held in high respect, *id.* 52 note 3, 42, 52, 149, 152.
- Missionaries: Muhammadan, in Gujarát, IX, pt. ii, 3, 125; Abdullah of the Mustalian sect, his converts chiefly Bohoras, *id.* 3 note 3, 26, 125; Eusuf-ud-din Kadiri, *sayad*, his converts chiefly Memans, *id.* 50; Imámsháh or Imám-ud-din of the Nazarian sect, his converts chiefly Matia Kanbis and Momnas, *id.* 3 note 3, 40, 66, 76; Muhammad Jaunpuri, *sayad*, chief conversions to Mahdavi, faith, *id.* 3 note 3, 62; Muhammad Ali, *mulla*, *id.* 26 note 1; Muin-ud-din Chishti, *id.* 3 note 3, 6 note 1 (4f); Nur Satagur, of the Nazarian sect, his converts, chiefly Khojahs, *id.* 38; Sadr-ud-din, *id.* 40; Shams-ud-din, *id.* 39; Sháh Alam, *id.* 3 note 3; Sháh Tahir, *id.* 3 note 3, 125.
- Mithgánda or Mithagri: a caste of salt-makers, in Ratnágiri district, X, 125; in Sávantvadi, *id.* 415; in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 279; in Kolába district, XI, 51; in Thána district, XIII, 116; in Belgaum district, XXI, 128-129.
- Mithi Najar: sweet look, children liable to the influence of, IX, pt. i, 427.
- Mithi Virdi: place of interest in Káthiáwar, VIII, 508.
- Mithra: IX, pt. ii, 216. *See* Meher.
- Mithridates I: Parthian king (B. C. 174-136), XIII, 410.
- Mithu: *see* Salt.
- Mitne Máchhi: caste of fishermen in Thána district, XIII, 148.

- Miyágám : village in Baroda state, famous for its swords, VII, 536.
- Miyánalladevi : daughter of Jayakesi, king of the Karnatak, queen of Karna and mother of Siddharaja Jayasimha; her regency; her pilgrimage to Somanatha; remits pilgrim tax, I, pt. i, 170-172.
- Mobed : Full Priests, higher sacerdotal order of priests; also called *Mardab*, IX, pt. ii, 222; qualifications of; ordination of; religious rules to be observed by; Persian precepts for; disqualification of, *id.* 226.
- Mobh : centre tie beam, erection ceremony, IX, pt. i, 204; among Parsis, *id.* pt. ii, 206.
- Mocca : a famine plant, XXV, 208.
- Mochi, Moehigar : caste of shoemakers, I, pt. i, 451; in Cutch, V, 82; in Palanpur, *id.* 291; in Mahi Kantha, *id.* 367; in Kathiawar, VIII, 157; in Gujarat, Multani, shoemakers from Multan, arrival of, in Gujarat, from North India, conversion of, during the reign of Muhammad Begada (1459-1513), appearance, dress, occupation of, IX, pt. ii, 77-78; said to be originally Rajputs of Champaner; tribal surnames; local divisions; sections according to callings, IX, pt. i, 192; names of callings, shoemaking, tools, character, *id.* 193; religious sects; customs, *id.* 194-195; in Khándesh, XII, 114, 236; at Mathe-ran, XIV, 266; in Nasik district, XVI, 72; in Ahmadnagar, XVII, 121-124; in Dhárwar district, XXII, 219-221.
- Mod : a branch of Samma Rajputs in Cutch, V, 66.
- Mod : a Sind chief, establishes himself in Cutch, V, 132-133.
- Modasa : town in Ahmadabad district, IV, 346; capture of (1414), I, pt. i, 236.
- Modaganur Kuppade : Kalachurya Someśvara's seat of government, I, pt. ii, 485, 487.
- Modh : a sub-caste of Brahmins in Cutch, V, 45; in Rewa Kantha, VI, 23, 24; in Gujarat, immigrants from Upper India, IX, pt. i, 2; strength and distribution, *id.* 3; sub-classes, *id.* 11-12; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 163; in Kathiawar, VIII, 146; in Thana district, XIII, 80.
- Modhera : town in Baroda state, old buildings at, VII, 608-609; on the Vatrak river, place of great antiquity, gives name to Modhs, IX, pt. i, 11 and note 2, 72 and note 1.
- Modh Vania : caste of traders, in Kathiawar, VIII, 148; in Thana district, XIII, 112; in Cutch, V, 50; in Gujarat, IX, pt. i, 72.
- Modh Vasahika : Jain monastery at Dhandhuka, I, pt. i, 191.
- Modi : current form of Marathi writing, I, pt. ii, 249.
- Modies : Parsi family among earlier settlers in Bombay, IX, pt. ii, 195.
- Modkal : town in Southern India, laid waste by Malik Kafur, I, pt. ii, 29.
- Modgalinga : the Kalingas, I, pt. i, 532, 533.
- Modogoulla : probably Mudhol, I, pt. i, 541; same as Mudgal in Bijapur district, XXIII, 378-379.
- Modura : modern Madura, I, pt. i, 537.
- Mogalan : Shakyamuni's disciple, XIV, 170.
- Moger : caste of fishermen in Kanara district, XV, pt. i, 312-313.
- Moggaliputto : Buddhist saint, sends missionaries to Maharattha, I, pt. ii, 143-144.
- Moghal : *see* Mughal.
- Mogham : vague assessment, land tenure in Thana district, XIII, 565.
- Moghlay : revenue charged on certain Baroda villages, VII, 181, 228, 350-351.
- Mogra : sweet-scented oil-yielding plant, XXV, 223.
- Moha : *Bassia latifolia*, liquor-yielding tree in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 49; in Khándesh, XII, 23, 26, 31, 153, 227; in Panch Mahals, III, 247.
- Mohabat Khan : sent by Aurangzeb to crush Shivaji, his defeat at Salber and retreat to Aurangabad, I, pt. ii, 594.
- Mohagaon Mohgaon : village in Central Provinces, I, pt. ii, 207, 420.
- Moha liquor : distillation of, in Thana district, XIII, 395-398; farmed, *id.* 648; in Kolaba district, XI, 123; used in Gujarat, IX, pt. i, p. xxx.
- Mohamagrama : village identified with Mohgaon, I, pt. ii, 420.
- Mohan : place of interest in Rewa Kantha, VI, 164.
- Mohan : timber tree in Khándesh, XII, 26.
- Mohanpur : state in Mahi Kantha, V, 418.
- Mohar : river in Mahi Kantha, V, 357.
- Mohartab Khan : *see* Mohtar Khan.
- Mohasuli : fine levied for delay in paying revenue, VII, 380.
- Mohe : oil-yielding plant, XXV, 213.
- Mohgaon : *see* Mohagaon.
- Mohiabad : name given to Poona in memory of Kambaksh's son, XVIII, pt. ii, 240.
- Mohit : Turkish seaman's guide (1554), XV, pt. ii, 51, 309, 343.
- Moho : pass in Nasik district, XVI, 29, 30.
- Mohol : town in Sholapur district, XX, 414; its railway traffic, *id.* 267; survey of, *id.* 304-309.
- Mo-ho-la-cha, Moholo-cha : Hwan Thsang's name of Mahārashtra, I, pt. ii, 145; *see* also *id.* 184, 353.
- Mohorpan : mango-blossom drinking among Rajputs, IX, pt. i, 140.
- Mohota Khokra : place of interest in Kathiawar, VIII, 547.
- Mohtar Khan : *nawab* of Bhiwandi, ravages Portuguese territory (1690), XIV, 47; his tomb at Kalyan, *id.* 115, 118, 120; I, pt. ii, 41.
- Mohtarpha : Maratha shop-tax in Salsette, I, pt. i, 123.
- Moka : timber tree in Khándesh, XII, 26.
- Moka Pagina Muvada : state in Rewa Kantha, VI, 150.
- Mokasa : portion of the *chauth* in Nasik, XVI, 207.
- Mokasaddars : head revenue collectors under Adil Shahis (1489-1686), XIX, 230.
- Mokha : town in Arabia, its trade with Thana (A. D. 160), XIII, 409 note 2; (1500-1670), *id.* 465, 468, 469; (1660-1710), *id.* 486, 487; Banian traders at (1800-1882), *id.* 520 and note 3.
- Mokhada : village in Thana district, XIV, 284.
- Mokhdi Ghanta : place of interest in Rewa Kantha, VI, 165.

- Mokheraji: Gohil chief of Piram (1347), I, pt. i, 87 note 1, 230.
- Mokshakanda: part of Hemadri's *Chaturvarga Chintamani*, I, pt. ii, 249.
- Molasses: making of, in Kánara district, XV, pt. ii, 20, 71; in Dhárwár, XXII, 384-385.
- Moleslám: a half Musalmán and half Hindu caste in Baroda, VII, 72; in Gujarát, Rájput half converts, their conversion in the reign of Muhammad Begada (1459-1513); interpretations of the name of; *thákors* and chiefs; marriages among, IX, pt. ii, 5 note 2, 25 note 1, 68.
- Molindæ: Indian tribe mentioned by Pliny, I, pt. i, 533.
- Momai: Hindu goddess, IX, pt. i, 200.
- Momin: caste of Musalmán cotton weavers, in Thána district, XIII, 385-388; in Ahmadnagar, XVII, 233; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 501-502; in Sátára district, XIX, 144; in Sholápur district, XX, 208; in Dhárwár, XXII, 242; in Bijápur district, XXIII, 299. See also Momna.
- Momin Khán I: is appointed governor of Surat by Nizám-ul-Mulk (1722), I, pt. i, 303; is made governor of Cambay by Abheysingh (1730), *id.* 311, 313, 315, 316; schemes independence at Cambay (1736), *id.* 317; is appointed fifty-fourth viceroy of Gujarát (1737); assumes the title Nijám-ud-dauláh Momin Khán Bahádúr Firuz Jang; asks Jawan Mard Khán Bábi to help him; his disastrous alliance with the Maráthás which gives a final blow to Mughal power in Gujarát, *id.* 318; receives secret instructions to disregard the appointment of Abheysingh fifty-fifth viceroy and to drive his Ráthods from Gujarát, *id.* 319; captures Ahmadábád (1738); is appointed fifty-sixth viceroy (1738-1743), *id.* 320; is honoured with a title and dress by the emperor of Delhi (1742), *id.* 325; his death (1743); his wife seeks protection of Rangoji, *id.* 326; see also VII, 169, 174-176; and VI, 222.
- Momin Khán II: son of Momin Khán I, I, pt. i, 207; is confirmed as governor of Cambay (1748), *id.* 330-331; at his request Cambay is included in Peshwa's share (1751), *id.* 334; is compelled by Raghunáthráv to pay an annual tribute of Rs. 10,000, *id.* 337, 338; takes Gogha, attacks Jambusar and besieges Borsad (1755), *id.* 339; captures Ahmadábád (1756), *id.* 339; receives compliments and a sword from the emperor of Delhi, *id.* 340; besieged in Ahmadábád, receives help from the *rāja* of Idar; Sháh Nur's attempt to make peace between Momin Khán and the Peshwa fails; Ahmadábád and Gogha surrendered to the Peshwa (1758), *id.* 341, 342; oppresses and extorts money from his own followers, *id.* 342; contracts friendship with the English and visits Poona (1759), *id.* 343, 344; receives instructions from Delhi to join in driving the Maráthás out of Gujarát; is defeated (1761), *id.* 345. Another account of: *nawáb* of Cambay (1748-1783), persuades the Peshwa to include Cambay in his share, resists Marátha attack, takes Bhagavatrao prisoner; chief events of his two years' rule (1755-1757); goes to Poona, his letter to the Court of Directors, becomes party to Musalmán revival, his exactions, murders his son, opposes Rághuba, his peace with the English, VI, 225, 230; see also XIV, 315.
- Momin Khán III: *nawáb* (1789-1823) of Cambay; Marátha extortion; Gáikwár claims on, VI, 231-232.
- Momin Khán IV: *nawáb* (1823-1841) of Cambay, VI, 232.
- Momin Khán V: *nawáb* (1841-1880) of Cambay, VI, 232.
- Momná: caste of Musalmáns, their revolt (1691), I, pt. i, 288; in Cutch, V, 90-91; in Káthiáwár, VIII, 163; properly Momins, that is Believers, IX, pt. ii, 76; offshoot of the main Nazarian stock, *id.* 67; conversion of, by Ismailia *sayads* and Imámsháh of Pirana, *id.* 76 and note 1; divisions of; rising of (1691); appearance and dress of, *id.* 76; religion, customs and community of, *id.* 77; religious disciples of the Pirana *pirs*, *id.* 3 note 3 continued on page 4, 40, 127 note 2; in Khándesh, XII, 126.
- Monædes: Munda of Singbhum, I, pt. i, 533.
- Monasteries: Shrávak, see Apásarás; in Thána district, XIII, 406, 407, 432, 456, 462, 483; Buddhist in Thána district, XIV, 137; establishment of, *id.* 132; in Dhárwár district, XXII, 755-757.
- Monday: sacred to the moon, IX, pt. i, 397; beliefs about, *id.* 400-401; Shravan and Márgashirsh, *id.* 23 note 5; sacredness of, XVIII, pt. i, 240.
- Money-lenders: classes of, in Surat, II, 185-189; in Broach, *id.* 449; in Kaira district, III, 58; in Panch Maháls, *id.* 236; in Baroda state, VII, 120, 127, 129-131; in Káthiáwár, VIII, 204; in Ratnágiri district, X, 158; in Sávantvadi, *id.* 428; in Kolába district, XI, 103; in Janjira state, *id.* 426; in Khándesh, XII, 196, 200; in Thána district, XIII, 307-309; in Násik district, XVI, 116, 211; in Ahmadnagar, XVII, 299-300; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. ii, 106, 124-126; in Sátára district, XIX, 181-183; in Kánara district, XV, pt. ii, 28; in Sholápur district, XX, 241-244; in Belgaum district, XXI, 292, 293; in Dhárwár district, XXII, 324-326; in Kolhápúr state, XXIV, 194.
- Monkey: considered sacred; Hanumán, the god of, fumes from burnt dung of, supposed to drive away spirits, IX, pt. i, 377-378; *langur* and bonnet, in Ratnágiri district, X, 43; at Mátherán, XIV, 259; in Belgaum district, XXI, 68.
- Monks: Christian, in Thána district (1498-1681), XIII, 460 note 7; Buddhist, XIV, 139; duties of, *id.* 140 note 1.
- Monoglosson: modern Mangrol, I, pt. i, 538.
- Monpur: place of interest in Káthiáwár, VIII, 547.
- Monsoon: English ship captured by Angria (1707), XV, pt. ii, 134 and note 3.
- Montgomery: Lieut.-General, disperses a Bhil gang; is wounded, XVI, 200; disperses a gang of about 100 Bhils under Patharji Náik in the Ráhuri sub-division, XVII, 418.

- Month, Months: Hindu, days of, XVIII, pt. i, 238-239; is a lunar month, number of days, beliefs about the first day of, the last day or *amas* of, days of, sacred to the moon, IX, pt. i, 397; of the Pārsi year, IX, pt. ii, 215; names of, *id.* 216 and note 2; Bene-Israel, XVIII, pt. i, 513.
- Manvel: *tāluka* in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 548.
- Monypenny: Lieutenant-Colonel, makes an assault on the fort of Airani; XXII, 422-423.
- Mooglai erundie: oil-yielding plant, XXV, 221.
- Moon: the, a planet, worship, of IX, pt. i, 396-401; offerings, *id.* 409; Musalmān veneration for, IX, pt. ii, 213.
- Moor: Lieutenant (1792), describes the fort of Airani, XXII, 649, 709; Hubli, *id.* 760; Motibennur, *id.* 772; Ranebennur, *id.* 783; visits Bijāpur, description of the city, of the small gun at, XXIII, 594, 642.
- Moore: Commodore, destroys a Marātha ship at Gheria (1774), XIII, 502.
- Moors: on Thana Coast, condition of, I, pt. ii, 53, 58; pirates *id.* 61; traders at Bassein, IX, pt. ii, 15; at Surat, *id.* 15 note 2.
- Mophis: river Māhi, I, pt. i, 539.
- Mora: Karanja port, XIV, 194.
- Mora: fort in the Nāsik district, XVI, 458, 460.
- Moras: *alba*, a food plant, XXV, 173; a fibrous plant, *id.* 235; *Indica*, *id.* 172, 235.
- Morbi: state and town in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 548-551; IX, pt. i, 126; copper-plate of Jaikadeva at, I, pt. i, 81-87; earliest seat of Jethvās, *id.* 136; grant of Jaikadeva at, *id.* 139; its tribute to the Gāikwār (1758-1803), VII, 317, 319.
- Morchopua: *tāluka* in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 552.
- Mordara: pass in the Nāsik district, XVI, 129.
- Mordhār: range of hills in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 11.
- Moreh: Elephanta village in Thana district, XIV, 61, 96.
- Moreshvar: *see* Morgaon.
- Morgad: place of interest in Cutch, V, 244.
- Morgaon: market town in Poona district, Ganpati temple and fair at, XVIII, pt. iii, 259-260.
- Morgiri: *see* Gunvantgad.
- Mori: village in Mahi Kāntha, ruins at, V, 439.
- Mori: Rājput clan in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 115; peasant proprietors in Gujarāt, IX, pt. i, 130.
- Morinda: *extrifolia*, a famine plant, XXV, 200; a plant yielding dyes, *id.* 246; *exerta*, *id.* 246; *tomentosa*, *id.* 246; *umbellata*, a famine plant, also yielding dyes, *id.* 200.
- Morinda braccata: plant yielding dyes, XXV, 246.
- Moringa: *aptdera*, oil-yielding plant, XXV, 218; *pterygosperma*, *id.* 218; also fodder, *id.* 278.
- Moringaceæ: an order of oil-yielding plant, XXV, 218.
- Morkhai: tell money, V, 292, 390.
- Morkhand: hill fort in Nāsik district, I, pt. ii, 198; capital of the country ruled by Govinda son of Dhruva, Rāshtrakuta king, I, pt. i, 123.
- Moroba Phadnavis: one of Madhavrāv's chief ministers, I, pt. ii, 603; kept in confinement, seeks the aid of the English, *id.* 604; joins the ministerial confederacy against Raghunāthráv (1774), tries to make Raghunāthráv Peshwa, confined by Nāna (1778), XVIII, pt. ii, 257, 258, 262, 263.
- Moro Pandit: *see* Moro Pant Pingla.
- Moropant: Marāthi poet, a Karhada Brāhman (1750), X, 114 note 1.
- Moro Pant Pingla: also called Moro Pandit, Shivāji's general, defeats the army of Afzul Khān at Jāvli (1659), I, pt. ii, 592; is given charge of Rājpurī and Rāygad and captures Māhuli, *id.* 69; goes to burn the Mughal ships at Surat and afterwards to Kalyān, *id.* 70; defeats Mohābat Khān at Sālher (1671), *id.* 594; goes with Shivāji to Junnar and returns to Rāygad (1675), *id.* 70, 594; is appointed Peshwa or *Mukhya Pradhāna*, *id.* 594; attacks Janjira but fails (1676), *id.* 71; builds Pratapgad (1656), XIX, 234, 243; takes Māhuli fort (1670), XIV, 220; gains several strongholds north of Junnar (1671), ravages Mughal districts; takes the forts of Aundha and Patta in Akola headed by Shivāji, XVII, 399; XVI, 425; captures the fort of Sāler in Bāglān (1672), I, pt. i, 387; demands *chauth* from the Portuguese (1674), XIII, 476.
- Morpur: fort in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 552.
- Mortaba Khān: *see* Mohtar Khān.
- Mortaza: *see* Mortiza.
- Mortgages: of labour in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 213; number of, in Kaira, III, 62; in Panch Mahāls, *id.* 238; in Ahmadābād, IV, 74; in Baroda, VII, 116-118; in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 212; in Sātara district, XIX, 188-190.
- Mortiza: son and successor of Hussain Nizām Shāh, marches against Revdanda (1570), I, pt. ii, 49; overruns Berar and annexes Khāndesh to the Ahmadnagar kingdom (1572); entrusts the management of his government to Salābat Khān; is killed by his son Miran (1587), *id.* 623; *see* also XIII, 453.
- Mortiza Nizām Shāh: killed by the son of Malik Ambar (1631), I, pt. ii, 625, 650.
- Moruni: tribe mentioned by Pliny, I, pt. i, 534.
- Morva: a fibrous plant, XXV, 236.
- Morvāda: state in Pālanpur, V, 281, 338; Vāghela chiefship, IX, pt. i, 129.
- Morvi: *see* Morbi.
- Mosalu: party of wife's relations on her father's side going with presents to the husband's house, IX, pt. i, 94.
- Mosam: river in Nāsik, XVI, 10.
- Mosques: in Ratnāgiri district, X, 320, 330, 331 and note 1, 362, 380 note 1; in Sāvantvādī, *id.* 464; in Kolāba district, XI, 272; in Khāndesh, XII, 439, 459, 465, 472; in Kānara district, XV, pt. ii, 108, 270; in Thana district, XIV, 29, 48, 275, 307, 313, 314, 354, 371, 372, 400; in Bijāpur city, XXIII, 626-635. *See* Masjids.
- Mostyn: Mr., British envoy at Poona (1768-1779), XVIII, pt. ii, 253, 256, 261; *see* also *id.* pt. iii, 406; XIII, 503; I, pt. i, 407.
- Mot: water-lift in Khāndesh, XII, 145; in Belgaum district, XXI, 241.

- Mota: village in Surat district, IX, pt. i, 1, 12 and note 1.
- Motacillinae: family of birds in Ratnágiri, X, 80.
- Mota Kotarna: state in Mahi Kántha, V, 429.
- Motala: a sub-caste of Bráhmans in Gujarát, IX, pt. i, 1; places of settlements, traditional and legendary account of immigration into Gujarát, *id.* 1, 12 and notes 1 and 2; customs, *id.* 13; in Rewa Kántha, VI, 23.
- Motas: Sind Lohánas, IX, pt. ii, 50 note 4, 51.
- Mota Saja: place of interest, in Rewa Kántha, VI, 165.
- Motasthal: well-irrigation, XVIII, pt. ii, 12-13.
- Moths: at Mátherán, XIV, 255.
- Motibennur: town in Dhárwar district, XXII, 772.
- Motigudda: hill in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 4, 5; *id.* pt. ii, 334.
- Moti Gumbaz: pearl mosque at Bijápur, XXIII, 616-617.
- Moti Taláv: reservoir at Sávantvádi, X, 389, 468.
- Mottaka: Bráhma settlement in Gujarát, mentioned in a grant, I, pt. i, 127.
- Mountains: all district volumes, *see* under District Name.
- Mount Calvary: taken charge of by the Franciscans (1585), I, pt. ii, 57.
- Mount Mary: Roman Catholic Church at Bandra, destroyed by the Portuguese themselves (1737) and re-built (1761), I, pt. ii, 84.
- Mount Pezier: modern Mandapeshvar in Thána district, Portuguese ruins at, I, pt. ii, 66.
- Mourning: form of, IX, pt. ii, 170-171.
- Mouse Deer: in the Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 102.
- Mousopalle: provisionally identified with Karvir, I, pt. i, 542.
- Mouza: modern Musa in Arabia, I, pt. i, 543; 545.
- Movad: ancestor of Surat and Navsári priests, IX, pt. ii, 221.
- Movements: all district volumes, *see* Census Details under District Name.
- Mowah: a famine plant, XXV, 201; yielding fermented drinks, *id.* 211; oil-yielding plant, *id.* 213, 219.
- Mozaffar: a Gujarát king, invades Somanátha (1390), I, pt. i, 190.
- Mozin Beg: invades Cutch (1718), V, 138.
- Mragshir: a mansion of the moon, IX, pt. i, 353.
- Mrigavarman: Hángal Kádamba, I, pt. ii, 559.
- Mrigeshvarman: early Kádamba king, I, pt. ii, 287 note 3; builds a Jain temple, *id.* 288, 291 note 1, 322; also styled Mrigēśa, Mrigēśvara or Mrigēśvaravarman, *id.* 287 note 9; *see* also XV, pt. ii, 79.
- Mrityunjaya: death conqueror, name of Shiv, IX, pt. i, 531.
- Mrityunjayana Jap: prayers offered to Shiv, IX, pt. i, 531.
- Musamon: *see* Meman.
- Muazzam: *see* Muazzim.
- Muazzam Sháh: Prince Mubammad, I, pt. i, 296, 297. *See* Bahádur Sháh of Delhi.
- Muazzim: sultán, Aurangzib's son, demands in marriage Pádsháh Bibi the Bijápur king's sister (1676); makes Válva his head-quarters; takes Gadak, Hubli and Dhárwar, I, pt. ii, 654; sent against Shiváji, I, pt. i, 387; ascends the throne as Bahádur Sháh I, pt. i, 296; his death (1712), *id.* 297. *See* Bahádur Sháh.
- Mubárák: *see* Mubárik Khán.
- Mubárik, Mubarik I: Allá-ud-din's third son, Delhi emperor, marches to the Dakhan (1318), takes Harapala prisoner, and slays him alive, I, pt. ii, 29, 252, 533; *see* also XII, 242; XIII, 438; I, pt. i, 229.
- Mubárik Khán: Fárúki king of Khándesh (1535-1566), his claim to Gujarát kingdom, annexes Nandurbár and Sultánpur districts, defeats the Mughals (1561), his death (1566), XII, 246; *see* also I, pt. ii, 621, 623.
- Mubariz-Babi: lieutenant of the viceroy of Gujarát, puts down Matia Kanbi revolt, IX, pt. ii, 67.
- Mubáriz-ul-Mulk: *see* Sarbuland Khán.
- Muchkund: famous sage, X, 345; I, pt. ii, 28.
- Muchkundi: river in Ratnágiri district, X, 8; I, pt. ii, 28.
- Muckia scabrella: vegetable poison, XXV, 265.
- Mucuna pruriens: medicinal plant, XXV, 257.
- Muda: form of assessment in Kolába district, XI, 168; in Thána district, a grain measure, XIII, 536, 547, 550 note 2; of 25 máns, *id.* 562; 6 to 32 máns, *id.* 565 and note 6; divisions of a muda (*dhep* system), *id.* 565; equal to four *khandis*, *id.* 565; not uniform, *id.* 565, 574; 6-14 máns and 25 máns, *id.* 565 note 6, 569 note 6, 574.
- Mudábandi: tenure in Thána district, XIII, 536, 550 and note 2; (1845), *id.* 587.
- Mudan: hair-cutting or head-shaving or caul, corresponding to *chudakarma* a Vedic rite, rites performed among Bráhmans, IX, pt. i, 35-36; Brahma-Kshatris, *id.* 57; Kayasthas, *id.* 61; Rájputas, *id.* 140-141.
- Muddebihal: sub-division of Bijápur district, details of, XXIII, 541-542; survey of, *id.* 464-465, 468-497; Town, *id.* 663-664; trade centre, *id.* 361.
- Muddle Shoal: sunken rock near Ratnágiri, X, 353.
- Mudgal: in the Nizám's dominions, I, pt. ii, 527, 533 and note 3; district and fort, taken by Vijayanagar from Bijápur, *id.* 643; *see* also *id.* 245.
- Mudgala: *gotra*, I, pt. ii, 240.
- Mudgals: early tribe, overrun Cutch, V, 129 note 4.
- Mudgiri: village in Kánara district, temple and fair at, XV, pt. ii, 334.
- Mudhol: state, description, production, people, agriculture, trade, history, land, justice, instruction, health, places, XXIV, 388-395. Town, details, wells, ponds, temple, *id.* 392-393; burnt (1649) by Shiváji, XVIII, pt. ii, 229.
- Mudkavi: village in Bijápur district, XXIII, 664.

- Mudkebandi: *see* Mudābandi.
- Mudliar: a caste of writers in Sholapur district, XX, 45-48; in Belgaum district, XXI, 97, 98; traders in Bijapur district, XXIII, 130-134.
- Mudmi: a fibrous plant, XXV, 228.
- Mudgala: modern Mudgala, I, pt. ii, 245.
- Mudur: village in Dhārwar district, temples and inscriptions at, XXII, 772; *see* also I, pt. ii, 562 note 6.
- Muftakhr Khān: assistant to the Mughal viceroy of Gujarāt, VII, 176; son of Momin Khān, schemes of Rangoji for the assassination of; unites his forces with Fidā-ud-din Khān, defeats Rangoji and obtains Borsad and Viramgām from him, I, pt. i, 326; fifty-seventh viceroy (1743-1744), appoints Jawān Mard Khān his deputy; the house of, besieged by Jawān Mard Khān; his escape, joins Rangoji and retires to Cambay, *id.* 327.
- Mug: pulse variety, in Ratnāgiri district, X, 148; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. ii, 43; in Sātara district, XIX, 164.
- Mugad: village in Dhārwar district, lake at, XXII, 772.
- Mugdhadha: Bopadeva's treatise on grammar, I, pt. ii, 249.
- Mughaira: broker of Hākam, leads an expedition against Debal, I, pt. i, 506; ancestor of Naiata emigrants, IX, pt. ii, 14 note 3.
- Mughal Admiralship: conferred on Sidi Sām-bāl (1670), XI, 437; East India Company desirous of acquiring (1733), XXVI, pt. i, 162-163.
- Mughal Camp: description of (1684), XVII, 401-402.
- Mughal Court: influence of the Pārsis at, Pārsi visitors to, IX, pt. ii, 197 and note 2.
- Mughals: Musalmāns in Gujarāt, derivation of the name, IX, pt. ii, 10 note 3; the two distinct classes of, Persian and Indian or Chughadda; Persian Mughals are descendants of Persian political refugees and merchants and of the Shiāh persuasion; Indian Mughals are descendants of the Mughal conquerors of India and Sunni by faith; titles before and after the names of, *id.* 9-10; in Cutch, V, 90; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 525-526; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 491-492; in Dhārwar district, XXII, 232; in Bijapur district, XXIII, 288; in Kolhāpur state, XXIV, 147; enter Khāndesh and sack Burhānpur, but are defeated by the king of Khāndesh (1561), I, pt. ii, 623; succeed to the territories of Gujarāt in the north Konkan (1572), and attack Daman, Tārāpur, and Dāhānu (1582), *id.* 40; besiege Ahmadnagar but are forced to retire (1596), *id.* 624, 649; invade the Dakhan (1600), *id.* 590; besiege Daman, Bassein, and Chaul (1612), *id.* 40; Ahmadnagar surrendered to them (1617), *id.* 624; invade Bijapur, *id.* 650; driven from Pūrenda by Shāhji Bhonsla (1633), *id.* 591; their peace with Bijapur (1636), *id.* 650; enter into offensive alliance with Shivāji against Bijapur (1664), *id.* 67, 652; attack Shivāji's possessions (1673), *id.* 69, 626; burn Vengurla (1675), *id.* 70; make a raid in the Kalyān district (1683), *id.* 77; take Bijapur (1686), *id.* 655; capture Sambhāji at Sangameshvar (1689), *id.* 78; take Rāygaḍ, *id.* 79; decline of the empire of (1708), *id.* 626. *See* also Musalmāns, Akbar, Jehāngir, Shāh Jahān and Aurangzeb.
- Mugutkhān Hubli: place of interest in Belgaum, XXI, 589; I, pt. ii, 456, 527.
- Muhāfiz Khān: commandant of Muhammad II of Mālwa (1512-1530), the revolt of, suppressed by Medani Rāi, I, pt. i, 366.
- Muhallil: Persian traveller (941), his notice of Cheul, XI, 272.
- Muhammad: title among *shāiks*, IX, pt. ii, 8.
- Muhammad: son of Fazl sails against the Meds of Hind and captures Māli, I, pt. i, 506.
- Muhammad: conquers (712) Sind and destroys the Gurjaras, I, pt. ii, 375 note 3; son of Kasim, his conquest of Jaipur, Udaipur and Chitor, IX, pt. ii, 1 note 1 continued on page 2; *see* also I, pt. i, 506; the word "Yaksh" applied to his Syrian horsemen, *id.* 456 note 1.
- Muhammad: *sayad*, styled Rajo Shabid, the martyr, arrives in Gujarāt, preaches Mahdavi doctrines, is killed in a skirmish with the troops of the viceroy Aurangzib, IX, pt. ii, 6 note 1 continued on page 7, 35 note 1.
- Muhammad: son of Abdul Wahhab, IX, pt. ii, 12 note 3.
- Muhammad: *sayad* companion of Sayad Muhammad Jaunpuri; Pālanpur and Dakhan Haidarābād Mahdavis claim descent from, IX, pt. ii, 63.
- Muhammad I or Muhammad Shāh I: Bahmani ruler (1378-1397), his measures for the relief of Durgādevi famine, XIX, 226; XX, 277; I, pt. ii, 33.
- Muhammad II, Muhammad: Bahmani ruler (1482-1518), defeats Bahādur Gilāni of Kolhāpur, XIII, 443; X, 327.
- Muhammad II: of Mālwa (1512-1530), son and successor of Nāsir-ud-din of Māndu; revolt of his commandant Muhāfiz Khān crushed by his Rājput commander-in-chief Medani Rāi; combination by Muzāffar II (1511-1526) of Gujarāt and Sikandar Shāh of Delhi (1488-1560), baffled by Medani Rāi; the attempt of, to crush the power of Medani Rāi; siege of Māndu by Sultān Muzāffar of Gujarāt (1511-1526); massacre of Rājputs; capture of Māndu, defeat and capture of, by Rāna Sang of Chitor; incurs the wrath of Bahādur Shāh of Gujarāt by giving protection to Chand Khān and Kazi-ul-mulk; invasion and capture of Māndu by Bahādur Shāh of Gujarāt; surrender and death of, I, pt. ii, 366-367.
- Muhammad III: *sultān* of Ahmadābād (1536-1554), tries to spread Islām by force, IX, pt. ii, 5 and note 2; persecutes the Bohoras, *id.* 27 note 1, 58 note 2.
- Muhammad IV: Turkish *sultān* (1648-1687), an ambassador from, lands at Surāt, I, pt. i, 280.
- Muhammadābād: town in Gujarāt, I, pt. i, 219 note 3.

- Muhammad Aazam Sháh: thirty-ninth viceroy of Gujarát (1703-1705), I, pt. i, 291.
- Muhammad Adil Sháh: Bijápur king (1626-1656), parties, rise of the Maráthas, siege of Bijápur (1631), Bijápur limits, rise of Shiváji, condition (1639, 1648), XXIII, 424-428; tomb of, in Bijápur city, *id.* 604-607, 661-663; *another account of*: son and successor of Ibráhim Adil Sháh (1628), I, pt. ii, 649; his change of policy; his alliance with Murtaza Nizám Sháh; sues for peace with the Mughals (1636), *id.* 650; effects a nominal reconciliation between Sháhji and Báji Ghorpade and sends Sháhji again into the Karnatak, *id.* 650; asks Sháhji to suppress the rebellion of Shiváji, *id.* 651; his anger at Shiváji's getting possession of several forts of Bijápur in the Dakhan and the Konkan; his order to Báji Ghorpade to arrest Sháhji and send him to Bijápur, *id.* 651; keeps on good terms with the Mughals; secures the goodwill of Dará Shikoh but incurs the displeasure of Aurangzeb; his death (1656), *id.* 651.
- Muhammad Ali: *pasha* of Egypt, defeats Abdul Wahhab (1812), IX, pt. ii, 12 note 3.
- Muhammad Ali: *mulla*, believed to be the first Bohora missionary, works miracles and makes converts in Cambay, shrine of, at Cambay, IX, pt. ii, 26 note 1.
- Muhammad Ali: Maisur general attacked by the Marátha troops; captures Pandurang (1776), XXII, 413.
- Muhammad Amin: poisons Abu Bakr the leader, and suppresses the riot at Ahmadábád (1681), I, pt. i, 286-287.
- Muhammad Amin Khán: Umadut-ul-Mulk, thirty-sixth viceroy of Gujarát (1674-1683), I, pt. i, 285.
- Muhammadans: *see* Musalmáns.
- Muhammad Bahlol Khán Shirwáni: Mughal general, captures Idar (1679), I, pt. i, 286.
- Muhammad Bakir: fifth Shah *imám*, IX, pt. ii, 125 note 2.
- Muhammad Begada, Muhammad Sháh Begada: Ahmadábád king (1459-1513), I, pt. i, 243-250; defeats a conspiracy of his nobles (1459); improves the soldiery (1459-1461), *id.* 243-244; helps the king of the Dakhan against the *sultán* of Málwa (1461), *id.* 244-245; his expedition against the pirate *zamindárs* of the hill fort of Barúr and the wharf of Dun or Dahánu; his expedition against Junágadh (1467) and capture of Gírnár (1472), *id.* 245; repairs the fort of Jebánpánáh and makes Junágadh his capital under the name of Mustafábád, *id.* 245-246; expedition against Sind and defeat of the Jádejás in Cutch; takes the fort of Jagat or Dwarka and destroys the idol temples, *id.* 246; founds the city of Mehmudábád on the Vátrak; second conspiracy of the nobles (1480) headed by Khudawand Khán; his war against Chámpáner (1482-1484); captures Pávágad (1484) and makes Chámpáner his capital under the name of Muhammadábád, *id.* 247; invades Somanátha (1490), *id.* 190; places his nephew Miran Muhammad Adilkhán Faruki on the throne of Asir-Burhánpur (1508), *id.* 248; his religious zeal; his death (1513), *id.* 249-250; I, pt. ii, 30, 44; his expedition in Thána district (1465), XIII, 442; finally overthrows (1470) the Chudásmás, VIII, 109 note 2; attacks Junágad, *id.* 160; spreads Islám in Gujarát (1471), IX, pt. ii, 3 note 3, 5 and note 2, 125; receives Imámsháh, *id.* 40; conversions of Bohoras, *id.* 58 note 2; of Rájputs, *id.* 68; of Multani Mochis, *id.* 77; conversion of Sumra Rájputs (1473) by, *id.* 70; his conquest of Oka (1480), VIII, 287-289; makes Thána (1480), one of his districts, XIV, 357; his expedition in Khándesh (1499), defeats Miran Adil Khán, XII, 245; I, pt. ii, 622; captures Daulatábád (1500), *id.* 622; destroys (1500) Borsád town and its people, IX, pt. i, 8; takes Bassein (1507), XIV, 28; his expedition of Nagothana and Chaul (1508), XI, 142 and note 8; his hostility and naval fights with the Portuguese (1508, 1509), XIII, 448; supposed by Dr. Wilson to be the conqueror of Sanjan, IX, pt. ii, 187 note 3; trade of Cambay in the reign of, VI, 189; the state of Cambay, *id.* 217.
- Muhammad Bidár Bakht: forty-first viceroy of Gujarát (1705-1706), I, pt. i, 294-295.
- Muhammad Gáwan, Muhammad Khwája Gáwan: Bahmani minister (1460-1481); his rise; appointed to the government of Bijápur; XXIII, 400-402; suppresses the revolt of Jalal Khán, I, pt. ii, 588; XVII, 355; his expedition into the Konkan (1469), XI, 142; besieges the fort of Vishalgad and encamps at Kolhápur, XXIV, 224; I, pt. ii, 638; captures Vishalgad; takes Goa from the *rája* of Vijayanagar, XXIII, 400-402; XXIV, 224; I, pt. ii, 638; X, 194; his siege and capture of Belgaum, I, pt. ii, 638; takes a large army into the Konkan, *id.* 32-33; appoints one of his officers Khush Kadám as his deputy to take charge of the newly conquered country, XXIV, 308; his reforms and new administration of Bahmani dominions, XXIII, 400-402; I, pt. ii, 639; his scheme of centralization, XVIII, pt. ii, 217; XIX, 227; his execution, XX, 278; I, pt. ii, 639; XXIII, 402; XVIII, pt. ii, 217; his title of Malik-ul-Tujár or prince of the merchants, XXIII, 402.
- Muhammad Ghorí: raid of, into Gujarát, I, pt. i, 195 note 4, 512; Sultán Ghazni Khán, son and successor of Sultán Hoshang of Málwa (1434-1436), poisoned by Muhammad, son of Malik Mughis, *id.* 359-360; represses the Karmatians (1175), IX, pt. ii, 3 note 3 continued on page 4, 38.
- Muhammadi: Musalmán coin in Násik district, XVI, 459 and note 3; equal to two-thirds of a rupee, I, pt. i, 222 note 2.
- Muhammad Jaunpuri: Sayad Mahdavi missionary, comes to Gujarát (1509); claims to be the Imám Mehdi; works miracles; gathers followers, IX, pt. ii, 3 note 3, 62-63.
- Muhammad Khán: Ahmadnagar minister, strengthens his position, confines two Abyssinian generals, opposes the entry of Solhail

- Khán into the fort (1596); seized by the garrison and delivered to the queen, XVII, 385-386.
- Muhammad Khán: son and successor of Sultán Hoshang of Máliwa (1405-1434), I, pt. i, 359.
- Muhammad Khán Bábi: Musalmán noble in Gujarát, captures (1761) Balasinor, I, pt. i, 345.
- Muhammad Khilji: becomes *sultán* of Máliwa (1436), his victory over Rána Kumbha of Chitor (1443); builds his tower of victory, is defeated by Kutb-ud-din Sháh of Gujarát (1453); makes his son Ghiás-ud-din minister, his death (1469), I, pt. i, 362.
- Muhammad Kishwar Khán: son of Asad Khán, secures the succession of Ali to the throne of Bijápur (1557), is appointed commander-in-chief and sent to Vijayanagar to negotiate a treaty of alliance, I, pt. ii, 644; killed in hostilities with Ahmadnagar, *id.* 645.
- Muhammad Kuli: ruler of Cambay (1783-1789), chosen successor, VI, 231.
- Muhammad-Muradsháh: *sayad* ancestor of the Mash-hadi *sayad* family, IX, pt. ii, 6 note 1 (5).
- Muhammad of Ghazni: invades Gujarát (1025), IX, pt. ii, 2 and note 2; in Gujarát (1023-1025), *id.* 64; converts Rájputa of North Gujarát called Malikis (1025), *id.* 3 note 3; expels Karmatians from Multan, *id.* 3 note 3, 38; converts a tribe of Bhatti Rájputa, *id.* 81; his route to Somnáth Pátan, reduces Mangrol (1024), marches to Somnáth, VIII, 279-280; his expedition to Gujarát, I, pt. i, 164-168, 229, 498, 510, 512, 517, 522 and note 1, 523.
- Muhammad Sháh: *pír*, tomb of, at Ahmadábád, IX, pt. ii, 35.
- Muhammad Sháh: *see* Ala-ud-din Khilji.
- Muhammad Sháh I: (1403-1404), I, pt. i, 234 and note 1.
- Muhammad Sháh II: Raushan Akhtar, emperor of Delhi (1721-1748), I, pt. i, 222, 301; sends Mubáriz-ul-Mulk against Hámed Khán and the Maráthás, *id.* 306; his death (1748), *id.* 332; *see* also IX, pt. ii, 197 note 2.
- Muhammad Sháh II: Bahmani king (1463-1482); sends his minister Muhammad Gáwan against Sankarrni, XXIV, 224; *see* also I, pt. ii, 638, 639, 640.
- Muhammad Sháh III: Gujarát king, his treaty with the Portuguese (1540), XIII, 452.
- Muhammad Sháh Tughlik: *see* Muhammad Tughlak.
- Muhammad Táji: *maulana*, head of the law doctors of Islám at Ahmadábád, IX, pt. ii, 63.
- Muhammad Tughlak or Tughlik: *sultán* of Delhi (1325-1351), I, pt. i, 230, 231; at Asáwal, *id.* 513; quells an insurrection at Broach and Cambay, *id.* 514, 515; in Gondal (1349), *id.* 517; pursues Tághi, *id.* 518; possibly the conqueror of Sanján, re-conquers Gujarát and Thána (1348), IX, pt. ii, 187 note 3; ascends the throne of Delhi (1325); visits Devagiri; fails in his project to make it his capital, I, pt. ii, 510, 533, 620; *see* also XV, pt. ii, 94; XIII, 440; plunders Cambay, (1347), VI, 216; Dakhan subdued by, XII, 242; subdues the Carnatic, XXI, 362; loses Dakhan, XX, 276.
- Muhammad Tughlak II: emperor (1391-1393), I, pt. i, 232.
- Muhammad Ufi: Musalmán historian (1211), I, pt. i, 195 note 4; IX, pt. ii, 2 note 3.
- Muhammad Zaman: *mirza*, finds shelter (1532) under Bahádur Sháh of Gujarát, IX, pt. ii, 9.
- Muhapas: or Mobeds, found in Canton (845), IX, pt. ii, 183 note 4 continued on page 185.
- Muharram: first month of the Musalmán year sacred to the memory of Hasan and Husain, IX, pt. ii, 136; season of keen grief and self-denial, *id.* 126; ceremonies performed and observances practised in, *id.* 137-139; vows made to *tazias* and other institutions of *id.* 128, 129-130; feasts in, *id.* 31 note 3, 114; recital of the Karbala massacre in, *id.* 132; elegy-singing in, *id.* 132; *see* also XIII, 524; festival, observed by Hindus and early tribes, IX, pt. i, 362.
- Muharrir: secretary, provincial head accountant under Musalmáns, I, pt. i, 214.
- Muhy-ud-din: of Amroha, IX, pt. ii, 130 note 1. *See* Sheikh Saddo.
- Muhtasib: city censor under Musalmán rule, I, pt. i, 214.
- Muin-ud-din Chishti: saint, first missionary to settle in India (1165), ancestor of the Chishti *sayad* family in Gujarát, IX, pt. ii, 6 note 1 (4); makes many converts at Ajmir, *id.* 3 note 3; founds Chisht, a Sufi or mystic school, *id.* 8 note 3; reverence of Husaini Bráhmans for, *id.* 22.
- Muir: Sir William, Sanskrit texts, IX, pt. i, 434 notes 8 and 9, 435 notes 2 and 3.
- Muiz-ud-din: Gujarát governor (1347), I, pt. i, 231.
- Muiz-ud-din: son of Sultán Muazim (1684), I, pt. ii, 77.
- Muiz-ud-din Bahráam Sháh: *sultán* of Delhi (1194-1205), defeated by Viradhavala, I, pt. i, 201.
- Muizz: Al, fourth Fatimite *khalifah* of Egypt, IX, pt. ii, 48.
- Mujávar: Musalmán beadle, IX, pt. ii, 128, 131; duties and remuneration of, *id.* 131 note 2, 132; village servant in Ratnágiri district, X, 141.
- Mukádam: village headman, XVIII, pt. ii, 315 and note 1, 316. *See* Patel.
- Mukái: village goddess, XVIII, pt. i, 290.
- Mukani: a famine plant, XXV, 198.
- Mukanna Kadamba: identified with Mayura-varman I, I, pt. ii, 561.
- Mukarrab Khán: Mughal general, captures Sambháji (1689), XX, 288, 407.
- Mukasir: grade of *mulla*, IX, pt. ii, 32.
- Mukeri: caste of Musalmán grain-sellers, in Belgaum district, XXI, 212, 213; in Dhárwár district, XXII, 237-238; in Bijápur district, XXIII, 295-296; in Sholapur district, XX, 203-204; in Sátara district, XIX, 138; in Kolhápúr state, XXIV, 150.
- Mukhis: police headmen, IX, pt. i, 156 and note 1.
- Mukhpát: village in Khándesh, a pond and temples at, XII, 457.
- Mukhtiar Khán: thirty-seventh viceroy of Gujarát (1683-84), I, pt. i, 287.

- Mukhya Pradhán : head manager of the Marátha government, XIX, 244 note 1.
- Mukri : *see* Mukeri.
- Mukri : a depressed class in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 374-378.
- Muktad : ceremony in honor of the dead, time of holding, observances in, observed as holidays, IX, pt. ii, 218.
- Muktáphala : Bopadeva's work, I, pt. ii, 249.
- Muktesvara : temple of, at Chandadámpur, inscription at, I, pt. ii, 527 note 1, 580 note 9, 583 note 5.
- Mukti : lake in Khándesh, XII, 11, 140.
- Muktias : crown domain officers under Musalmáns, I, pt. i, 299 note 2.
- Muktináth : god of salvation, emblem of god Shiv, raised by Rám, IX, pt. i, 12 note 1.
- Muktipuri : modern Mota in Surat district, said to be founded by Rám, IX, pt. i, 12 note 1.
- Mukundráv Gaikvár : Anandráv's (1800-1819) brother, VII, 203; his death (1851), *id.* 260.
- Mula : river in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 8.
- Mulá-Mathá : river in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 7-8.
- Mulahidah : heretics of Hindustán, led astray by Nur the Turk, IX, pt. ii, 38.
- Mulaka : son of Sabajiga, makes grants to Somanátha; is mentioned in the inscription at Mangrol, I, pt. i, 176.
- Mulaka : southern country of the *Pardás*, ruled by Gotamiputra, I, pt. ii, 149.
- Mulakgiri : *see* Mulukgiri.
- Mulán : pass in Násik district, XVI, 130.
- Mulanáthadeva : temple of, at Mandali, I, pt. i, 161 and note 2.
- Mularája : Solanki or Chaulukya king (961-996); his descent and birth; kills his maternal uncle and ascends the Chávadá throne; his fight with Barappa; his war with Graharpur, ruler of Sorath; installs his son and retires; builds temples at Anahilaváda and Siddhapur; grants villages to Brahmins, I, pt. i, 131, 139, 153, 156-162, 164, 469, 470; founder of the Chaulukya dynasty of Anahilapattana, I, pt. ii, 212, 420, 430, 431 note 1; IX, pt. i, 489 note 2; is said to have invited Audichya and other Brahmins to help him in holding a sacrifice, *id.* 6, 7 and note 1; *see* also I, pt. ii, 23; and XIII, 435, 436.
- Mularája : heir-apparent of Bhima I (1022-1064) of Anahilaváda, his mysterious death, I, pt. i, 169.
- Mularája II : Chaulukya king (1177-1179), succeeds his father Ajayapála; disperses the Turushka army, defeats Muhammad Ghori, I, pt. i, 195, 512; forces Musalmán captives of war to become low class Hindus, IX, pt. i, 439 note 1, 444.
- Mulasamgha : Digambara Jain sect, I, pt. ii, 191.
- Mulasthána : sacred place near Broach, mentioned in an inscription, I, pt. ii, 405; temple at, *id.* 421.
- Mulasthánadeva : god, I, pt. ii, 571.
- Mulasvámi : temple of, at Anahilaváda, I, pt. i, 161.
- Mulavasatika : Jain temple at Anahilaváda, I, pt. i, 160, 161.
- Mulberry : tree, in Pálanpur, V, 295; in Surat and Broach districts, II, 40, 442; in Kaira district, III, 54; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 53; *morus indica*, sometimes as a hedge and garden plant found in Dhárwár, XXII, 303-305.
- Mul-Dwárka : place of interest near Kodinár in Kathiáwár, VIII, 552-553; IX, pt. i, p. x. *See* also under Kodinár.
- Mules : in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 65; in Belgaum district, XXI, 66.
- Mulevara : temple at Mandalinagara, I, pt. i, 161.
- Mulgaon : deserted village in Thána district, remains of a temple and images at, XIV, 285; silver coins found at, *id.* 400.
- Mulgeni : permanent lease, tenure in Kánara district, XV, pt. ii, 180, 182.
- Mulgenigára : permanent lessees in Kánara, XV, pt. ii, 185-186.
- Mulgund : town in Dhárwár district, population, temples and inscriptions at, XXII, 772-773; survey of, *id.* 524-525, 582-587; Jain temple at, I, pt. ii, 201; inscription at, *id.* 307, 413, 432, 503.
- Mulher : hill fort in Násik district, XVI, 210 note 3, 441, 444; details, description, history, *id.* 457-460.
- Muli : state in Kathiáwár, VIII, 553-556; IX, pt. i, 127.
- Mulila Deri : taluka in Kathiáwár, VIII, 556.
- Muliásar : village in Kathiáwár, Kshatrappa inscription at, I, pt. i, 43.
- Mulk Ahmad : *see* Málik Ahmad.
- Mulkgiri : *see* Mulukgiri.
- Mulla : religious and social head of Daudi Bohorás; chief *mulla* called Dai, his headquarters at Surat, IX, pt. ii, 31; former head-quarters of chief *mullas* from 1785-1893, *id.* 31 note 4; his influence and power over the community; his sources of income; subordinate grades of, earn their own livelihood, *id.* 32-33. One of the lowest subordinate grades of *mulla*, college at Surat and schools to train youths for the duties of, *id.* 32. One of the lowest orders of religious officers, the Musalmán priest, qualifications, his duties at the mosques, earns his livelihood as a school master and adds to his income by making amulets and dealing in charms, etc., *id.* 132-133; in Ratnágiri district, X, 141; in Belgaum district, XXI, 209 and note 2.
- Mulla Feroz : *see* Peshotan.
- Mulla Jamasp : Navsári priest, visits Delhi, IX, pt. ii, 197 note 2.
- Mull Káns : *see* Káns.
- Mulla Muhammad Ali : Umdát-ut-tujjár, or chief of merchants (1729-1733), raises a disturbance at Surat (1729), fixes his head-quarters at Perim, and afterwards at Athva on the Tápti, I, pt. i, 309; builds the fort of Athva (1730), *id.* 310; drives Sohráb Khán, governor, out of Surat (1732); kept in confinement by Teghbeg Khán, governor of Surat, *id.* 313; in correspondence with the Nizám; letters from Nizám to Teghbeg Khán for the release of; the assassination of (1734), *id.* 315; *see* also II, 110.

- Mulnayak: image of chief *tirthankar* in Jain temples, IX, pt. i, 111.
- Mulpattās: land grants, XV, pt. ii, 164, 183.
- Mulrāj: *see* Mularāja.
- Mulshi Budruk: market village in Poona district, XVIII, pt. iii, 260.
- Multai: grant of Nandarāj (708), I, pt. ii, 377 note 3, 384, 386.
- Multān: capital of Hūna dynasty, I, pt. i, 143, 459, 509, 518, 528, 545; kingdom of, foundation of, by the Karmatians, destruction of, IX, pt. ii, 3 note 3 continued on page 4, 38; battle of, *id.* 58.
- Multan: reservoir in Ahmadābād district, IV, 19.
- Multāni: a Musaulmān class in Khāndesh, XII, 127; in Nāsik district, XVI, 78.
- Mulugiri: land-raiding system in Kāthiāwār under the Mughals and Marāthās, I, pt. i, 417; special rules of, *id.* 418, 421; VII, 183; its description and history, *id.* 314-322; *see also* VIII, 116, 299.
- Mum: coasting craft in Thāna district, XIII, 720.
- Mumbādevi: temple of, in Bombay city, XIII, 474.
- Mume-perjerepu-patta: badge of honour, I, pt. ii, 376.
- Mummuni: *see* Māmvāni.
- Muna: lake at Viramgām, I, pt. i, 180.
- Munawalli: village in Dhārwar district, inscription at, I, pt. ii, 374 note 3, 433.
- Mund: form of assessment in Kolāba district, XI, 168; in Nāsik district, XVI, 208 and note 3; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. ii, 313 note 1.
- Mundagod: *see* Mundgod.
- Mundāji Bhonsle: Berār chief (1784), his loyalty to the Peshwa, XVIII, pt. ii, 267.
- Mundakallu: village granted by Adityavarman, I, pt. ii, 367.
- Mundakeśvara: holy place near Anahilavāda, I, pt. i, 170.
- Mundarāshtra: country, I, pt. ii, 320.
- Mundargi: town in Dhārwar district, details of, fort at, XXII, 773-774; trade centre, *id.* 354.
- Mundgod: town in Kanāra district, history of, XV, pt. ii, 334-335; travellers' bungalow and hospital at, *id.* 45, 219; *see also* I, pt. ii, 484.
- Mundhave: village in Poona district, coffee plantation at (1840-1842), XVIII, pt. iii, 260.
- Mundra: town and fort in Cutch, V, 244-245; fortified (1730), *id.* 140; reduced by Fateh Muhammad (1786-1810), *id.* 150.
- Mundulea suberosa: plant for poisoning fish, XXV, 272.
- Mung: fodder plant, XXV, 277.
- Mungay: oil-yielding plant, XXV, 218.
- Mungi Paithan: in Nizām's dominions, Dakhan capital, Pātāne Prabhus supposed to have come from, XIII, 62, 90; its trade with Konkan (A. D. 78), *id.* 412; Ptolemy's mention of, *id.* 415; trade centre (150), *id.* 416; treaty of (1740), XIX, 282. *See* Paithan.
- Mongoose: *molio*, natural enemy of the serpent, worship of, IX, pt. i, 378; at Mātherān, XIV, 259.
- Munhchira: *see* Rafai.
- Munh Dhankna: face-hiding, IX, pt. ii, 170.
- Munhphoda: *see* Rafai.
- Munias: class of birds in Ratnāgiri district, X, 83.
- Municipalities: *see* all district volumes.
- Munim: confidential clerk of Vānia banker, IX, pt. i, 79, 80, 81.
- Muni Subhadra: preceptor of Yuddhamalla II's son Narasimha, I, pt. ii, 380.
- Munj: fibre plant in Pālanpur state, V, 295.
- Munja: Vākpati, Paramāra king of Mālwa, deprives Chāmunda of his marks of royalty, I, pt. i, 162; defeated and killed by the Western Chālukya king Taila II and his feudatory the Yādava king Bhīllama II, I, pt. ii, 213, 214, 233, 238, 422, 424, 426, 430, 431, 432, 433, 436.
- Munja: Sinda feudatory of Vikramāditya VI, I, pt. ii, 450; son Sindarāja, *id.* 577.
- Munjā: the, spirit of a thread-girt and unmarried Brāhman lad, IX, pt. i, 385; belief in, XVIII, pt. i, 553, 554, 558.
- Munjāla: minister of Karna, Chaulukya king, I, pt. i, 170, 171, 172.
- Munjaladeva: of Sagara lineage, I, pt. ii, 475.
- Munj Mekhala: girdle of *munj* grass, worn at thread ceremony, IX, pt. i, 37.
- Munjpur: village in Pālanpur state, a mosque at, V, 342-343.
- Munjpur: tāluka in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 557.
- Munro: Sir Thomas, on Haidar's oppressive rule in Kanāra, XV, pt. ii, 142; appointed collector of Kanāra (1799), *id.* 145; leaves the district (1800), *id.* 152; his revenue system in Kanāra, *id.* 158-160; his notice of Ankolā (1800), *id.* 259; of Gersappa, *id.* 284; Haliyāl, *id.* 304; and other places in Kanāra district, *id.* 318, 340, 349; conquers the Peshwa's territories (1818), I, pt. ii, 611; is appointed commissioner of the districts ceded by Bājirāv (1817), makes Dhārwar his headquarters, wrests country from the Marāthās and captures the forts of Badāmi, Bāgalkot, Belgaum and Sholapur (1817-1818), *id.* 664-665; occupies Dhārwar (1817), reduces Sundur; points out defects in the Marātha government, takes Navalgund, Gadag, Damba, Hubli and Mishrikot; his success in South Bijāpur, Belgaum and Sholapur; the secret of his success; his settlement of the conquered country, impression created by his success, XXII, 427-432; *see also* XIII, 449-451; XX, 296-300; XXI, 398-400, 413; XXIV, 350, 351.
- Munvalli: village in Dhārwar district, inscriptions at, XXII, 774.
- Muos Harmuz: Red Sea port, its trade connection with Thāna (A. D. 78), XIII, 410 note 5.
- Murād: son of Akbar, invades Ahmadnagar (1576), I, pt. ii, 649; appears before Ahmadnagar (1595), his pacific measures, besieges the Ahmadnagar fort, quits the country, XVII, 383-385.
- Murād Bakhsh: Prince Muhammad, twentieth viceroy of Gujarāt (1654-1657); surrender of Kānji Chunvālia Koli; proclaims himself emperor of Gujarāt (1657);

- his transfer to the viceroyalty of Berárt through Dārā Shikoh; collects an army and arranges to meet his brother Aurangzib; fights a battle with Mahārāja Jasvantsing and Kāsamkhān, viceroys of Mālwa and Gujarāt (1658); Aurangzib and Murād enter Ujjain, meet Dārā Shikoh at Dholpur and defeat him; confined by Aurangzib at Mathura (1658), *id.* 281-282.
- Muradsing: fibrous plant, XXV, 229.
- Muram: pass in Nāsik district, XVI, 130.
- Murārīrāv: chief of Gutī (1756), brings Hakim Khān to terms, through his influence tries to effect reconciliation with the Peshwa, XXII, 798.
- Murar Jagdevrāv, Murarpant: Bijāpur minister, passes an ass-drawn plough through Poona (1630), XVIII, pt. iii, 339, 403; his expedition into Karnātak (1637), XVIII, pt. ii, 225.
- Murārāv: Damāji Gāikwār's son, VII, 188.
- Murbād: sub-division of Thāna district, its boundaries, area, aspect, climate, water, soil, holdings, rental, stock, crops and people, XIII, 2, 690-692; its assessment revised (1837), *id.* 582-583; survey of (1860), *id.* 604-606; Town, temples and pond at, XIV, 285-286.
- Murdeahvar: port in Kānara district, temple and inscriptions at, XV, pt. ii, 335; trade of, *id.* 44, 65, 66, 68.
- Murgali: fibrous plant, XXV, 236.
- Murgod: town in Belgaum district, headquarters of a petty sub-division, XXI, 589; I, pt. ii, 285 notes 3 and 6.
- Murhās: level parts of *ghāt* country, "Introduction to the History of the Konkan," I, pt. ii, p. x note 1.
- Murids: disciples of the Shiāh *mullas*; of the Sunni *pirzadah* or Murshid; initiation of, by a *sayad pir*, IX, pt. ii, 127 and note 2.
- Muriyi-Kotta: town on Malabār Coast, XIII, 410.
- Murkebandi: *see* Mudābandi.
- Murli: a caste of temple-servants, in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 476; in Sholāpur district, XX, 189-190.
- Murlidhar Mandir: Nāsik temple, XVI, 506.
- Murraya Kōnigii: oil-yielding plant, XXV, 222.
- Mursavirād: monastery in Dhārwar city, XXII, 756.
- Murshed Kulikhān: introduces (1637) Tōdar Māl's revenue system into the Dakhan, XVIII, pt. ii, 225; *see* also XVII, 398.
- Murshid: an order of teachers in a beggar brotherhood, duties of, IX, pt. ii, 19. Spiritual guide, *id.* 127 and note 2. *See* Pir.
- Murtaza Nizām Shāh: assassination of (1629), I, pt. ii, 650.
- Murti Manoharji: Hindu god worshipped by Mandvi Khīrvās, IX, pt. i, 522.
- Murtuza Ali: first Shāh *imām*, IX, pt. ii, 125 note 2.
- Murud: a town in Janjira state, XI, 465.
- Muruj-uz-zahāb: "Meadows of Gold," work of Al Masudi, I, pt. i, 506 note 8.
- Murunda: tribe in Afghanistan, tributary of Samudragupta (370-395), I, pt. i, 64 and note 5 continued on page 65.
- Musa: patron saint of the Musa Suhags, used to dress in woman's clothes, famous singer, said to have saved the country from famine by his prayers, tomb of, at Ahmadābād; *Champa* or *Michelia* tree near the tomb of, IX, pt. ii, 23 and note 2.
- Musa: *Sapientum*, food plant, XXV, 174; fibrous plant *id.* 235; *Superba*, a famine plant, *id.* 204; a fibrous plant, *id.* 235; *Ornata*, famine as also fibrous plant, *id.* 204, 235; *Parādisiaca*, a food plant, *id.* 417; a fibrous plant, *id.* 235; *Kela*, plant used in religious ceremony, *id.* 279; a sacred plant, *id.* 284.
- Musa Bin Ishāk: appointed Muhammadan judge by Balhār (945), I, pt. i, 516 and note 3.
- Musala, Musaladatta: Padan hill sage, XIII, 408; *see* also XIV, 103, 393, 394.
- Musalmāns: defeated by the Devagiri Yādava king Singhana (1210-1247), I, pt. ii, 525; under the Delhi emperor invade the Dakhan (1294), *id.* 29, 530-531, 587, 620, extend their power to the Konkan (1312), *id.* 29, 533; nobles revolt and establish the Bahamani dynasty (1345-1347), *id.* 587, 620, 637; Malik Nāzir founds the Faruki dynasty of Khāndesh, *id.* 620; the Bahamanis lose hills and strong places, *id.* 588; recover the lost ground (1420-1451), *id.* 30, 31, 32, 588; attack the Southern Marātha Country, *id.* 637-639; the Gujarāt king takes North Konkan, *id.* 30; decline of the Bahamani (1481), *id.* 639; partition of the Bahamani kingdom (1491), *id.* 33, 589, 621, 640; the king of Bijāpur loses Goa to the Portuguese (1510), *id.* 641; the king of Gujarāt loses North Konkan to the Portuguese, *id.* 33; are not allowed by the Portuguese to exercise their religion within towns, *id.* 60; Abyssinians establish themselves at Janjira (1489), *id.* 34; in possession of Arnāla fort (1530), XIV, 10; besiege Bassein (1612), *id.* 31; their power wanes with the decline of the Mughal empire (1708), I, pt. ii, 626; their rule in Gujarāt (1297-1760), I, pt. i, 207-384; in Ratnāgiri (1312-1660), X, 193; in Khāndesh (1295-1760), XII, 242-252; in Thāna, XIII, 550-554; in Nāsik (1295-1760), XVI, 185-189; attack Thāna (640), I, pt. i, 523; Jai Rai, Rāshtrakūta Balhara's ruler in Gujarāt partial to (945), *id.* 512, 514, 526, 530; settled at Saimur in thousands (945), *id.* 516; conquer Gujarāt towns (1100), *id.* 518; number, occupation and condition of, in Kaira district, III, 36; in Panch Mahāls, *id.* 226; in Surat district, II, 55; in Broach district, *id.* 376-377; in Ahmadābād district, IV, 40; in Cutch, V, 88-100; in Pālanpur, *id.* 291; in Mahi Kāntha, *id.* 367; in Rewa Kāntha, VI, 34; in Cambay, *id.* 185; in Baroda state, VII, 68-72; in Kāthiāwar, VIII, 160-167; in Ratnāgiri district, their composition and sub-divisions, X, 131-134, 171; readers and writers (1872), *id.* 284; in Sāvāntvādi state, *id.* 420, 459;

- in Kolāba district and Janjira state, XI, 74-85, 416-421; in Khāndesh, XII, 124-128, 331; in Thāna district, their history, speech, appearance, house, food, dress, ornaments, calling, earnings, holidays, character, condition, community, religion, customs, prospects, divisions, XIII, 216-246; of the Kānara district, XV, pt. i, 400-411; XV, pt. ii, 3; in Nāsik district, XVI, 26, 75-84; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 214-235; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 481-506; in Sātāra district, XIX, 124-147; in Sholāpur district, XX, 199-211; in Belgaum district, XXI, 196-226; in Dhārwar, XXII, 222-249; in Bijāpur district, XXIII, 282-305; in Kolhāpur state, XXIV, 147-151.
- Musa Raza: eighth Shiāh imām, IX, pt. ii, 125 note 2.
- Musa Suhag: caste of beggars, in Gujarāt, Hindu converts followers of Saint Musa, dress like married women, remain unmarried, IX, pt. ii, 23 and note 1.
- Muscicapidae: family of birds in Ratnāgiri district, X, 71.
- Mushaka: country on Malabār Coast (?), I, pt. ii, 281; king of, conquered by Kirtivarman, *id.* 345.
- Mushaka Vihāra: temple at Pātan, built by Kumārāpāla, I, pt. i, 190.
- Mushika: *see* Mushaka.
- Mushrif: revenue clerks under Gujarāt Musalmān kings, I, pt. i, 212, 214.
- Mushtiger: caste of husbandmen in Bijāpur district, XXIII, 134-137.
- Mushtigiri: village in Bijāpur district, temples, XXIII, 664.
- Musical instruments: of the Rāshtrakūtas of Mālkhed, of the Rattas of Saundatti, of the Kalachuryas of Kalyāni, of the Kādambas of Hāngal and Goa, and of the Western Gangas, I, pt. ii, 327 note 7.
- Musicians: in Kolāba district, XI, 67; in Kānara district, XV, pt. i, 314-320; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 144-145; in Sātāra district, XIX, 97-102; in Sholāpur district, XX, 144-146; in Kolhāpur, XXIV, 100-101.
- Musī Kazim: son of the sixth Shiāh imām Jafar Sadik, his dispute with his nephew Ismāil for the imāmate, his supporters known as Isma-ashari, IX, pt. ii, 30 note 1; seventh Shiāh imām, *id.* 125 note 2.
- Musiris or Maziris: Muriyi-Kotta (?) on the Malabār Coast, its direct sea trade with Arabia (A. D. 47), XIII, 410, 418; mentioned in *Periplus*, identified with Karangnor in Malabār, XV, pt. ii, 48, 78 note 1, 141, 332.
- Muskat: port, 600 Arabs from, ravage Thāna Coast (1674), I, pt. ii, 70.
- Musla: *see* Bulki.
- Muslins: export of (1660), to Europe from Kārwar, XV, pt. ii, 52, 125, 321.
- Musopalle: probable identification of, X, 192 note 3. *See* Mhasla.
- Mustaali: division of the great Ismaili sect of Shiāhs in Gujarāt called after Almustaali, son of Almustansirbillah, *khalifah* of Egypt (1094), sect represented in India by Bohorās; Abdullah the principal missionary of, IX, pt. ii, 24, 26, 30 note 1; in Thāna district, origin of the name, XIII, 223 and note 2.
- Mustāfabad: Dabhol so called, I pt. ii, 33.
- Mustafabad: Belgaum so called, XXI, 376 note 9.
- Mustāphā Khān: head of the Arabs at Sunth, makes the *rāja* prisoner (1857); disarmed and shot by Lieutenant Alban, I, pt. i, 441.
- Mustapha Khān: Bijāpur general at the siege of Bankāpur, I, pt. ii, 646.
- Musuniparu: village on the Krishnāverna, I, pt. ii, 369.
- Mutasaddi: civil officer under the Musalmāns, I, pt. i, 212.
- Mutawalli: mosque guardian, duties of, IX, pt. ii, 131, 132.
- Muter: Captain, arrest of (1857), by General Roberts, I, pt. i, 440.
- Mutha: river in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 8.
- Mutha Canals: in Poona district, XVIII, pt. ii, 15-20; water-supply from, XVIII, pt. iii, 328-329.
- Mutibas: living on the borders of Aryan settlements, I, pt. ii, 138.
- Mutiny: at Ahmadābād, suppression of, by the viceroy (1689), I, pt. i, 288; in Rewa Kāntha (1857), VI, 63, 64; share of Khāndesh in, XII, 262; of Thāna district in, XIII, 525; in Nāsik district (1857-1859), XVI, 199-204; share of Sātāra in, XIX, 316-317; troubles of, in Bijāpur, XXIII, 453-454; *desais* in Belgaum, XXI, 409-412; effect of, in Baroda, VII, 278.
- Mutiny Act: proclaimed (1754) in Bombay island, XXVI, pt. iii, 121-122.
- Mutsadis: clerks of the crown, IX, pt. i, 60. *See* Kayasths.
- Muttage: *see* Muttige.
- Muttagi: inscription at, I, pt. ii, 518, 520.
- Muttatti: village in Mysore, inscription at, I, pt. ii, 284 note 4.
- Muttige: village in Bijāpur district, temples and inscription at, XXIII, 664-665; *see* also I, pt. ii, 466.
- Muttur: village in Dhārwar district, temple and inscription at, XXII, 774.
- Mutu Kumār: police constable, brings (1857) to light the civil and military conspiracy in Belgaum, XXI, 411.
- Muvālad: caste of Indian-born Arabs in Khāndesh, XII, 124, 255; in Gujarāt, IX, pt. ii, 11, 15.
- Muzaafar Shola: sweet dish, IX, pt. ii, 113.
- Muzafari: coin used (1576) in Khāndesh, XII, 247.
- Muzafarjang: Poona ward, details, XVIII, pt. iii, 274, 279.
- Muzafar Shāh: *see* Muzaffar.
- Muzaffar: governor of Gujarāt, founder of Ahmadābād dynasty (1390-1403); brings Sunni priests to spread Islām, conversion of Pātan Shiāh Bohorās to Sunni faith by the priests, IX, pt. ii, 26 note 1, 34; brings more priests (1395), *id.* 3 note 3; encourages the spread of Sunni doctrines, *id.* 27, 58 note

- 2, 125; see also *id.* 188; defeats the chief of Kánthkote (1410), V, 135.
- Muzaffar I: of Gujarát (1407-1419), I, pt. i, 210, 234-235; invades Málwa and defeats Sultán Hoshang at Dhár (1407); takes Sultán Hoshang to Gujarát as a prisoner; releases and reinstates him at Mándu (1408), *id.* 358.
- Muzaffar II: Ahmadábád king (1536-1550), attacks Somanátha, I, pt. i, 190; settlement of men of letters from Persia and other places in Gujarát in the reign of, IX, pt. ii, 3 note 3; persecutes Mahdavis, *id.* 63, 125.
- Muzaffarábád: port in Gujarát, burned by the Portuguese (1532), I, pt. i, 347.
- Muzaffar Jang: Haidarábád ruler (1748-1751), disputes the claims of Násir Jang (1748), deserted by the French, put in irons; his agreement to the three *nawábs*; leaves Pondicherry (1751) with Bussy; marches against the *nawáb* of Kadappa, XXII, 794-797.
- Muzaffar Khan: see Muzaffar.
- Muzaffar Khán Gárdi: Peshwa's captain at Surat (1758-1759), I, pt. i, 343.
- Muzbi: special holiday dish of Arabs, IX, pt. ii, 16.
- Muziris: generally identified with Mangalore, I, pt. ii, 3; probable identification of, X, 352 and note 8; with Kranganur, I, pt. i, 537, 546.
- Muzumdár: see Pant Amátya.
- Mycetoma: disease in Khándesh, XII, 337.
- Myiotherinæ: family of birds in Ratnágiri, X, 72.
- Mynas: class of birds, in Ratnágiri district, X, 82.
- Myos Hormos: port on Arabian Coast near Rás Abu Somer, centre of Indian trade (B. C. 69-A. D. 23), I, pt. i, 536, 543.
- Myricæ: an order of plants yielding dyes, XXV, 249.
- Myristica: *attenuata*, jungle *jaiphal*, oil-yielding plant, XXV, 214; *Malabarica*, *id.* 214.
- Myristicæ: jungle *jaiphal*, oil-yielding plant, XXV, 214.
- Myrobalans: or *hirdas* in Khándesh, XII, 23; in Thána district, XIII, 30-31; in Kánara, XV, pt. i, 30, 35; export of, XV, pt. ii, 57; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 39, 46; in Sátára district, XIX, 35, 647 note 2; in Belgaum district, XXI, 60.
- Myrsinæ: an order of plants used for poisoning fish, XXV, 273.
- Myrtacæ: an order of fibrous plants, XXV, 232.
- Myrtacæ: an order of plants yielding dyes, XXV, 245.
- Myrtus communis: a food plant, XXV, 173.
- Mysore: copper-plate grants from, I, pt. ii, 277, 298 note 2, 299, 304 and note 1, 318, 377 and note 4, 399, 421, 430, 431, 433, 436, 441, 443, 458, 459 note 3, 466, 468, 470, 473, 478, 491, 492, 495 and note 2, 499, 502, 505, 507, 509, 516, 523, 528, 529 and note 3, 561, 581 note 3.
- N
- NAAGRAMMA: town in Sind, mentioned by Ptolemy, I, pt. i, 538.
- Nabathæa: destruction of the kingdom of (105), I, pt. i, 543.
- Nabhága: equalled by Gotamiputra in prowess, I, pt. ii, 149.
- Nabud: nonentity, IX, pt. ii, 225. See Návar.
- Nácharája: lineage of, I, pt. ii, 486.
- Nachne-ki-Talái: records, I, pt. ii, 286 note 1.
- Náchni: food plant, grown in several districts, XXV, 187; in Ratnágiri district, X, 147; in Sávantvádi, *id.* 425; in Thána District, XIII, 288; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 267; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. ii, 40-41; see also Rági.
- Nád: Kánarese word for district, I, pt. ii, 578.
- Náda: caste of Máng rope-makers in Kolhápúr, XXIV, 111.
- Nádáchhadi: red thread binding to a pregnant woman's wrist, IX, pt. i, 93.
- Nadagi: land tenure in Kánara district, XV, pt. ii, 186.
- Nadas: reeds, I, pt. ii, 140.
- Nadaviyuppayana Vidu: the Western Chálukya king Vikramáditya VI, reigns at I, pt. ii, 446, 450.
- Nadiád: sub-division of Kaira, details of, III, 152-155; town, III, 175; battle near (1412), I, pt. i, 235; given to Khanderáv Gaikwár, VII, 176; Raghunáthráv (1775) at, *id.* 193; Malháráv of Kadi (1802) permitted to reside at, *id.* 206-207; made over to the British by Rávji Appáji (1803), I, pt. i, 413.
- Nádig or Nádigar: caste of barbers in Bijápúr district, XXIII, 254-257; in Dhárwár district, XXII, 187-188.
- Nádirsháh: Persian emperor, invades (1739) Hindustán, I, pt. i, 322; I, pt. ii, 84; XIX, 280; massacre of Delhi by (1739), XXVI, pt. i, 271; his ships in Bombay; his attempt to make Persia a maritime power (1740-1745), *id.* 287 and note 6.
- Nadol or Nador: state in Márwár, its chief Kelhana puts a man to death for his wife having offered flesh to a field-god, I, pt. i, 193; copper-plate of, *id.* 183 note 3.
- Nador: caste of proprietary husbandmen in Kánara district, XV, pt. ii, 3.
- Nadula: modern Nándol, I, pt. i, 198.
- Nádur: part of the *Zend Avesta*, IX, pt. ii, 211 note 2 (6).
- Nadvat: country mentioned by Pálini, I, pt. ii, 139.
- Nág: shrine of, at Angkor in Cambodia, IX, pt. i, 502 note 4.
- Naga: see Nágás.
- Nágabhatta: son of Maheśvaranága, I, pt. ii, 281 note 3.
- Nágada: minister of Visáladeva, I, pt. i, 203.
- Nágadhvaaja: hooded serpent banner, I, pt. ii, 576.
- Nágáditya: of the Sinda family, I, pt. ii, 437.
- Nágáditya: of Bágadage, I, pt. ii, 577; Sinda princess of Yelburga, closely connected with, *id.* 574, 576.

- Nāga kings: the, in Khāndesh, XII, 486 and note 2; *see also* I, pt. i, 64.
- Nāgalāmbika: sister of Basava and mother of Chenna-Basava, I, pt. ii, 226; incarnation of Pārvati, *id.* 479, 480.
- Nāgamangala: grant, I, pt. ii, 301 note 1, 302.
- Nagammasvāmin: Brāhman grantee of Chālukya king, I, pt. ii, 191.
- Nāgāmve: village in Dhārwar district, temple and inscriptions at, XXII, 774.
- Nāgāna: temple of, in Mevād, I, pt. i, 133.
- Nāgānanda: Sanskrit play of Śrī Harsa, I, pt. ii, 253 note 1.
- Nāgane: tribal guardians of the Rāthods, I, pt. i, 452.
- Nāganna: Hoysāla minister, I, pt. ii, 491.
- Nāgan Ram: Sanjān high priest, brings the Sanjān fire to Navsāri, IX, pt. ii, 186.
- Nāgaon: town in Kolāba district, XI, 351; I, pt. ii, 543.
- Nāgapanehmi: hill in Belgaum district, XXI, 6.
- Nāgapur: old town mentioned in inscriptions, possibly modern Nāgaon in Thāna, not in Kolāba, XIV, 402; I, pt. ii, 543.
- Nāgapura-Nandivardhana: old district in Central Provinces, I, pt. ii, 420.
- Nāgar: town in the north of Mālwa, coins obtained at, I, pt. ii, 311.
- Nagar: place of interest in Dharampur state, VI, 257; fort in the Sivalik hills, IX, pt. i, 444.
- Nāgar: sub-caste of Brāhmins in Gujarāt, IX, pt. i, p. xi note 3, xii note 4, 2; strength and distribution, *id.* 3; divisions; claim, Vādnagar as their original seat; places of settlement; sub-divisions named after places of settlement, *id.* 13, 15 and note 2; relations of sub-divisions, *id.* 13; traditions about origin, created by Shiv, to officiate at his marriage; to officiate at his sacrifice; children of a Nāg by a Brāhman girl, *id.* 14-15; suggestions as to origin from traditions, *id.* 15 note 1; traces of foreign origin, *id.* 438 and notes 8 and 9; original race believed to be Gujars, *id.* 494, 501 and notes 1 to 6; Vānias, Meshri, called Bam Nāgars, claim Vādnagar as their original seat, family deity of, *id.* 73; in Cutch, V, 45; in Rewa Kāntha, VI, 22, 24; in Baroda state, VII, 53, 58; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 55; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 163; in Sholāpur district, XX, 30; in Thāna district, XIII, 80; in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 144.
- Nāga Rāja: son of Chamunda, Chaulukya king, I, pt. i, 162-163.
- Nāgarakhanda: section of the Banavāsi province, territorial possession of the Nāgas, situation and origin of the name of, I, pt. ii, 281 note 3; part of the Kadamba territory taken by the Western Chālukyas, *id.* 345 note 4; a village in, granted to the Vira-Somanātha temple by the Western Chālukya king Someśvara IV, *id.* 484; under the Hoysālas of Dorasamudra, *id.* 506; under the Devagiri Yādavas, *id.* 524.
- Nagar Devla: village in Khāndesh district, temple at, XII, 457.
- Nagareśvara: temple of, at Sudi in Dhārwar district, I, pt. ii, 441.
- Nāgarhāl: hill and place of interest in Belgaum district, XXI, 6, 590.
- Nāgari: leading tribe of Gujars of the North-West Provinces, IX, pt. i, 494.
- Nāgari characters: the earliest use of, in Southern India, I, pt. ii, 377 note 3.
- Nāgarika: modern Navsāri, I, pt. i, 125.
- Nāgarji: a class of Musalmān kettle-drummers in Sātara district, XIX, 144-145; in Bijāpur district, XXIII, 305.
- Nāgarjun: twelfth Silāhāra king of Thāna, XIII, 422 note 1, 425; *see also* I, pt. ii, 15, 539.
- Nāgarjuna: Hindu god, temple of, in Dhārwar district, I, pt. ii, 422 note 3.
- Nāgarjuna: aids Kanishka to work out a broader Buddhism, IX, pt. i, 442.
- Nāgar Kotias: tribe of Brāhmins in Kangra, IX, pt. i, 4 note 2.
- Nagarle: town in Mysore, inscription at, I, pt. ii, 306.
- Nagarouris: town mentioned by Ptolemy, probably Poona, I, pt. i, 541.
- Nagar Pārkar: state in Sind, rising in (1857), I, pt. i, 448.
- Nagar Patti: suburb of Dhulia, XII, 444.
- Nagarseth: or the Mayor of the city, IV, 90, 113; IX, pt. i, 96.
- Nāgarshah: Prātāpshāh's brother-in-law, defeats Prātāpshāh and is defeated by the Musalmāns, I, pt. ii, 27.
- Nagar-Thatha: capital of Sind (1421), IX, pt. ii, 50.
- Nāgas: race of, I, pt. ii, 576; figure prominently in the history of Kashmir, spread over the whole of India, defeated by Samudragupta and Skandagupta and Tivaraṛāja; uprooted by Dadda I, the Gurjara king; also by the Eastern Chālukya king Narendramrigarāja Vijayāditya II, *id.* 281 note 3; foreign tribes vaguely called; admitted as Rājputas, IX, pt. i, 450 note 2, 458 note 5; priests of, admitted as Brāhmins; considered the best of Brāhmins, *id.* 438, 463 note 2; wild tribe, identified with the Naikdās of the Panch Mahāls and the Talābdās of Broach, *id.* 115; tradition connecting Nāgar Brāhmins with, IX, pt. i, 115 note 1; in Thāna district, XIII, 408.
- Nāgasārīka: modern Navsāri, I, pt. i, 125.
- Nāgasena: Nāga chief conquered by Samudragupta, I, pt. ii, 281 note 3.
- Nāgasri: place of interest in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 557.
- Nagati: son of Ketarasa the Kādamba, I, pt. ii, 564.
- Nāgavamsa: race of the hooded serpents, Sindas of Yelburga allotted to, I, pt. ii, 574.
- Nāgavardhana: Chālukya prince; king ruling in West Nāsik; grant of, at Nirpan, I, pt. i, 108, 110, 111, 112; Jayāsraya Tribhuvanāsraya, son of Dharāsraya Jayasimhavarman, brother of Pulakesi II, I, pt. ii, 185, 192, 357; his Nirpan grant, *id.* 345, 352, 357; god or teacher, *id.* 352, 358 note 1, 361, 364 note 3.

- Nāgarman : Kānārese poet, I, pt. ii, 343 note 5, 392.
- Nāgarman I : Hāngal Kādamba, I, pt. ii, 559.
- Nāgarman II : Hāngal Kādamba, I, pt. ii, 559.
- Nāgarmaṃya : Vikramāditya VI's governor of the Belvola, Purigere, and Banavāsi provinces, I, pt. ii, 452.
- Nāgarman : Kakka II's maternal grandfather, I, pt. i, 122.
- Nāgāvi : village in Dhārwar district, temple at, I, pt. ii, 422 note 3 ; record of Vira-Ballāla II at, *id.* 503, 526 ; inscription at, *id.* 529.
- Nāgchampa or Chāpha : *mesua ferrea*, oil-yielding plant, XXV, 214 ; also called Nāgkeshar, *id.* 289.
- Nāgaun : *crinum asiaticum*, medicinal and poisonous plant, XXV, 256, 270.
- Nāgdhanibā : place of interest in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 557.
- Nāgdi kauli : a form of tenure in Kolāba district, XI, 174 note 2.
- Nāgdi shirasta : cash rate tenure in Kolāba district, XI, 174 and note 2, 178 note 1, 181, 182 and note 5.
- Nāgdoun : *asparagus officinalis*, a food and famine plant, XXV, 180, 204.
- Nāgshvar : temple of, in Poona city, XVIII, pt. iii, 337.
- Nāgshvāri : stream in Kolaba district, XI, 11.
- Nāgśvarapandita : Sivnur village granted by Someśvara I to, I, pt. ii, 441.
- Nāgher : tract of country in Kāthiāwār, I, pt. i, 208 note 3 ; origin of the name of, VIII, 5 ; position of, *id.* 8 ; Valabhis at, *id.* 276 ; Mahmud charmed at the climate of, *id.* 280.
- Nāghera : old town in Cambay, VI, 214 footnote 6.
- Nāghori : breed of cattle in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 57.
- Nāgkeshar : see Nāgchampa.
- Nāgli : food and famine plant, XXV, 187, 208 ; grown in Nāsik district, XVI, 99 ; in Cutch, V, 106. See Nachni.
- Nāglik : caste of dyers in Dhārwar district, XXII, 158-159 ; in Bijāpur district, XXIII, 253.
- Nāgmāndal : snakeland, said to be the old name of Navsāri, IX, pt. ii, 186 note 6.
- Nāgmassad : a poisonous plant, an antidote to snake-bites, XXV, 267, 275.
- Nāgmāti : river in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 64.
- Nāg Naik : Koli chief (1340) of Sinhgad, opposes Muhammad Tughlak, XVIII, pt. ii, 215, 442.
- Nāgnes : place of interest in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 558.
- Nāgnur Lake : in Dhārwar district, XXII, 260.
- Nāgoji Māne : Marātha chief of Mhaswad, surprises and kills Santāji Ghorpade, I, pt. ii, 597.
- Nāgor : port of, in Afghanistan (?), I, pt. i, 174 note 1.
- Nāgori : caste of Hindu converts in Gujarāt, come from Nāgor in Mālwa, mostly cart drivers, form a community ; Palanpur section of, have taken to arms, surnames of, fond of giving public dinners, IX, pt. ii, 88.
- Nāgoshi : see Bohora.
- Nāgothana : place of interest in Kolāba district, XI, 352 ; Gujarāt kings in possession of, *id.* 142 ; Portuguese at, *id.* 143 ; under Bijāpur, kings, *id.* 144 ; Sankuvarbāi in possession of, *id.* 155 ; Manāji Angria defeated at (1799), *id.* 156 ; plundered by Rāmōshis (1840), *id.* 158, 220 ; in hands of *khots*, *id.* 178 ; *khot* residents of, *id.* 182 note 3 ; *khoti* system of, *id.* 203 ; port details, trade, history, old bridge, *id.* 116 ; Silāhāra port, *id.* 21 ; south boundary of the kingdom of Gujarāt, *id.* 34 ; bridge, *id.* 42 ; port burnt by the Portuguese (1529), *id.* 46 ; see also XIII, 443, 450.
- Nāgpanehmi : Cobrā's fifth, Hindu holiday, IX, pt. i, 23 note 5 ; worship of the Nāg or serpent on, *id.* 379 ; observed by the Prabhus in Poona, XVIII, pt. i, 244-245 ; Kunbi festival, *id.* 293.
- Nāgphani : cliff in Poona district called the Duke's Nose, XVIII, pt. i, 4 ; pass of, XVIII, pt. ii, 153.
- Nāgphanna, Nāgphausi : a famine plant, XXV, 199.
- Nāgpur : in Nāsik district, temple at, XVI, 460.
- Nāgvand : village in Dhārwar district, inscription at, XXII, 774.
- Nāg worship : legends of, I, pt. i, 502 note 3.
- Nahāl : a Bhil tribe in Khāndesh, XII, 94 ; outbreak of, in the Sātpudās, *id.* 258.
- Nahan : bathing ceremony, IX, pt. ii, 232.
- Nahapāna : first Gujarāt Kshatrāpa, I, pt. i, 24, 29 ; I, pt. ii, 149 ; Kshaharāta, *id.* 155, 166 ; king of foreign descent, a Sāka, *id.* 155 ; dynasty of, *id.* 157, 158 ; Satrap, *id.* 159, 160 ; his or his successors' overthrow by Gotamiputra, *id.* 161, 168 ; his death, *id.* 160 ; Gotamiputra kills his successors, *id.* 160 ; dates of his accession and death, *id.* 168 ; another account of : Parthian or Sāka, IX, pt. i, 435 ; his family stock name, his conquests in Mālwa, Konkan and the Dakhan, his coins and public works in the Konkan ; is said to be the re-birth of Parusharam, *id.* 497-498 and note 1 ; elements of his army, *id.* 461 note 2 ; inscriptions of, Junnar the capital of, XVIII, pt. ii, 213 and note 8, *id.* pt. iii, 167 ; inscription, of, in Nāna pass, *id.* 224 ; see also XII, 239 ; XIII, 411 and note 3, 412 ; XIV, 54, 320 ; see also XVI, 182 notes 4 and 5, 571, 573, 574, 576, 578, 611, 614-620.
- Nahara : estate in Rewā Kāntha, VI, 151.
- Nahavand : victory of the Arabs over the Persians at (641), IX, pt. ii, 183.
- Nahlwāra : Anahilavāda, I, pt. i, 508, 509, 510, 511, 517, 518, 531.
- Nahrwāra, Nahrwālā : Anahilavāda, I, pt. ii, 24 ; the *rai* of Bhimdeva, I, pt. i, 196, 511, 512 ; see also IX, pt. ii, 2 note 1.
- Nahush : father of Yayati, I, pt. i, 460 ; Gautamiputra compared to, I, pt. ii, 149.
- Nāiata : a caste in Gujarāt, also called Nawafṭa, shipmen, came to India in the eighth or ninth century from Arabia, their disappearance from Gujarāt, their traces in Ghogha lascars found on the coast of Kānara and the Konkan under the name of Navāiata ; their

- origin; claim to have proselytised one of the Zamorins of Malabar, IX, pt. ii, 14 and note 3, 15 and notes 1, 2; see also X, 133 and note 1; and XV, pt. i, 400-403, *id.* pt. ii, 1, 266; husbandmen at Sopára, XIV, 315, settlement of, from Arabia and Persia, *id.* 315 note 1.
- Náidu: caste of writers in Belgaum, XXI, 98, 99.
- Naigamas: Buddhist merchants, I, pt. ii, 173.
- Náik: of Sangameshvar dispossessed of lands, I, pt. ii, 40; petty Konkani chiefs, I, pt. ii, 25.
- Náik: early tribe, in Gujarát, IX, pt. i, 290, 324, 325; in Thána district, land allotments to, XIII, 568 and note 2; Rághoji Náik (1860), *id.* 605.
- Náikan: see Kasban.
- Náikda: wild tribe, I, pt. i, 115; in revolt under Rupa and Keval Náiks (1858), *id.* 444; joined by Tatyá Topi's broken force, *id.* 445; risings of (1858, 1868), in Panch Maháls, III, 254-258; their origin, occupation, character, religion and customs, *id.* 222-225; in Rewa Kántha VI, 34; rising of (1838), *id.* 62, 64; in Gujarát, IX, pt. i, 290; origin, *id.* 325; lawless habits (A. D. 1826), raids, disturbances (A. D. 1838, 1854, 1857, 1868), *id.* 326; customs, *id.* 327-328; four chiefs, *id.* 328.
- Náikidevi: wife of Ajayapála and mother of Mularája II, Chaulukya kings, her fight at Gadarághhatta, I, pt. i, 195.
- Náikvádi: a Musalmán class in Khándesh district, XII, 128; in Násik district, XVI, 83; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 228.
- Nails: in the tower of silence, IX, pt. ii, 240 note 1.
- Naimoto: Chinese for Narmadá river, I, pt. ii, 354.
- Náin Pal: slew Ajipal, Kanauj monarch (470), I, pt. i, 120.
- Nairne: Rev. A. K., historian, "Introduction to the History of the Konkani," I, pt. ii, p. xiii note 2; see also XI, 111.
- Náis: barbers, at Bhinmál, I, pt. i, 451.
- Naita: see Naiata.
- Naital: village in Násik district, fair at, XVI, 460.
- Náiyad: district in Sorath, I, pt. i, 208 and note 3.
- Najamkhan: governor of Cambay (1737-1748), plans an attack on Ahmadábád, VI, 223.
- Najis: Musalmán spirit, XVIII, pt. i, 553, 554.
- Najm-ud-din: head *mulla* of Daudi Bohoras (1785), (1842), IX, pt. ii, 31 note 4.
- Náka: Sinda prince of Yelburga, I, pt. ii, 573, 574.
- Nakarchin: see Nagárij.
- Nakari: lands exempted from assessment in Baroda, VII, 349.
- Nakel: common date palm, XXV, 181.
- Nákhinda: peak in Thána district, XIV, 231.
- Nákhoda: see Nákhuda.
- Nakhonwat: Nága's shrine in Cambodia, begun in A. D. 825 and completed in A. D. 950, I, pt. i, 499, 500, 504 and note 1.
- Nákhuda: Musalmán naval captain in service of the ruler of Somnáth, IX, pt. ii, 2 note 3; IX, pt. i, 520; origin of the word, XIII, 716.
- Nakib: office in a mendicant brotherhood, IX, pt. ii, 19. See Izni.
- Nakimayya: the Western Chálukya king Somésvara II's officer, I, pt. ii, 443.
- Nakkabhajja: village on the south bank of the Mahi, I, pt. i, 127.
- Naklesvara: temple of Śiva at Kárván, I, pt. i, 83 note 1.
- Nákri Kunbi: caste of husbandmen in Thána district, XIII, 128.
- Nakshatras: lunar asterisms, XXIV, 155 note 1.
- Nakshband: caste of mark makers in Gujarát, Hindu converts, beggars, followers of Saint Bahandding Nakshband, their reverence for fire, IX, pt. ii, 20.
- Náktodás: damages by, in Poona, XVIII, pt. ii, 499, 511.
- Nakulisá: founder of a Jain sect, shrine of, I, pt. i, 83 and note 1.
- Nakulisa Pánapata: sect mentioned, in Sománátha inscription, I, pt. i, 205.
- Nal: lake in Káthiáwár, VIII, 68; a place of interest, *id.* 559.
- Nál: lake in Ahmadábád district, IV, 16.
- Nál: state in Khándesh, XII, 610.
- Nalas: Konkani dynasty (630), XXIII, 380 and note 1; XIII, 420; I, pt. ii, 13; subjugated by Kirtivarman I, *id.* 181, 345 note 4; of Nalavádi country in the direction of Bellary and Karnul, *id.* 282, 336.
- Nálatwád: village in Bijápur district, temples and inscriptions at, XXIII, 665.
- Nalavádi: country of the Nalas, I, pt. ii, 282, 363.
- Nalband: caste of Musalmán farriers in Gujarát, Hindu converts, IX, pt. ii, 78; in Khándesh district, XII, 126; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 228; in Satára district, XIX, 136; in Belgaum district, XXI, 208; in Bijápur district, XXIII, 291; in Kolhápur state, XXIV, 149.
- Naldurg: fort in Thána district, XIV, 286.
- Nalia: estate in Rewa Kántha, VI, 145.
- Nalia: port in the Gulf of Cambay, VIII, 27.
- Nálieri: tree, its nut an emblem of the family goddess; coccanut also offered to other goddesses, IX, pt. i, 385.
- Naliya: place of interest in Cutch, V, 245.
- Nalkántha: district, the hollow between Káthiáwár and the mainland, I, pt. i, 208 and note 3; VIII, 4; fen tract in Dholka and Virangám talukás, IX, pt. i, 506.
- Nalkote: town in Southern India, burnt by Butuga, I, pt. ii, 419 note 7.
- Nal Rája: holds a horse sacrifice near Borsad, IX, pt. i, 8 note 1.
- Nal Rája: traditional Malanggad king, in Thána, XIV, 220.
- Nál Sáheb: Lord Horseshoe, the cast shoe of the horse of the bridegroom-elect of Husain's daughter, believed to possess power to work cures, imitation horse shoes carried by Dulas or bridegrooms in Muharram, IX, pt. ii, 138. See Dulas.

- Námados: the Narmada, or Narbada, river, I, pt. i, 539.
- Namagrath: part of *Surya Purána*, I, pt. i, 464.
- Náma Karma: or naming, the seventh Vedic rite, IX, pt. i, 31 note 3, 34-35.
- Namak Chashi: ceremony among Musalmáns, IX, pt. ii, 159.
- Námalingánusásana: work of Amarasimha, manuscript of, with the date A. D. 1297, I, pt. ii, 530.
- Namagah: see Idgahs.
- Namburi: sub-caste of Bráhmans of the Malabar Coast, strange marriage practice among, IX, pt. i, 439 note 1; in Kánara, XV, pt. i, 195, 196.
- Nándár Radder: cultivating caste in Kánara, I, pt. ii, 414 note 5.
- Námdev: see Námdev Shimpi.
- Námdev: devotee of Vithoba of Pandharpur, XXIV, 98.
- Námdev Nilári: caste of indigo dyers in Dhárwar district, XXII, 157-158.
- Námdev Shimpi: caste of tailors in Thána district, XIII, 138; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 124-127; in Poona, XVIII, pt. i, 369-371; in Dhárwar district, XXII, 159-160.
- Names: choice of, among Gujarát Hindus, IX, pt. i, 34 and note 1, 35 note 1; of children born after performing certain rites, *id.* 367-368; peculiarity of, among Gujarát Musalmáns, among Arabs, IX, pt. ii, 16; Daudi Bohoras, *id.* 31 and note 1; Jaafari Bohoras, *id.* 35; village, 59 note 1, 60; Ghánchis, *id.* 73; Kasbátis, *id.* 65; recommended by the prophet, *id.* 156 note 2; among Pársis, selection of, IX, pt. ii, 229; Persian, Hindu; full, *id.* 229 note 1.
- Naming: rites and ceremonies of, among Bráhmans, IX, pt. i, 34-35; Rájpúts, *id.* 139-140; other castes, *id.* 110, 158, 190, 248, 289, 308; Musalmáns, IX, pt. ii, 156-157; practice of giving odd names, *id.* 156 note 2; among Chitpávans in Poona, XVIII, pt. i, 114; Pátáne Prabhus, *id.* 223; Agarváls, *id.* 263; Kunbis, *id.* 298-299; Salis, 363; Tambats, *id.* 376; Rámohis, *id.* 415.
- Namnados: the Narmada, or Narbada river, I, pt. i, 545.
- Nána: *largestroemia parviflora*, timber tree, in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 49; in Khándesh, XII, 26; in Kánara district, *see* XV, pt. i, under Forests.
- Nána: (Baláji Peshwa) offers accommodation to the English at Thána (1757), XXVI, pt. i, 316-317; presents an elephant to the Company (1760), *id.* 346.
- Nánabhai Narsangji Patel: a Surat landlord, IX, pt. ii, 196 note 4.
- Nana bondarah: a dye-yielding plant, XXV, 245.
- Nána Darbáre: Bráhman leader (1839) of a Koli rising, XVIII, pt. ii, 307.
- Nána Fadnavis: Marátha statesman, kárkún (1762) of Mádhavrát Peshwa (1761-1772), XVIII, pt. ii, 251; is appointed (1763) Fadnavis, *id.* 252; opposes (1774) Raghu-náthráv, *id.* 257; jealousy among the Poona ministers, *id.* 258; treaty of Purandhar (1776), *id.* 260; his hate of the English, *id.* 261; fresh dissensions among the ministerial party and Náná's triumph (1778), *id.* 262-263; convention of Vadgaon (1778), *id.* 264-266; Nána crushes a conspiracy (1784) for deposing the Peshwa Mádhavrát, *id.* 267; rivalry between Nána and Mahádji Sindia (1794), *id.* 268-269; Nána's triumph over the Nizám at Kháda (1795), *id.* 270; Náná's conduct towards the Peshwa Mádhavrát, *id.* 270-271; Nána's intrigues to prevent the accession of the last Peshwa Bajiráv, *id.* 271; changes sides and quarrels with Parashurám Bháu and is forced to retire to Mahád, *id.* 272; secures the co-operation of the Nizám, *id.* 273; resumes the duties of prime minister to Bajiráv who shortly afterwards enters into a plot to free himself from Náná's control, *id.* 274; Náná's house plundered and himself confined in Ahmadnagar fort, *id.* 275; Nána set free by Sindia (1798), *id.* 277; Nána induced by Bajiráv to take his post as minister, *id.* 278; his death and character, *id.* 280; *another account of*: cousin of Moroba Fadnavis, one of the chief ministers of Mádhavrát I, I, pt. ii, 603; quarrels with Moroba and retires to Purandhar; soon establishes himself with the help of Haripant Phadke and Sindia (1777), *id.* 604; receives St. Lubin (1777), *id.* 102; throws his rival Sakhárám Bápu into prison (1778), *id.* 605; demands the surrender of Raghunáthráo and Sálsette from the English (1779), *id.* 103; his rivalry with Mahádji Sindia; endeavours to persuade Haidar to restore the territory north of the Tungabhadra; intercedes on behalf of the chief of Nargund with Tipu, *id.* 660; his intrigues to prevent the accession of Bajiráo to the office of Peshwa (1795); determines to forestall Bálobá Tátya, one of Sindia's chief advisers, and himself to seat Bajiráo on the throne; Sindia marches to Poona and Nána retires into the Konkan; wins over Daulatráo Sindia through Sakhárám Ghátge Shirzi Ráo; declares for Bajiráo and becomes his chief minister (1796), *id.* 110, 606; is treacherously arrested by Sindia and confined in the fort of Ahmadnagar (1797), *id.* 606-607, 628; released by Daulatráo Sindia on payment of a large ransom (1798); again becomes Bajiráo's minister, *id.* 607, 628; his breach with the Patvardhan family; incites the *vája* of Kolhápúr to attack their possessions; his reconciliation with Parasharám Bháu, *id.* 662; his death (1800), *id.* 607; *see* also XVIII, pt. iii, 8, 231, 253, 275, 333, 409-413; XI, 448, 467; XVII, 407; XXII, 414; XXIV, 345, 346; VII, 196, 199, 201; XIII, 14, 504, 506, 507, 512, 556, 559, 560, 561; XIV, 121, 201, 286; XIX, 298-299; X, 321; I, pt. i, 401, 411.
- Nánaghát: origin of the name, XIV, 287; pass between Thána and Poona districts, XIII, 316, 321, 403; XVIII, pt. ii, 150-151; old trade route (B. C. 100-A. D. 100), *id.* 211;

- I, pt. ii, 29; large cave at, *id.* 144; inscription in a cave at, gives the names of certain members of Śātavāhana royal family, *id.* 147; inscriptions, *id.* 152, 156; XVIII, pt. ii, 212; see also XIV, 14, 113, 286-291, 320; I, pt. i, 38; statues in, XVI, 611; XVIII, pt. iii, 218-224.
- Nanagol: village in Thāna district XIV, 320.
- Nanagouna: supposed to be the Kālinadi, I, pt. i, 542.
- Nanaguna: river mentioned by Ptolemy, probable identification of, with the Sāvitrī in Ratnāgiri district, X, 320 note 2; see also XIV, 291.
- Nanaguna: Ptolemy's (A. D. 150) name of the Nāna pass, XVIII, pt. ii, 213 note 10; XVIII, pt. iii, 224.
- Nānak: religious hero of the Sikhs, IX, pt. i, 336, 453.
- Nāna Khānvelkar: *divān* of Baroda, VII, 280.
- Nānak Putras: the Sikhs, pass as Brāhmins, IX, pt. i, 438.
- Nānangola: village, referred to in an inscription at Nāsik, I, pt. ii, 148.
- Nāna Pass: see Nānāghāt.
- Nāna Phadnavis: see Nāna Fadnavis.
- Nāna Śāheb: son of Bājirāv II Peshwa, I, pt. ii, 130; Vengao the birth-place of (1857), XIV, 379.
- Nāna's Peth: ward in Poona city, XVIII, pt. iii, 274-276.
- Nand: island in Rewa Kāntha, VI, 6.
- Nanda: king, builder of Nandagiri fort, I, pt. ii, 340 note 4.
- Nandagiri: modern Nandidurg near Kolār, hill fort, I, pt. ii, 300, 340 note 4; mountain, *id.* 303 and note 3.
- Nandagirinātha: hereditary title of the Western Gangas, I, pt. ii, 300.
- Nandapadra: identification of, with Nāndod, I, pt. ii, 314.
- Nandarāja: Rāshtrakūta king, I, pt. ii, 377 note 3; grant of, *id.* 384.
- Nandarva: sub-division of Rewa Kāntha, VI, 124.
- Nandas: dynasty, I, pt. ii, 140; kings of the Kuntala country, *id.* 284 note 2.
- Nānder: town in Nizām's dominions, battle of (1599), XVII, 390.
- Nandgad: place of interest in Belgaum district, XXI, 590; trade centre, *id.* 313.
- Nāndgaon: sub-division of Nāsik district, its area, aspect, climate, water, history, land revenue, stock, holdings, crops and people, XVI, 349-353. *Town*, *id.* 460-461; I, pt. ii, 355.
- Nandgiri: hill fort in Sātara district, XIX, 10, 527-528.
- Nāndi: bull, badge of the religion of Valabha dynasty, I, pt. i, 80; Siva's, adoration of, I, pt. ii, 477, 478.
- Nāndi: village in Mysore, inscription at, I, pt. ii, 332.
- Nāndi: Hindu sage, Nandvānās claim descent from, IX, pt. i, 15.
- Nandigrāma: village, I, pt. ii, 348.
- Nandikeshvar: Mahādev, of Nāndod, IX, pt. i, 73.
- Nandikeshvar: group of villages in Bijāpur district, pond, temples and inscriptions at, XXIII, 665-666.
- Nandin: Siva's bull, I, pt. ii, 226.
- Nandin: I, pt. ii, 325. See Pallava king Nandivarman the son of Hiranyavarman.
- Nandipotarāja: I, pt. ii, 325. See Nandivarman the son of Hiranyavarman.
- Nandipotavarman: I, pt. ii, 189, 374. See Nandivarman the son of Hiranyavarman.
- Nandipottaraiya: I, pt. ii, 331. See Nandivarman the son of Hiranyavarman.
- Nandipura: town, Nandivarman besieged at, I, pt. ii, 326.
- Nāndipuri: modern Nāndod, I, pt. i, 4, 85; capital of Gurjjara dynasty of Broach district, *id.* 107; palace of Gurjjara kings, *id.* 111; capital of the Gurjjars, *id.* 113; see also I, pt. ii, 314.
- Nandisvāmin: Brāhman grantee of Chālukya prince, I, pt. ii, 191.
- Nandivāli: caste of beggars in Nāsik district, XVI, 75.
- Nandivalli: village in the Panumgal district, I, pt. ii, 377.
- Nandivarman: Pallava king (733-747), son of Hiranyavarman, I, pt. ii, 323; his ancestry, *birudas* or titles, *id.* 325 and notes 1 and 2; chosen by the subjects, is besieged in Nandipura by the Dramila princes and rescued by Udayachandra, *id.* 326; put to flight by Vikramāditya II, *id.* 327, 374; his Udayendiram grant, *id.* 319 note 2, 320 note 6, 327; his records at Conjeeveram, *id.* 331.
- Nandivarman: Pallava king, son of Skandavarman III; his Kañchipura grant, I, pt. ii, 319 note 2, 320 note 6, 327.
- Nandivarman: Pallava king, son of Simhavishnu, I, pt. ii, 331.
- Nandivelo: hill in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 12.
- Nandivraksha: see Pālaapiplo.
- Nāndni: see of the Jain head priest near Kolhāpur, XXIV, 136.
- Nando: Songhad Rājput, founder of Patani branch of Parajia Sonis, IX, pt. i, 198.
- Nāndod: sub-division and place of interest in Rewa Kāntha, VI, 97, 165; capital of the Gurjjara dynasty of Broach district, I, pt. i, 107, 108; capital of Rājpipla, *id.* 113. See also I, pt. ii, 314; IX, pt. i, p. xii, 13, 72.
- Nandoda: a Brāhman sub-division in Rewa Kāntha, VI, 23.
- Nandol: in Mārwar; its chief slain by Lavana-prasāda, I, pt. i, 198.
- Nāndor: see Nāndod.
- Nandora: caste of Brāhmins and Vanias in Gujarāt, IX, pt. i, 13, 72.
- Nāndos: fort in Ratnāgiri district, X, 353.
- Nāndra: village in Kolhāpur, XXIV, 363.
- Nāndre: village in Khāndesh, Hemādpanthi well at, XII, 457.
- Nandshanker: Mr., on Bhil sub-divisions, IX, pt. i, 295 note 2; on Badva's services during epidemics in Rewa Kāntha, *id.* 302 note 1; on Naikda origin, *id.* 325 note 1.

- Nándur: village in Násik district, temple at, XVI, 461.
- Nandurbár: sub-division of Khándesh, its boundaries, area, aspect, climate, water, soil, holding, survey details, survey results, stock, crops and people, XII, 2, 379-386. *Town*, *id.* 457-459, 9, 248, 255; English factory (1670) at, I, pt. ii, 625.
- Nandvádige: village in Bijápur district, well, temples and inscriptions at, XXIII, 666; *see* also I, pt. ii, 412.
- Nandvána: a Bráhmaṇ sub-division in Cutch, V, 47; in Gujarát, IX, pt. i, 15.
- Náne: market village in Poona district, XVIII, pt. iii, 260.
- Nangali: *ghát* in Mysore, I, pt. ii, 299; fortress at, *id.* 496, 499, 501, 505.
- Nángám: state in Rewá Kánthá, VI, 144.
- Nángarbandi: form of tenure in Thána district, XIII, 531 and notes 2 and 3, 551 note 2, 565; mode of assessment (1845), *id.* 587; (1865), *id.* 617 and note 1.
- Náni: river in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 8.
- Nanna: Ratta chieftain, I, pt. ii, 551, 552 and note 8.
- Nanniya-Ganga: *viruda* (title) of Satyavakya-Kongunivarma-Permanadi-Butuga, I, pt. ii, 304.
- Nannu Mian: name of a vow-receiving *ginn* or spirit, IX, pt. ii, 130.
- Nánoli: village in Poona district, caves at, XVIII, pt. iii, 260.
- Nánpura: a Surat city ward, named after a Pársi, IX, pt. ii, 196 note 4.
- Nánsi: pass in Násik district, XVI, 128.
- Naoroz: New Year's day; commonly called *Pátiti*, observances on, IX, pt. ii, 218, 219.
- Náos: *see* Boat Offerings.
- Naoura: mentioned by Ptolemy, I, pt. i, 546; identification of, with Honávar, XV, pt. ii, 48, 78, 307, 336.
- Nápád: village in Kaira district, III, 177; IX, pt. i, 16.
- Naphatki: a famine plant, XXV, 197.
- Napier Hotel: in Poona cantonment, XVIII, pt. iii, 385.
- Nár: stream in Násik district, XVI, 7.
- Náringa, Náradji: leader of Śiva's *ganas* or attendants, I, pt. ii, 482; divine sage, I, pt. i, 461.
- Náral: *see* Nárel.
- Narána: near Jaipur, ancient capital of Gujarát, I, pt. i, 507, 520. *See* Náráyan.
- Narána: son of the Kalachuri king Kannama, I, pt. ii, 468.
- Náranapura: in the Ándhra country, birth-place of Pallava, minister of the Hoysála Vira-Ballála, I, pt. ii, 507.
- Nar and Náráyan: names of the god Vishnu, IX, pt. i, 532.
- Náransar: Koli place of pilgrimage in Sind, IX, pt. i, 247.
- Narasimha: Karnátak king, I, pt. i, 469.
- Narasimha: Chálukya prince, I, pt. ii, 212, 380.
- Narasimha: Hoysála Yádava king, killed by Bhíllama, I, pt. ii, 238.
- Narasimha: Pallava king, I, pt. ii, 329 note 5, 331. *See* Narasimhavarman I.
- Nárasimha: feudatory of the Chola king, overthrown by Vishnuvardhana, I, pt. ii, 495, 498.
- Narasimha: Hindu god, temple of, at Muttagi, inscription at, I, pt. ii, 518 note 2.
- Nárasimha: I, pt. ii, 509. *See* Narasimha I, Narasimha II and Narasimha III.
- Narasimha I: Hoysála king, son of Vishnuvardhana (1159-1169), I, pt. ii, 493, 499; various forms of his name, his *virudas* (titles) and date, *id.* 500, 501, 505.
- Narasimha II: Hoysála king (1224-1234), I, pt. ii, 428 note 4, 491, 493; succeeds his father Vira-Ballála II, *id.* 502, 506; maintains his independent position but loses some territory, *id.* 506; records of his reign, his titles, *id.* 504, 507, 508.
- Narasimha III: Hoysála Ballála king of Dvára-samudra (A. D. 1254), I, pt. i, 203 note 3; I, pt. ii, 428 note 4, 508, 509. *See* Vira-Narasimha III.
- Narasimha-Bhadradeva: son of Arikesarin I, I, pt. ii, 380. *See* Narasimha the Chálukya prince.
- Narasimhagupta: Gupta chief, I, pt. i, 74, 77.
- Narasimhapotarāja: Pallava king, I, pt. ii, 322 note 7.
- Narasimhapotavarman: I, pt. ii, 330. *See* Narasimhavarman II.
- Narasimhavarman: *see* Narasimha, the Chola feudatory.
- Narasimhavarman I: Pallava king, defeats the Cholas, Keralas, Kalabhras, and Pándyas, and captures and destroys Vátapi I, pt. ii, 322 and note 7; defeats Polikesin II and conquers Ceylon, *id.* 324, 326, 328, 329 and note 4, 358, 362; variant of his name, *id.* 330.
- Narasimhavarman II: son of the Pallava king Parameśvaravarman I, I, pt. ii, 324, 326, 329; founder of the temple of Rájasimheśvara, *id.* 330, 375; his other names, *id.* 330. *See* Rájasimha.
- Narasimha-Vishnu: Pallava king Narasimhavarman I, I, pt. ii, 329, 330.
- Nárasinga: I, pt. ii, 509. *See* Vira-Narasimha III.
- Narasingapottaraiya: *see* Narasimhapotarāja.
- Naravarman: king of Málwa, at war with Siddharāja, I, pt. i, 177; his inscription, *id.* 173, 180.
- Naráyan: Bania or Bazána in Jaipur territory, battle of (1192), I, pt. i, 195 note 4; ancient capital of Gujarát, *id.* 527.
- Náráyana: Hindu god, gives a standard to the Chálukyas, I, pt. ii, 180; inscription at the temple of, at Ingaleswar, *id.* 455 note 5, 470 note 2; Hoysála Vira-Ballála acquires sovereignty by the favour of, *id.* 491, 503; the god Vishnu, *id.* 517; stone inscription at the temple of, at Sankeshwar, *id.* 556 note 6.
- Náráyana: minister of war and peace; writer of Karka's Surat grant, I, pt. i, 125; writer of Dhruva's Baroda grant, *id.* 126, 511 note 12, 520.

- Narayana Bali : memorial service performed to get rid of barrenness in Gujarāt, IX, pt. i, 369 ; among high class Hindus in Sholapur, XX, 522-523.
- Narāyangad : hill fort in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 5.
- Narāyangaon : town in Poona district, details of fort at, XVIII, pt. iii, 260-261.
- Narāyan Peth : ward in Poona city, XVIII, pt. iii, 274, 280.
- Narāyan Povar : supposed incarnation of the god Narāyan (1830), XIX, 543.
- Narāyanpur : place of interest in Khāndesh district, XII, 459.
- Narāyanrāv : fifth Peshwa (1772-1773) ; succeeds his brother Mādhavrāv ; changes in the ministry ; the Peshwa murdered ; perpetrators of the crime, XVIII, pt. ii, 255-256 ; see also I, pt. ii, 604 ; XVIII, pt. iii, 407-408, XIX, 297-298 ; I, pt. i, 401 ; and VII, 191.
- Narāyanrāv : chief of Mudhol state (1805-1816), XXIV, 394.
- Narāyansar : place of interest in Cutch, V, 245-248.
- Narbāda : river in Gujarāt, its source, course, tributaries, islands, tidal section, and other details, II, 340-348 ; VI, 4 ; VII, 14 ; XII, 9 ; also known as Reva and Revaji, IX, pt. i, 213 ; its sacredness, *id.* 549 ; I, pt. i, 84 ; its lower valley occupied by wild tribes, *id.* 114 ; crossed by the Marāthās for the first time (1675), *id.* 198, 387, 444 ; estuary of, *id.* 513 ; southern boundary of Mularāja's kingdom, I, pt. ii, 23 ; I, pt. ii, 133, 134 ; Pulingas living along, *id.* 138 ; Mahishmati on the banks of, *id.* 140, 183 ; the northern boundary of the Rāshtrakūta kingdom under Govind III, *id.* 199, 240, 277, 310, 311, 314 ; boundary line between Northern India and the Dakhan, *id.* 341 and note 2 ; boundary line of the Mahārāshtra proper, *id.* 355 note 3 ; 359 note 5, 377 note 3 ; Rāshtrakūta frontier, *id.* 382, 383, 404, 405, 412 ; Vikramaditya VI crosses the, *id.* 452 ; Rāmadeva, the Devagiri Yādava general, slain on the banks of the, *id.* 525 ; crossed by Allā-ud-din, *id.* 530.
- Narbhērām : Gaikwār's deputy, I, pt. i, 345.
- Nardava : hill pass between Ratnāgiri district and Kolāpur state, X, 166 ; XXIV, 173, 174.
- Nareā : tribe mentioned by Pliny, I, pt. i, 534.
- Naregal : village in Dhārwar district, temples, inscriptions and reservoir at, XXII, 774 ; see also I, pt. ii, 446 note 7, 448 notes 1 and 4, 450 note 4, 457 note 1, 529.
- Naregal : town in Dhārwar district, population of, temples and inscriptions at, XXII, 390, 774-775 ; see also I, pt. ii, 376, 438 note 6, 503, 573, 575 note 3.
- Narel : cocoa palm, food, liquor and oil-yielding plant, XXV, 180, 212, 221.
- Narendra : village in Dhārwar district, XXII, 417, 476 ; inscription at, I, pt. ii, 568 notes 7 and 8 ; Peshwa's troops cantoned at (1766), *id.* 659.
- Nareyamgal : identified with Naregal, village in the Ron tāluka of the Dhārwar district, I, pt. ii, 376, 441 note 6 ; *agrahāra* of, *id.* 458 ; ruled over by the Sindas of Yelburga, *id.* 572, 575.
- Nareyamgal-Abbezero : chief town of the Nareyamgal province, I, pt. ii, 574.
- Nārgol : sea-port in Thāna district, XIV, 291 ; sugarcane cultivation at, XIII, 510 ; see also I, pt. ii, 8.
- Nargund : town in Dhārwar district, its population, fort, temples and history, XXII, 776-780 ; survey of, *id.* 529-530 ; trade centre, *id.* 357 ; inscription at, *id.* 457 ; acknowledges the supremacy of Haidar, *id.* 659 ; siege of (1785), XXII, 414 ; ceded to the Marāthās by Tipu (1787), *id.* 661 ; forfeiture (1857) of the state, *id.* 668 ; XXII, 434-438 ; XX, 412.
- Nargund : hill in Dhārwar district, XXII, 5.
- Nāring : orange tree, in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 49.
- Nārli-Pornima : Hindu holiday, as observed among Prabhus in Poona, XVIII, pt. i, 245.
- Narmada : see Narbada.
- Narmadā-Tata-Desa : country on either side of the river Narmadā, I, pt. ii, 134.
- Narmaza : the Narbada, valley of, I, pt. i, 510 and note 3.
- Narmukhsarovar : see Nimbāli.
- Nārōba Takti : of Karrambha, butchers about 15,000 Bhils in the Gangthari under the orders of Trimbakji Denglia (1806), I, pt. ii, 630.
- Naroda : a tribe of Rājputās in Kāthiawār, VIII, 115 ; in Pālanpur state, V, 289.
- Naro Mahādev : founder of the Ichalkaranji state, XXIV, 238 note 1.
- Nāro Pandit : deputy of Sadāshiv Rāmechandra in Ahmadābād, I, pt. i, 342.
- Nāropant Chakradev : Poona courtier, restored to liberty (1797), XVIII, pt. ii, 276.
- Nāro Shankar : Rāja Bahādar, builds the Nirmal temple, I, pt. ii, 28 ; builds the fort of Mālegaon, *id.* 631 ; XVI, 451 ; active assailant at the siege of Ahmadābād, *id.* 451 note 1.
- Narotamdās : Raghubā's agent for negotiating the terms of the treaty of Surat, I, pt. i, 402.
- Narpatgir : temple in Poona city, XVIII, pt. iii, 337.
- Narsapur : village in Dnārwar district, temple at, XXII, 780.
- Narsinga I : seventh Vijayanagar king (1479-1487) in Kānara, XV, pt. ii, 96 note 4 ; his origin, founder of Seringapatam in Mysore, *id.* 100.
- Narsinga II : eighth Vijayanagar king (1487-1508), XV, pt. ii, 96 note 4 ; Portuguese encroaching upon his territory. *id.* 100-104 ; sends an ambassador to the Portuguese viceroy, *id.* 271.
- Narsing Khanderāv : chief of Vinchur (1801), XVIII, pt. ii, 281.
- Narsingpur : village in Poona district, temples and fair at, XVIII, pt. iii, 261.
- Narsinh : rising of in Bijāpur district (1840), XXIII, 452.
- Narsinhgad : island in Kānara district, XV, pt. i, 2.
- Narsinh Mehta : Nāgar Brāhman saint of Junagad, IX, pt. i, 93 note 1.

- Narsipur : town in Pálanpur state, IX, pt. i, 73, 96.
- Narsipurá : caste of Vaniás, Meshris, IX, pt. i, 73; and Shravaks, *id.* 96.
- Narsoba : Poona city temple, XVIII, pt. iii, 337; temple of, in Bijápur city, XXIII, 636-637.
- Narsoba's Vádi : place of pilgrimage, cattle fair at, XXIV, 25.
- Narsopant : native agent at Baroda (1843), in collusion with Bába Náphade, efforts to get rid of, VII, 267-269; the chief cause of Colonel Outram's removal, *id.* 272 note 2.
- Narukot : state in Rewa Kantha, its boundaries, agriculture, trade, history, land administration, justice, police, jail, revenue and finance, instruction, health, places of interest, VI, 171-178; Naikda Bhils in revolt in (1858), I, pt. i, 444, 445.
- Narushankar : *see* Naro Shankar.
- Narva : land tenure in Baroda, account of, VII, 357-359; in Káira, III, 88, 105, 111; IX, pt. i, 166.
- Narvala : *Cratava religiosa*, sacred plant, XXV, 290.
- Narvekar : caste of traders in Belgaum district, XXI, 105; in Dhárwár district, XXII, 125, in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 183, 184.
- Násakakalpa : work of Jinaprabhusuri, I, pt. ii, 512.
- Násardi : river in Násik district, XVI, 8; proposed dam of, *id.* 501.
- Nasarpur : town in Sind, I, pt. i, 517.
- Nasesálars : beer-bearers among Pársis, dress of, duties of, sources of income of, IX, pt. ii, 239 and note 2.
- Násibis : enemies of Ali; contemptuous term for Sunnis, IX, pt. ii, 38, 47 note 3.
- Násik : district, its boundaries, area, sub-divisions, aspect, mountains, rivers, geology, climate, XVI, 1-15; minerals, trees, forests, domestic and wild animals, birds and fish, *id.* 16-25; population, *id.* 26-89; history and census details, *id.* 26-36; Bráhmans, *id.* 36-43; traders, *id.* 43-46; husbandmen, craftsmen and manufacturers, *id.* 46-54; bards and actors, servants, labourers, *id.* 54-60; unsettled tribes, *id.* 60-67; depressed classes, *id.* 67-72; beggars, *id.* 72-75; Musalmáns, *id.* 75-85; Pársis, Christians, Jews, village communities, movements, *id.* 85-89; agriculture, husbandmen, holdings, crops, soil, field tools, irrigation, manure, fallows, crops and famines, *id.* 89-113; capital, *id.* 114-124; capitalists, investments, bankers, *id.* 114-115; currency, money-lenders, interest, account books, grain advances, land mortgages, etc., *id.* 115-124; trade, *id.* 125-180; early routes, roads, passes, and railways, *id.* 125-133; bridges, ferries, post offices and telegraph, *id.* 133-136; railway and road traffic, trade system, markets and fairs, *id.* 136-140; crafts, *id.* 140-180; history (B. C. 200-1859), *id.* 181-204; land administration, *id.* 205-303; acquisition, administrative staff, *id.* 205-207; history, *id.* 207-211; under the British (1818-1840), land revenue (1818-1840), *id.* 211-216; survey (1840-1870), *id.* 216-256; revision survey (1870-1880), *id.* 256-290; survey results, season reports (1850-1882), land revenue (1850-1882), *id.* 290-303; justice, under the Maráthás (1760-1818), under the British (1818-1883), civil courts, registration, magistracy, criminal classes, police and crimes, *id.* 304-320; revenue and finance, land and other revenue, excise, assessed taxes, balance sheets (1870-1871 and 1881-1882), *id.* 321-325; local funds and municipal revenue, *id.* 326-328; instruction : schools, school returns, town and village schools, newspapers, libraries and societies, *id.* 329-336; health : climate, diseases, hospitals, vaccination, births and deaths, *id.* 337-344; sub-divisional details, *id.* 345-413; places of interest, *id.* 414-663. *Sub-division*, its area, aspect, climate, water, history, land revenue (1842-1878), stock, holdings, crops and people, *id.* 374-381, survey and revision survey (1844-45, 1874), *id.* 223-226, 270-274. *Town*, description, view, climate, hills, natural drainage, *id.* 461-467; divisions, sub-divisions, suburbs, *id.* 468-473; population, daily life, livings, details, *id.* 473-491; houses, wood-carving Hingne's mansion, *id.* 492-496; roads, gates, trade, markets, shops, *id.* 496-499; management, municipality, night-soil depôt, water-supply, drainage, *id.* 500-502; temples, introductory details, *id.* 503-521; bathing places, holy pools, *id.* 522-526; pilgrims, ceremonies, ascetics, *id.* 527-531; Musalmán remains, other objects of interest, history, *id.* 532-537; neighbourhood, Dasra pavement, Tapovan, Govardhan-Gangapur, waterfall, old burial mound, Someśhar's temple, *id.* 537-541; Pandu Lena Caves, *id.* 541-639; Northern Chálukya capital, I, pt. i, 112; ancient Panchavati, I, pt. ii, 136, 140; inscription in the caves at, *id.* 147, 279 note 1; Ushavadáta's principal inscription at, *id.* 148, 173, 176; inscriptions of Gotámi-putra Sákakarni and Pulumáyi at, *id.* 149, 152, 157, 159, 166, 175, 177; district about, under Jayasimha, *id.* 185; grant at, *id.* 192; district, *id.* 298 note 2; records at, *id.* 317, 355, 374, 385, 396, 398, 430, 431 note 2, 437, 512, 513, 514, 515; plundered by Amritráo (1802), *id.* 608, 609; Ráma at, Buddhism at, XVI, 181; Nakanak of, XIV, 166; caves at, similar to those at Ambivli, *id.* 9; cattle from, *id.* 19; inscription of Nargol in the cave of, *id.* 291; caves at, *id.* 53, 54, 320, 340; XIII, 409 note 1, 411 note 3, 412, 413, 414, 415, 464; mentioned by Kátyáyana, I, pt. ii, 140.
- Nasik-Trimbak : place of pilgrimage, IX, pt. i, 12 note 1, 119, 549.
- Násikya : *see* Násik, I, pt. ii, 140.
- Nasirábád : sub-division of Khándesh, its boundaries, area, aspect, climate, water, soil, holdings, survey details, survey results, stock, crops and people, XII, 2, 386-392. *Town*, *id.* 459.
- Násir-ud-din : Abdul Kádir, son and successor of Ghias-ud-din Khilji (1502-1512), poisons his father, becomes *sultán*, subjects his mother Khurshid to indignities and torture, I, pt. i, 365. *See* Abdul Kádir.

- Nasir-ud-din Kabāchah: *sultān* (1246-1266), deposes his general to attack Nahrwāla, I, pt. i, 512, 519.
- Nasmyth: Captain D., destroys the fort of Bet in Kāthiāwār (1859), I, pt. i, 447.
- Nasrápur: old sub-division of Thāna district, surveyed (1785-1786), XIII, 558, 560 and note 3; condition (1835), *id.* 578; assessment revised (1836), *id.* 579-581; results, *id.* 584-585; survey begun (1852), *id.* 590-591; survey assessment introduced (1856), *id.* 594-596.
- Nasrat Khān: companion of Alaf Khān in the Gujarāt expedition, I, pt. i, 205; plunders Cambay, *id.* 515.
- Nasratpur: place of interest in Khāndesh district, XII, 460.
- Nasvādī: state in Rewa Kāntha VI, 146.
- Nat: caste of tumblers in Gujarāt, wandering tribe of Hindu converts from the tribe of the same name, performers of acrobatic feats, peculiar names of their women who take part in the performances, IX, pt. ii, 88-89; in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 159.
- Natatoes: family of birds in Ratnāgiri, X, 96-99; in Thāna district, XIII, 53.
- Natchni: a famine plant, XXV, 208.
- Nāteputa: town in Sholāpur district, temples and ponds at, XX, 414-415; survey of, *id.* 331-334.
- Nāth: caste of beggars in Khāndesh district, XII, 123.
- Nāthdvar: place of pilgrimage, IX, pt. i, 119, 549; chief shrine of Vallabhacharya at, *id.* 536; shrine of Shrināthji at, *id.* 549.
- Native Christians: in Kānara district, XV, pt. i, 380-396; in Thāna district, XIII, 379.
- Native Physicians: in Poona district, XVIII, pt. iii, 69-71, 288-289; in Nāsik district, XVI, 340.
- Natives: of Bombay not allowed the use of carts and chairs (1784), XXVI, pt. ii, 6-8.
- Natural Salts: in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 13, 30.
- Naulakheshwar: shrine of, at Bhinmāl, I, pt. i, 452.
- Nauraspur: suburb of Bijāpur, XXIII, 579, 586, 667; capital removed (1600) to, *id.* 423.
- Nauras Tāra: name given (1700) to Parli fort in Sātara district, XIX, 251, 538.
- Nāusāri: *see* Navsāri.
- Naushahro: town in Sind, I, pt. i, 538.
- Naushervan, Naushirvan: Persian king (531-579), I, pt. ii, 14; called the just, his treaties and interchange of presents with the rulers of India and Sind; his embassy to Pulikesi II, IX, pt. ii, 183 note 4; *see* also XIII, 421.
- Navaghani: *see* Noghan.
- Navāiat, Navāyat: *see* Nainta.
- Navaiyat: *see* Nainta.
- Navakhanda-prithivi: earth composed of nine parts, I, pt. ii, 403 note 3.
- Navalgund: bill in Dhārwar district, XXII, 4. *Sub-division*, its boundaries, area, aspect, soil, hills, climate, water, stock, crops and people, *id.* 642-644, survey of, *id.* 490-492, 531-532; *see* also I, pt. ii, 406 note 4, 497, 503. *Town*, its history, XXII, 405, 429, 780-782; seat of the Bahmani province (1454), I, pt. ii, 638; siege of, raised by Colonel J. Munro (1817), *id.* 664.
- Navalpur: state in Khāndesh, XII, 611.
- Navānagar: state in Kāthiāwār, its description, soil, pearl fisheries, ports, money-lenders and history, VIII, 560-569; IX, pt. i, 126. *Town*, VIII, 569; I, pt. i, 226; founded by Jām Rāval (1548), V, 136; VIII, 112; revolt of the Jām crushed by Azam Khān, viceroy (1640), *id.* 279; chiefship of, usurped by Raisingji, captured and annexed and the name changed into Islāmnagar by Kutb-ud-din (1664), *id.* 283; restored to Tamāchā, son of Raisingji; the city remains in the hands of the Mughals till 1707, *id.* 285; quarrels of the *jām* of, with the *rāo* of Cutch, ejects Baroda agents (1807); British arbitration, *id.* 425; *jām's* death, *id.* 427. Jām Jesāji of, in trouble with the British, Kānhoji expels Arabs from, VII, 217; attacked by Fate Muhammad (1808), *id.* 324; Colonel Smith halts on its frontier, *id.* 326; former seat of the head *mulla* of Dandi Bohoras, IX, pt. ii, 31 note 4.
- Navānagar: old name of Kalyān, in Thāna district, XIV, 114.
- Navāpur: forest in Khāndesh, XII, 21. *Town*, *id.* 460; in British possession (1818), XII, 256.
- Navāpur: sea-port in Thāna district, XIV, 291.
- Navar: new comrade; under-priest; the purifying ceremony of; also called novice, ordination of, IX, pt. ii, 223-225.
- Navaritte: traveller (1670), his description of Dābbhol, X, 330.
- Navasāri: *see* Navsāri.
- Nava-Siddhas: shrine of, at Kukkanur, inscription at, I, pt. ii, 456 note 2.
- Navibandar: port in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 241, place of interest, *id.* 579.
- Navigation: in Surat, II, 12, 26, 27; early, in Thāna district, XIII, 403 note 1, 711 note 2.
- Navil Tirth: or peacock's pool, in Belgaum district, XXI, 12 and foot-note 2. *See* Sogal.
- Navilugunda: province ruled by Barma (1187), I, pt. ii, 465.
- Navkird: fresh tillage, a tenure in Thāna district, XIII, 544 note 2.
- Navlākh Umbre: village in Poona district, Hindu and Musalmān remains in, legend of, XVIII, pt. iii, 261-262.
- Navli: village in Thāna district, XIV, 292.
- Navli: village in Dhārwar district, XXII, 782.
- Navraspur: town in Bijāpur district, XXIII, 567; Ibrāhīm removes his capital (1602) to, *id.* 423, 579; Mughal army under Azaf Khān at (1631), *id.* 586.
- Navratra: ten days of Ashvin, IX, pt. i, 23 note 5; Hindu holiday, XVIII, pt. i, 249-250.
- Navsāri: division of Baroda state, VII, 2-10; agriculture in, *id.* 77-82; roads, *id.* 143; trade, *id.* 149-151; capital, *id.* 106-121; health, *id.* 495-496. *Sub-division*, *id.* 560-562; schools in, *id.* 475, 479; 487; hospitals, *id.* 505-506. *Town*, *id.* 562-569; library at, *id.* 493; capital of the Gujarāt branch of the Chālukyas of Bādāmi, invasion of, by the Tājikas, repulsed by Avanijanāsraya Pul-

- kesin, *id.* 187-188, 316, 375, 376; copper-plate grants from, of Śrīyāsraya Silāditya, *id.* 187, 360 note 3, 364; of Avānjanāsraya Pulikesin, *id.* 316, 336 note 3, 375, 376; of the Rāshtrakūtas, *id.* 197, 199, 201, 202, 203, 383, 405, 415, 416; granted to Rāmachandra of Devagiri by the Delhi emperor, *id.* 532; inscription of Silāditya at, capital of Jayasimhavarman, I, pt. i, 107; copper plate of Jayabhata at, *id.* 108; capital of Pulakesi; destruction of the Chālukya kingdom of, *id.* 110; the great Arab invasion, repulsed by Pulakesi Janasraya at, *id.* 117; grant of, Karka I at, *id.* 124, 125; copper-plate grants found at, *id.* 128; Indra's copper-plates at, *id.* 128, 130; grant of Chālukya king Pulakesi Janasraya at, *id.* 149, 468; meaning of the name of, settlement of Pārsis in, IX, pt. ii, 186 note 6; fire-temple built by Changa Asin, Sanjān fire brought to, *id.* 188; religious disputes among the priests of, *id.* 192; Tātā Madresa in, *id.* 204; Zend and Pehlvi scholarship established in, *id.* 194; centre of Gujārāt under Devagiri kings (1309), XIII, 438; under Muslim control, *id.* 441; manufacture, *id.* 486.
- Navy: Portuguese, XIII, 458; Shivājī's, XVIII, pt. ii, 229, 231.
- Navzot: initiation of a child into the mysteries of the Zoroastrian faith; ceremony and rites relating to, IX, pt. ii, 231-232.
- Nawābs: of Sachin, creation of (1784), I, pt. ii, 107; of Surat and Broach, I, pt. i, 214; of Surat (1733-1746), II, 116; (1746-1759), *id.* 122; (1759-1800), *id.* 129; (1800-1876), *id.* 154; of Broach, *id.* 469-472; of Cambay (1730-1880), VI, 221-233; of Sāvanur, their ancestor takes service in Bijāpur and after the fall of Bijāpur enters the service of the Mughals and obtains an assignment of twenty-two *māhāls*, I, pt. ii, 665; see also XXII, 792-804.
- Nawāit: see Nāiata.
- Nawal Gund: see Naval Gund.
- Nawmasa: ninth-month celebration or first pregnancy rites, IX, pt. ii, 149.
- Naw Shahid: nine martyrs, the shrine of, at Surat, IX, pt. ii, 129.
- Nāyakvādī: village servants (1828) in Thāna district, XIII, 574.
- Nāyaladevi: daughter of Gogī, married to Vesuga the Yādava king, I, pt. ii, 233, 514.
- Nāyanikā: Sātavāhana's queen, mentioned in an inscription, I, pt. ii, 147; statue of, at Nānāghāt, XIV, 288.
- Nāyarkhanda: Prākṛit name of Nāgarakhanda, I, pt. ii, 281 note 3, 292, 369.
- Nayarum: part of the *Zend Avesta*, IX, pt. ii, 211 note 2 (16).
- Nāyongri: railway station in Nāsik district, XVI, 638.
- Nāyer: warlike class in Kānara district, XV, pt. i, 194-197.
- Nāyiladevi: see Nāyaladevi.
- Nāyima, Nayivarman: Kolhāpur or Karhād Silāhāra prince, I, pt. ii, 254, 545.
- Nazar: son of Khalifah Almustansir-billāh, supporters to his claims to the succession are called Nazarians after him, IX, pt. ii, 30 note 1, 37.
- Nazar Ali Khān: governor of Baroda, retakes the fort of Broach from the Matās and Momnās (1691), I, pt. i, 288.
- Nazar Ali Khān: nephew of Momin Khān, viceroy of Gujārāt (1738-1743), I, pt. i, 325.
- Nazarian: division of the great Ismā'ili sect of Shīāhs called after Nazar, son of Almustansir-billāh, *khalīfah* of Egypt (1036-1095), IX, pt. ii, 30 note 1; Nazar's cause is espoused in Persia by Hassan Sabāh, missionary and political emissary of the Fatemite *khalīfah* of Egypt (1094); become powerful in Persia, *id.* 37; change in the doctrines of (1163), *id.* 37, 48; transfer of the imāmate from the Fatimites to Hasan Ala Zikri-his-salam, the fourth successor of Hasan Sabāh, *id.* 48; Alp-Zikri-his-salam believed to have sent the first Nazarian missionary to India, *id.* 38; sect represented in India by the Khojās, *id.* 30 note 1; conversions made in Gujārāt and other parts of India by missionaries of the sect, *id.* 38-41; changes made in the doctrines by missionaries to suit Hindu ideas, *id.* 40, 48.
- Nazr: son of Kinānah, one of the ancestors of the prophet; one of the Nāiata families claims descent from, IX, pt. ii, 14 note 3.
- Neacynodon: tribe Melkynda of Ptolemy and Nelkynda of the *Periplus*, I, pt. i, 537.
- Nearchus: Alexander's admiral (B. C. 325); his voyage, XIII, 404 note 3; I, pt. i, 530.
- Nectarinidae: family of birds in Ratnāgiri, X, 68.
- Nedānari: son of Pulikesin II, I, pt. ii, 361 note 2.
- Negli: *Potygala chinensis*, a famine plant, XXV, 194.
- Negro Slaves: imported by the Portuguese, I, pt. ii, 54.
- Nehang Khān: Abyssinian minister of Ahmadnagar, his release, takes the Ahmadnagar fort, sends for Bahādur Shāh, confined, again restored to power, his scheme of seizing queen Chānd, retires to Junnar, XVII, 382, 386.
- Nehar: in Thāna, surveyed (1785-86) and again in 1793-1794, XIII, 558.
- Nehr: place of interest in Pālanpur, V, 343.
- Nekadi: purest class of Gujars among the Ajmer Gurjjaras, IX, pt. i, 494.
- Nek Alam Khān: Nizām's lieutenant at Broach, I, pt. i, 324; governor of Broach, dies (1754), *id.* 338.
- Neknām Khān Bahādur: the title of Hamidbeg, governor of Broach, I, pt. i, 339; supports Sayad Achehan at Surat (1759), *id.* 343.
- Nek Sāt Khān: a title, meaning of, Sorabji the first recipient of, IX, pt. ii, 197 note 2.
- Nelevidu: fixed place of abode, or capital, I, pt. ii, 440, 441 note 1.
- Nelkunda: early trade centre in Kānara district, XV, pt. ii, 48 and note 3; mentioned by Pliny under the name of Nelkynda Kallada, I, pt. i, 546.
- Nemāditya: minister of war and peace of Karka I, I, pt. i, 125.

- Neminátha : stone temples of, on Satrunjaya, Abu and Girnár hills, I, pt. i, 177, 202.
- Nemruk : allowance, VII, 354 ; disbursements of, *id.* 421.
- Nengiyur : village near Hangal in the Dhárwár district, I, pt. ii, 377.
- Nennapa : grantee in Dhruva II's Bagumra grant, I, pt. i, 131.
- Nepál : inscription of Amsuvarman in, I, pt. i, 81 ; introduction of Hinduism in, IX, pt. i, 451 ; people of one caste in, in ancient ages, division into four castes, *id.* 436 ; king of, feudatory of Singhana the Devagiri king, I, pt. ii, 525 ; king of, subdued by Someśvara III, I, pt. ii, 221 ; conquest of, *id.* 431.
- Nepalese : their stock converted to Hinduism by Bráhmans, IX, pt. i, 451.
- Neptunia oleacea : a famine plant, XXV, 199.
- Neral : village with railway station in Thána district ; Kotaligad fort near, XIV, 210 ; Mátherán distant from, *id.* 230 ; water-stream, *id.* 243 ; climb to Peb fort from, *id.* 298 ; Fungi fort near, *id.* 370.
- Neráli : fort in Belgaum district, seige of (1799), XXI, 391.
- Nerang : cow's urine, purifying uses of, IX, pt. ii, 208, 223, 224 ; prayer, *id.* 208 note 2, 241.
- Nerangdin : bull's urine, purifying use of, IX, pt. ii, 223 and note 2, 232.
- Neriosangh, Nerioshang : priest (720), grandson of Shápur Sheheriár, translates the *Zend Avesta* into Sanskrit, IX, pt. ii, 221, 211 note 1.
- Nerium : *odorum kaner*, a poisonous and sacred plant, XXV, 266, 289 ; *oleander*, *id.* 256.
- Nerla : town in Sátára district, XIX, 528.
- Ners : valleys, XVIII, pt. i, 2 note 1.
- Nerur : place of interest in Ratnágiri district, X, 467 ; copper-plate grant from, I, pt. ii, 185, 189, 295, 336 note 3, 337 note 2, 338 note 1, 344, 347, 348, 351, 352, 356, 365 and note 2, 367, 370 note 5, 371, 372, 373.
- Nerwer : tribe of Buils, IX, pt. i, 497.
- Nes : temporary hamlets of Chárans in Káthiáwár, VIII, 11.
- Nesak : class of Chárans in Cutch, IX, pt. i, 488.
- Nesargi : place of interest in Belgaum district, XXI, 591 ; I, pt. ii, 555 ; stone inscription at, *id.* 557.
- Nestorian Christians : in Thána district, XIV, 322 ; receive four Friars (1320), *id.* 356 ; see also I, pt. ii, 6.
- Netaji Palkar : Shiváji's general, ravages the Mughal districts (1662), appears burning and plundering near Ahmadnagar, XVII, 399 ; defeats a body of Mughal horse under Shaista Khán (1664), I, pt. ii, 593.
- Netrang : sub-division of Rewa Kántha, VI, 98.
- Netráni : island in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 3 ; probably Nitrias of Pliny (A. D. 77), Kanathra of Ptolemy (A. D. 150), and Kaineitai of the *Periplus* (A. D. 247), XV, pt. ii, 48 note 3, 335 ; Collocalia breeds on, *id.* 337.
- Netravati : river mentioned in the *Periplus*, I, pt. i, 542.
- Nets : stake, in Thána, XIII, 56-58 ; Ambiga's way of fishing with, XV, pt. i, 301-302 ; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 89-91.
- Nettapodinae : family of birds in Ratnágiri, X, 97.
- Neva : caste of traders in Khándesh district, XII, 58.
- Nevásá : subdivision of Ahmadnagar district, its area, aspect, rivers, climate, rainfall, cultivation, irrigation, crops, people, roads, railway, markets, crafts, survey changes, XVII, 615-621 ; survey of, *id.* 494-504. *Tocn*, Dnyanoba's pillar at, *id.* 729-730.
- Nevra : village in Ratnágiri district, temple at, X, 354.
- Newall : Lieutenant-General, besieges Sholápur (1818), XX, 291-298 ; Dhárwár garrison yields to, blockades Navalgund, XXII, 427-429.
- Newberry : English traveller, his description of Bijápur city (1583), XIII, 422.
- New English Company : in Surat (1700-1707), II, 100-102.
- New Jhánsi Barracks : at Kirkee, near Poona city, XVIII, pt. iii, 385.
- Newport : Captain, his mention of a *desái* having 400 *hatis*, in Surat district, IX, pt. i, 5 note 2.
- Newsári : town in Persia ; Navsári called after, IX, pt. ii, 186 note 6.
- Newspapers : in Surat district, II, 259 ; in Broach district, *id.* 530 ; in Kaira, III, 139 ; in Panch Maháls, *id.* 289 ; in Ahmadábád, IV, 217 ; in Ratnágiri, X, 291 ; in Khándesh, XII, 334 ; in Thána district, XIII, 662 ; in Násik district, XVI, 334 ; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 581 ; in Poona city, XVIII, pt. iii, 331 ; in Sátára district, XIX, 415 ; in Sholápur district, XX, 385 ; in Belgaum district, XXI, 488 ; in Dhárwár district, XXII, 620 ; in Bijápur district, XXIII, 523 ; in Kolhápúr state, XXIV, 284.
- New United Company : formation of (1702), XIII, 485.
- Nezas : bamboo lances used by Phaddáls, IX, pt. ii, 150.
- Nhágori : caste in Cutch, V, 51.
- Nhavi : caste of barbers, in Ratnágiri district, X, 127 and note 1, 142 ; in Sávantvadi, *id.* 415 ; in Kolába district, XI, 67 ; in Janjira, *id.* 413 ; in Khándesh district, XII, 77 ; in Thána district, XIII, 143 ; in Násik district, XVI, 56 ; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 146-147 ; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 380-383 ; in Sátára district, XIX, 102 ; in Sholapur district, XX, 143-144 ; in Belgaum district, XXI, 151 ; in Kolhapur state, XXIV, 101-102. See Nádig.
- Nher : village in Sátára district, storage lake at, XIX, 528-529.
- Niyáish : portion of the original *Zend Avesta*, IX, pt. ii, 212 note 1.
- Nib : *Indigofera tinctoria*, a dye-yielding plant, XXV, 242.
- Nibandhas : commentaries on the *Smritis*, I, pt. ii, 228.
- Nicholas Ufflet : traveller (1610), describes the country from Agra to Surat, I, pt. i, 224 note 2.

- Nicol and Co.: *Messrs.*, remains of, at Vasind, in Thána, XIV, 375.
- Nicolo Conti: Italian traveller, notices that Indians never used compass in navigation, XIII, 725; (1420-1440), visits Vijayanagar, XV, pt. ii, 99; his description of Cambay, I, pt. i, 220 note 2.
- Nidagundi: *see* Nidgundi.
- Nidasingi: *see* Nidshingi.
- Nidgundi: village in Dhárwar district, temples and inscriptions at, XXII, 782-783; *see* also I, pt. ii, 403, 443 note 1, 574.
- Nidnegal: village in Dhárwar district, temple at, XXII, 783.
- Nidshingi: village in Dhárwar district, inscriptions at, XXII, 783; *see* also I, pt. ii, 564 note 4.
- Niebuhr: German traveller (A. D. 1763), notices Vania skill and character, IX, pt. i, 78 note 1; his account of the Pársis, IX, pt. ii, 195; describes Bombay, XIII, 499, 500 note 1, 520; describes Elephanta caves, XIV, 59 note 1, 65 note 1, 80, 87, 92 note 1, 93, 135 note 10.
- Nigamasabhá: town corporation under the Andhrabhrityas or Sátavahanas, I, pt. ii, 176.
- Nigdi: village in Sátára district, tomb of Raghunathsvámi at, XIX, 529.
- Nigela sativa: *Piper nigrum*, a food plant, XXV, 173.
- Niger seed: tillage of, in Poona, XVIII, pt. ii, 45; in Sátára district, XIX, 165.
- Nighoj: village in Ahmadnagar district, reservoirs at, XVII, 730.
- Nightjars: class of birds, in Ratnágiri district, X, 63; in Khándesh, XII, 34.
- Nihánskamalla: king of Anahillapataka, I, pt. i, 204.
- Nijhardev: place of interest in Khándesh, XII, 461; hot spring at, *id.* 13.
- Nijikabbe, Nijiyabbe: wife of Pittuga the Ratta chieftain, I, pt. ii, 552.
- Nikitin: Athanasius, Russian traveller (1470), describes Dabhol, I, pt. ii, 31, 35; X, 327; his impressions of trade and riches of Cheul, XI, 273; his account of slave trade in Janjira, *id.* 433 note 1; his notice of pirates, XIII, 447; remarks (1470) that people sailed from Persia to India in *Tavas*, *id.* 718; spells *Pulu* as *Pilu* (1470), XIV, 401; his visit to the Dakhan (1474), XV, pt. ii, 100; visits Junnar, XVIII, pt. iii, 225; his visit to Navlák Umbre, *id.* 262.
- Niklanki: looked for tenth incarnation, the coming Mahdi explained to Shaktipanthis as, IX, pt. ii, 40, 48.
- Nikolass: of Damascus, an envoy of Herod, mentioned by Strato, I, pt. i, 535.
- Nikumbha: *see* Nikumbhavanás.
- Nikumbhallasakti Pr.thivivallabha: prince of the Sendraka family in charge of Láta (654), I, pt. ii, 311; grant of, *id.* 360, 363; *see* also I, pt. i, 55-56, 111.
- Nikumbhavanás: early rulers in Khándesh, (1000-1216), XII, 241; governing at Pátua (1153, 1207), I, pt. ii, 460, 521; in Násik district, XVI, 186.
- Nilagiri: fortress at, I, pt. ii, 496.
- Nilakantha or Nilakanthesvara Mahádeva: Kumárapála's royal god, I, pt. i, 189; image of, *id.* 163.
- Nilalochaná or Nilamba: sister of the Kalachurya Vijjana or Bijjala and wife of Basava, I, pt. ii, 226, 479.
- Nilari: indigo-dyers. *See* Rangári.
- Nildongri: hill at Sopára in Thána district, the ruins of a Portuguese fort on, XIV, 339; figures from Musalman temple near, *id.* 417; *see* also XIII, 490.
- Nilgár: caste of indigo-dyers in Bijápur district, XXIII, 257-258.
- Nilgund: village in Dhárwar district, temple and inscription at, XXII, 782; *see* also I, pt. ii, 426, 429.
- Nili: queen of Graharipu, I, pt. i, 160.
- Nilkanth: bird, held sacred, worship of, IX, pt. i, 157, 173, 175, 220, 382. *See* Kingfisher.
- Nilkanth: pleasure-house at Mandu, visited by Akbar in 1574 and by Jehángir in 1617, I, pt. i, 356; inscriptions, *id.* 370-371.
- Nilkantheshvar: temple of, in Násik (1747), XVI, 505; shrine of, *id.* 511.
- Nilkanth Lingáyut: *see* Koshti.
- Nilkanth Mahádev: shrine of, near Bhinmál, I, pt. i, 455.
- Nilkund: pass in Kánara district, XV, pt. ii, 40, 337.
- Nilva: Indian millet variety in Khándesh, XII, 149.
- Nilvala: place of interest in Káthiáwár, VIII, 580.
- Nim: *Melia azadirachta*, a famine, dye-yielding and sacred plant, XXV, 196, 241, 279, 285.
- Nimá: caste of Meshri Vánias, Shamláji, family deity of, IX, pt. i, 73; Shrávak, *id.* 96 and note 1; in Rewa Kántha, VI, 24.
- Nimb: village in Sátára district, XIX, 529; Gáikwár (1751) at, *id.* 293.
- Nimb: an oil-yielding plant, XXV, 215; in Khándesh, XII, 26.
- Nimbadevarasa: subordinate of Gandaráditya, I, pt. ii, 548.
- Nimbáli: tank near Bhinmál, I, pt. i, 453.
- Nimbargi: village in the Nizám's dominions, inscription at, I, pt. ii, 438 note 2.
- Nimbargi: village in Bijapur district, temple at, legend of, XXIII, 667-668.
- Nimbárka: founder of *Sanakadi Sampradaya*, IX, pt. i, 533.
- Nimbavana: battle at, between the followers of Paramesvaravarman II and Udayachandra, I, pt. ii, 326.
- Nimbáyut: village in Násik district, XVI, 639.
- Nimdari: village in Poona district, temple and fair at, XVIII, pt. iii, 262.
- Nimgaon: village in Poona district, temple of Khandoba and fair at, XVIII, pt. iii, 262.
- Nimgaon Ketki: market town in Poona district, XVIII, pt. iii, 262.
- Ninghorla Bhairav: shrine of, near Bhinmál, I, pt. i, 454.
- Nimsod: village in Sátára district, XIX, 529.
- Nimtána: test system of land assessment, XVIII, pt. ii, 319 note 2.

- Ninama : tribe of Bhils in South Udepur, IX, pt. i, 295 note 2.
- Nipáni : town in Belgaum district, trade centre, history of the *desáís* of, lapse of, XXI, 313, 591-596, 407; chief of, joins Sindia against the Patwardhans, I, pt. ii, 662; accompanies General Wellesley as commandant of the Peshwa's troops, is rewarded by Bájiráv II with the title of Sar-Lashkar; does not act cordially against the English (1817), and is confirmed in the possession of his *saranjám*; attempts are made to introduce a supposititious child, the *saranjám* is resumed on the death of the chief (1839), *id.* 670.
- Niphád : sub-division of Násik district, its area, aspect, climate, water, history, land-revenue, stock, holdings, crops and people, XVI, 357-364; survey of (1871), *id.* 257-260. *Town, id.* 639.
- Nir : place of interest in Khándesh, XII, 460.
- Nirá : river in Dakhan, I, pt. ii, 357; XVIII, pt. i, 8; XIX, 16; XX, 4.
- Nira Canal : in Poona district, XVIII, pt. ii, 20-24.
- Niralgi : village in Dhárwár district, record at, I, pt. ii, 444, 454, 561 note 7.
- Nirali : caste of weavers, in Násik district, XVI, 53; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 127-128; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 353-355; indigo-dyers in Sholápur district, XX, 123-124.
- Niravadya or Niravadya Udayadeva Pandita : house pupil of Pujyapáda, spiritual adviser of Vinayáditya the Chálukya king, I, pt. ii, 191; *see also id.* 373.
- Nirdhi : caste of Musalmán Bhils in Khándesh, XII, 105.
- Nirgrantha : Jain sect, I, pt. ii, 288.
- Nirgunda : in Mysore, inscription at (1250), I, pt. ii, 495 note 2, 502.
- Nirihullaka : chieftain of a wild tribe, I, pt. i, 114, 115; grant of, *id.* 58 note 1.
- Nirilli : *mahájanas* of, mentioned in a record at Niralgi, in Dhárwár district, I, pt. ii, 444.
- Nirmal : a sacred place in Thána district, XIV, 292; the garden of Sopára, *id.* 314; history of, *id.* 325; Vajirgad near, *id.* 373; temple at, I, pt. ii, 28. *Lake, XIII, 2.*
- Nirmaldas : ascetic of Surat, founder of the sect of Vaishnav *matias*, IX, pt. i, 168.
- Nirmali : a plant the seeds of which are used to clear muddy water, XXV, 252; in Khándesh, XII, 149.
- Nirpan : village in Násik district, grant of Nagavarddhana Tribhuvánáraya at, I, pt. i, 108, 110; grant at, I, pt. ii, 345, 349, 352, 357, 358 note 1, 360 note 3.
- Nirupama : father of Karka II, the Ráshtrakúta king, I, pt. ii, 207.
- Nirupama : *biruda* (title) of Dhruva, son of Subhatunga, I, pt. ii, 409; brother of Khattiga and father of Kakka II, *id.* 423; - of Dhruva I and Dhruva II, I, pt. i, 126.
- Nirupamadeva : king mentioned by a Kánarese poet Pampa, I, pt. ii, 380.
- Nirvánepan : hill in Belgaum district, XXI, 6.
- Nirvangni : village in Poona district, temple at, legend of, XVIII, pt. iii, 263.
- Nisbat : meaning of the term, IX, pt. i, 442 note 6 continued on page 443.
- Nishada : country including Bánsda, Dharampur and North-East Thána, I, pt. i, 36 and note 9.
- Nishadas : original settlers of the *Rámáyana*, IX, pt. i, 10.
- Nishánigudda : hill in Kánara district XV, pt. ii, 337; *see also id.* pt. i, 5.
- Nishkramana : or home-leaving, eighth Vedic rite, IX, pt. i, 31 note 3; performance of rite during girding ceremony, *id.* 37.
- Nisni : pass between Thána and Kolába districts, XIII, 320; XI, 6, 115.
- Nisottar : a medicinal plant, XXV, 255.
- Nissankamalla : *biruda* (title) of the Kalachurya Sankama, I, pt. ii, 486.
- Nissankapratápa Chakravartin : Hoysála title, I, pt. ii, 507, 508, 509.
- Nitimárga-Kongunivarma-Permanadi : Ganga king, I, pt. ii, 303 note 2.
- Nitra : identified with Mangalore, I, pt. i, 542; identified by some with Nivti, X, 192 note 3, 354 and note 2.
- Nitrates : found in a well in Násik, XVI, 13.
- Nitre-making : in Násik district, XVI, 179.
- Nitrias : *see* Nitra.
- Nittasingi : village managed by Tárádevi, I, pt. ii, 448.
- Nityamvarsha Rattakandarpa : son of Jagatunga Ráshtrakúta, I, pt. i, 130.
- Nityavarsha : *biruda* (title) of Indra III, the Ráshtrakúta, I, pt. ii, 203, 415, 416 note 5; of Khottiga, *id.* 422.
- Nityavinita : Pallava king, I, pt. ii, 331.
- Nityavinitešvara : temple of, mentioned in an inscription in a temple of Conjeeveram, I, pt. ii, 331.
- Nival : a dye-yielding plant, XXV, 248.
- Nivartana : land-measure, I, pt. ii, 150.
- Nivdungya Vithoba's Temple : in Poona city, XVIII, pt. iii, 338.
- Nivrittiátha : father of Jnánadeva, I, pt. ii, 250.
- Nivti : town in Ratnágiri district, fort, history of, X, 354; I, pt. ii, 112.
- Nivul kanta : a poisonous plant, an antidote to snake-bite, XXV, 275.
- Nival : a poisonous plant, XXV, 268.
- Nizám : Chin Kilich Khán, appointed governor of Bijápur (1707), XXIII, 440; Mughal governor of the Dakhan, gives a *jahgir* at Báiki to Chandrasen Jádhar (1713), I, pt. ii, 598; declares war with Sháhu (1713), *id.* 599; governor of Málwa, crosses the Narbada, defeats the imperial army and brings under his sway Ahmadnagar, Gaugthari and Khándesh (1720), *id.* 626-627; given the title of Nizám-ul-Mulk, appointed governor of Bijápur a second time (1722), XXIII, 440; becomes master of the Dakhan (1727); revives the quarrel between Sháhu and Sambhájí of Kolhápur (1727); war with and defeat by Sháhu (1727); incites Trimbakráo Dábháde to march against Bájiráv to depose him from his superiority (1731), I, pt. ii, 600; shares the revenues of the Southern Marátha Country with the Maráthas, appoints a new *subhedar* to the Bijápur

- Karnátak and the fort of Belgaum, *id.* 656; his death (1748), *id.* 627. *Salábat Jang*, successor of Nizám-ul-Mulk, invades the Poona districts (1751); comes to terms with the Peshwa and confirms a cession of territory promised by his brother Gazi-ud-din (1752), *id.* 601-602, 627. *Nizám Ali*; declares war with the Peshwa and is defeated by Sadáshiv Bháu at Udgir (1760), *id.* 602, 627; sides with Raghunáthráv, burns Poona, and is defeated at Rákshas Bhuvan (1763), *id.* 603, 627, 658; levies contributions as far as Athni and Miraj (1774); alliance with the Peshwa against Haidar (1776); his forces bought off by Haidar, *id.* 658-659; forms an offensive alliance with the Maráthás against Tipu (1786), *id.* 660; enters into an offensive alliance with the Maráthás and the English against Tipu (1789), *id.* 661; his troops take Kopál (1790), *id.* 662; defeated by the Maráthás at Kharda (1795), surrenders his minister, XVII, 407-409.
- Nizám Ali*: see under *Nizám*.
- Nizamaloco*: Portuguese name of the Nizáms of Ahmadnagar, I, pt. ii, 34.
- Nizámpur*: town in Kolába district, XI, 353; Sambháji defeated at, I, pt. ii, 78; survey and *khoti* system at, XI, 205-207; plundered by Rámóshis (1840), *id.* 158.
- Nizámpur*: place of interest in Khándesh, XII, 248, 460.
- Nizámpurkál*: river in Kolába district, XI, 10.
- Nizám Sháh*: rulers in Dakhan (1489-1637), founded by Malik Ahmad Beheri (1489), Ahmadnagar their capital founded (1494); Burhan Nizám (1508-1553), account of their kingdom according to Barbosa (1510), Husain Nizám Sháh (1553-1565), Murteza Nizám Sháh (1565-1588), Ismael Nizám Sháh (1588-1590), Burhán Nizám Sháh II (1590-1594), Ahmad II (1594-1595), Chánd Bibi's regency (1595-1599), Bábadur Nizám Sháh (1596-1599), fall of Ahmadnagar (1599), their institutions, Malik Ambar's regency (1607-1626), Fátteh Khán's regency (1626-1632), fall of Daulatábád (1632), Sháhjáji regent (1632), end of the dynasty (1636), XVII, 358-398; history of the dynasty, I, pt. ii, 621-625; see also XVIII, pt. ii, 219-224; XX, 278-287; XIX, 227 note 5; I, pt. i, 221.
- Nizám-ud-din*: Shaikh, ancestor of the Chishtis, IX, pt. ii, 8 note 2.
- Nizám-ul-Mulk*: governor of Gujarát (1351), I, pt. i, 231.
- Nizám-ul-Mulk*: Asafjáh, Viceroy of Ujjain (1720), retires to the Dakhan, defeats and kills Sayad Diláwar Khán; retires to Aurangábád, battle of Bálápúr in the Berárs and death of Alam Khán, deputy viceroy of the Dakhan, *id.* 301; appointed prime minister of the empire (1721), *id.* 302; his disagreement with Haidar Kuli Khán (1722), *id.* 303; appointed fifty-first viceroy of Gujarát (1722); appoints Hamid Khán deputy viceroy and Momín Khán governor of Surat, *id.* 303; defeats Rustam Ali, *id.* 390; sends Sayads Mithan and Achhan to Surat to avenge Mulla Muhammad Ali (1748), *id.* 331; favours Sambháji of Kolhápur, XIX, 256-257; becomes independent, seeks Maráthá aid, *id.* 266-267; connives at Bájrírav's incursions, his alarm at the Maráthá power, his policy, negotiation with Bájrírav (1728), his interview with Bájrírav, *id.* 271-275; restored to favour and ordered to drive Maráthás from Gujarát and Málwa, commits breach of faith with Peshwa, Bájrírav's plans of conquest during the absence of at Delhi, takes Peshwa's petition to Delhi, *id.* 279-284; see also VII, 168, 169, 172-173, 175; XX, 290; XXI, 379; XII, 252; XVIII, pt. ii, 243; also under *Nizám*.
- Nizám-ul-Mulk Bhairi*: Bahamani minister (1481-1486), his origin, XVII, 355 and note 9, 356.
- Noghan*: Abir ruler of Surashttra, attacked and slain by Siddharája, I, pt. i, 176.
- Nokarsi*: grand feast among Shrávaks, IX, pt. i, 103.
- Nolambádhirája*: Pallava king, I, pt. ii, 332.
- Nolamba Kulántaka*: *biruda* (title) of the Western Ganga prince Márasimha (967-968), I, pt. ii, 305.
- Nolanta-Pallava-Bommanayya*: Pallava chief (1040), I, pt. ii, 333, 437.
- Nolambas*: territories of, conquered by the Chola king Rájárájadeva, I, pt. ii, 308.
- Nolambavádi*: country, I, pt. ii, 298 and notes 2 and 3; of the Pallavas in the direction of Bellary, *id.* 306, 318 and note 13; passes out of the hands of the Pallavas into those of the Pándyas, *id.* 319 and note 1, 333, 434, 443, 452, 453, 456, 459; province, ruled by Vijaya Pándyadeva, *id.* 472, 486; Pándyas of, *id.* 495, 496; seized by Vishnuvardhana, *id.* 497; ruled over by Vishnuvardhana, *id.* 499, 501, 505, 524, 577.
- Nolinom*: the ninth of Shravan Sud, IX, pt. i, 23 note 5.
- Nolio*: see Mongoose.
- Nonambavádi*: see *Nolambavádi*.
- Nonbar*: caste of husbandmen in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 251, 252.
- Nondhs*: registers. See Book Account.
- Nono Da Cunha*: Portuguese viceroy in India, I, pt. i, 349, 351.
- Nora*: mangrove island in Káthiáwár, VIII, 29.
- Noronha*: D. Afonso de, Portuguese viceroy (1554), XIV, 42.
- Noronha*: Signior, Portuguese officer of the Maráthás (1780), XIV, 56.
- Norris*, Sir William: ambassador of the New Company at Surat (1700), XXVI, pt. i, 122; waits on Auzangzeb at Panhála (1701), XXIV, 314.
- Northern Circars*: province in Madras, corresponds to Kalinga, I, pt. ii, 139, 140; southern limit of the province of the Aryans previous to the seventh century before Christ, *id.* 141.
- Northern India*: conquest of, by Timur (1398-1400), I, pt. i, 357; I, pt. ii, 341 note 2.
- Nosra*: Hindu goddess, shrine of, between Ajmer and Pushkar, IX, pt. i, 483.
- Nossa S. da Conceição*: chapel of, in Poona, XVIII, pt. iii, 338.

- Nossa Senhora, des Angustias: image of, at Dáhnú in Thána district, XIV, 54.
 Nossa Senhora do Parto: church of, at Sanján in Thána district, XIV, 304.
 Nossa Senhora dos Remedios: name of the Portuguese church of Remedi, I, pt. ii, 65.
 Notonia grandiflora: a plant used as an antidote to snake-bites, XXV, 274.
 Noura: see Nowohar.
 Noursaripa: modern Navsári, I, pt. i, 539.
 Novroji: son of Rustam Mánek, goes to England (1723), receives honor from the Court of Directors; buys Nowroji Hill, his family is known as Shet Khándán family, IX, pt. ii, 196 note 3.
 Nowohar: village in the province of Thána, I, pt. ii, 543.
 Nowroji Hill: at Mazagaon in Bombay, property of Shet Khándán family, IX, pt. ii, 196 note 3.
 Nripasimha: *biruda* (title) of Kirtivarman II, I, pt. ii, 376.
 Nripati Trinetra: *biruda* (title) of Govind IV, I, pt. ii, 416.
 Nripatunga: *biruda* (title) of Amoghavarsha I, I, pt. ii, 199, 200, 401; of Govinda IV, *id.* 416; of Kakka II, *id.* 423.
 Nrisimha: see Narasimha I, Narasimha II and Narasimha III.
 Nufna: word possessing special powers, IX, pt. ii, 143.
 Nuh: Noah, given as the first ancestor of the Chudásamma, I, pt. i, 139.
 Nuji: stream in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 6.
 Nukhs: clans of Bhátias, IX, pt. i, 117 and note 6.
 Nulambavádi: see Nolumbavádi.
 Numeninas: family of birds in Ratnágiri, X, 92.
 Numerals: ancient (B. C. 100) in Nánághát, XIV, 289 and note 2.
 Nummularic rocks: in Surat district, II, 30.
 Nunneries: Buddhist, in Thána district (B. C. 150), XIII, 406.
 Nuno da Cunha: Portuguese general, captures Daman, Bahádur Sháh of Gujarát makes treaty with (1531), XIII, 451; slain in a scuffle at Diu, *id.* 452.
 Nuns: Buddhist, at Kánheri (A. D. 100-600), XIV, 138.
 Nur Baksh: tribe of the Hindu Kush, identical with the Khojahs, IX, pt. ii, 36 note 3.
 Nur Jehán: wife of emperor Jehángir, at Mándú, I, pt. i, 375.
 Nurmadi-Chola: Chola king, I, pt. ii, 433. See Ka Rájarája-Rájakesarivarman.
 Nurmadi-Taila: I, pt. ii, 428, 459. See Taila III and Tailapa II.
 Nur Satagur or Nursháh: Ismáília missionary, is believed to have been sent to India by Ala Zikri-his-Sálam, comes to Patan in Gujarát in the time of Solanki Bhim II (1179-1242), works miracles and makes many converts, is said to have converted the ruler secretly to his faith; marries a daughter of the Hindu governor of Navsári, is killed by one of his disciples, IX, pt. ii, 38; is described by the third Ismáília missionary Sadrud-din as the incarnation of the prophet, *id.* 40; of Brahma, *id.* 48.
 "Nur the Turk:" probably Nur Satagur, believed to have converted the Malahidab, IX, pt. ii, 38.
 Nur-ud Din: see Nur Satagur.
 Nur-ud-din Muhammad Ufá: author of *Jami-ul-Hikayat* (1211), I, pt. i, 512.
 Nurulah: *sagad*, IX, pt. ii, 27 note 1.
 Nusaripa: modern Navsári, XIV, 320.
 Nusks: original parts of the *Zend Avesta*; names and contents of, IX, pt. ii, 211 and note 2.
 Nutmeg: tree in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 46.
 Nuttal: Captain (1857-1859), forms a Koli corps, his skirmishes with the Bhils, XVII, 419; XVI, 200, 204 and note 2.
 Nuzhat-ul-Akhbar: historical work, IX, pt. ii, 50 note 2.
 Nuzhat-ul-Mushtak: work of Al Idrisi, I, pt. i, 508 note 10.
 Nyáhal Peth: a ward of Poona city, details of, XVIII, pt. iii, 274, 275.
 Nyáyádhish: superintendent of justice in the Marátha government, XIX, 243-244.
 Nyáyakunda Chandrodaya: commentary on the *Laghigastaya*, I, pt. ii, 407.
 Nyáyashástri: expounder of Hindu law in the Marátha government, XIX, 243.
 Nyetaginew: an order of famine plants, XXV, 203.
 Nyctanthes arbartristis: *parijatak*, an oil-yielding, dye-yielding and sacred plant, XXV, 223, 247, 290.

O

- OARTS: gardens in Bombay island, revenue of (1724), XXVI, pt. iii, 329-330; farmed (1724), *id.* 330-333; (1743), 340-343; Company's, farmed (1752), *id.* 403-405; again farmed (1759), *id.* 466; (1775), 472-74.
 Oat: food plant, XXV, 187.
 Oath-taking: Pátáne Prabhu ceremony, XVIII, pt. i, 212.
 Obeidullah: surnamed Al Mahdi (872-934), missionary of Abdullah Mainun, founds the Fatemite Khilaphat dynasty in Egypt (910), revealed *imám*, IX, pt. ii, 37, 47, 48.
 Obeli: modern Hubli (1547), XXII, 407.
 Obollah: port in the Persian Gulf, Abuláma of the Karle inscriptions (A. D. 100-200) identified with, XIII, 413 note 4, 421 note 2; its trade (A. D. 250, 810-1260), with Thána coast, *id.* 418, 429, 433; see also XVIII, pt. ii, 213; Ptolemy's Apologos, its trade with Broach (150 A. D.), I, pt. i, 545.
 Observances: religious, of the Pársis, IX, pt. ii, 219-220.
 Observatory: in Poona, XVIII, pt. i, 19.
 Occupations: all district volumes, see Census Details under District Name. See also under the castes concerned.
 O-che-lo: Chinese name of the Arhat Achára, I, pt. i, 79; I, pt. ii, 354.
 Ochro-carpus longifolius: dye-yielding plant, XXV, 241.

- Ocimum*: *basilicum*, *gratissimum*, *pilosum*, *sanctum*, oil-yielding plants, XXV, 224.
Ocimum sanctum: sacred plant, XXV, 279, 284, 287, 288, 292.
 Od: town in Kaira district, III, 177.
 Od: caste of pond diggers, in Cutch, V, 82; in Káthiáwár, VIII, 158.
 Odambari: a tribe in Cutch, V, 130.
 Oderic, Odoricus: French Friar (1321-1324), black lions in Thána according to, XIII, 44 note 1; his visit to Thána and account of its religion, *id.* 251; his account of the conquest of Thána by the Turks, *id.* 439; *see also* XIV, 356 and note 7; his account of the Pársis, IX, pt. ii, 189 note 1; *see also* I, pt. ii, 5, 29.
 Odhni-udána: ceremony among Musalmáns, performance of, IX, pt. ii, 162 note 1.
 Odina: *odier*, plant yielding dyes, XXV, 242; *woodier*, yields gums and resins, *id.* 250; fodder plant, *id.* 278.
 Odonbæores: tribe in South Thána mentioned by Pliny, I, pt. i, 534.
 Odoricus: *see* Oderic.
 Offences: all district volumes, *see* Justice under District Name.
 Offerings: made by Gujarát Hindus to gods or goddesses; two kinds of, bloody and bloodless; bloody: names of goddesses to whom, and of classes by whom, made; offering made by high caste Hindus, days sacred for making; animals offered; mode of making the offering, IX, pt. i, 406; special mode of making an offering at the temple of Bahucharaji; mode of making offerings by those who scruple to kill an animal, *id.* 407; offerings made by Early Tribes to gods, goddesses, *khatras* and *paliyás*, mode of making offerings; *id.* 407-408; bloodless: four kinds of; made to Devi or Mata, Shiv's consort; to Ganpati, to Hanuman; to the moon, *id.* 409; to Shiv, *id.* 408; to the spirits of the dead; to the sun; to Vishnu, *id.* 409.
 Office-bearers: under the Valabhi administration (A. D. 500-700), I, pt. i, 81, 82; in a brotherhood of beggars, IX, pt. ii, 19. *See* Beggars, Bhandari Izni and Sarguroh; religious, among Guzarát Musalmáns, IX, pt. ii, 132-135. *See* Kazi Khatib, Marsiah Khán, Maulavi, Mujáwar, Mulla and Mutawalli; Portuguese in Thána district, XIII, 455, 459.
 Ogilby: English traveller (1670), his account of Cambay, VI, 219; his account of the Pársis, IX, pt. ii, 188 and note 4, 191; his description of Ratnágiri trade, X, 175; describes Dabhol, *id.* 330 note 5; his notice of Jaytápúr and Kelshi, *id.* 341, 342; his description of Khandesh, XII, 250 note 4; his account of the siege of Asirgad, *id.* 580; an earthquake at Bassein, XIV, 32 note 1; his mention of Dáhinu, *id.* 54; of Dheri, *id.* 56; of Kelve Máhim, *id.* 199; of Manora fort, *id.* 229 note 1; of Tarápúr, *id.* 344; of Chitákul in Kánara, XV, pt. ii, 278; of Aliga, of Sintacora stream, *id.* 279; his description of Bijápúr, XXIII, 433-434, 589.
 Ohila: Shiva's attendant, I, pt. ii, 482.
 Ohjar Támbat: canal in Násik district, XVI, 94.
 Oil-pressing: in Ahmadábád district, IV, 134; in Cutch, V, 127; in Káthiáwár, VIII, 260; in Khandesh district, XII, 228; in Kánara district, XV, pt. ii, 71; in Sholápúr district, XX, 272; in Belgaum, XXI, 352; in Dhárwár, XXII, 385-386; in Kolhápúr state, XXIV, 212-214.
 Oil-seeds: cultivation of, in Surat district, II, 63; in Broach district, *id.* 390; in Páñch Maháls, III, 234, 248; in Ahmadábád, IV, 58; in Cutch, V, 106; in Mahi Kántha, *id.* 371; in Ratnágiri district, X, 148; in Khandesh, XII, 152-153; export of, *id.* 222; in Thána district, XIII, 290; in Kánara district, XV, pt. ii, 19; in Ahmadnagar, XVII, 269-270; in Poona, XVIII, pt. ii, 44-46; in Kolhápúr state, XXIV, 169-171.
 Ojat: river in Káthiáwár, VIII, 64.
 Ojhar: village in Poona district, Ganpati's temple at, XVIII, pt. iii, 263 and note 3.
 Ojhar Canal: in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 254-256.
 Ojiravangeh: third watch, IX, pt. ii, 214 note 1. *See* Geh.
 Okaketu: bird ensign of the Ráshtrakútas, I, pt. ii, 387; of Amoghavarsha I, *id.* 402.
 Okellis: modern Ghalla in East Africa, its sea connection with India (A. D. 50), I, pt. i, 537, 543; XIII, 410 note 5.
 Okhagir: *see* Okhámandal.
 Okhámandal: district in Káthiáwár, VIII, 8; its description, climate, agriculture, trade, domestic and wild animals, population and history, *id.* 580-602; Waghers, earliest settlers in, *id.* 164-165; *see also* VII, 26, 509; pirates of, *id.* 324-325; *zillah*, I, pt. i, 208 and note 3; chiefs of, admit Sundarji Shiváji as resident on behalf of British government, *id.* 425; chiefs of, take to piracy (1816) and are crushed by a British force; the district of, made over to the Gaikwár (1816), *id.* 427; Waghers of, besiege and plunder Dwárka Bárvala and Bet (1859); expedition against Bet; capture of the forts of Bet and Dwárka, *id.* 446-448; *see also* IX, pt. i, 488 note 8.
 Olajikabbe: wife of the village accountant Rayana, I, pt. ii, 449.
 Old Man of the Mountain: title, IX, pt. ii, 37. *See* Hasan Sabah.
 Old Woman's Island: in Bombay harbour, derivation of the name, XXVI, pt. iii, 667; farmed (1764), *id.* 424-427.
 Oleaceæ: an order of oil-yielding plants, XXV, 223.
 Olea fragrans: an oil-yielding plant, XXV, 223.
 Oleander: vegetable poison, XXV, 266.
 Oleinæ: an order of dye-yielding plants, XXV, 247.
 Ollaiyaka: grantor mentioned in Akálaravasha Krishna's grant at Bágumra, I, pt. i, 128.
 Olchacra: a place of trade, probable identification of, with Lohogad in Poona district, X, 192 note 3.
 Olokhaira: a city of pirates, provisionally identified with Karád, I, pt. i, 542.

- Olpad : sub-division of Surat, II, 267-276; I, pt. ii, 412. *Town, id.*, 298; traditional origin of, IX, pt. i, 12 and note 1; I, pt. i, 539.
- Oman : east of the Persian Gulf, I, pt. i, 545; I, pt. ii, 14; the king of; country under the, considered a part of India, IX, pt. ii, 184.
- Omayyah : ancestor of one of the Náiatia families, IX, pt. ii, 14 note 3.
- Omenagar : Ptolemy's name (A. D. 150) for Junnar, XVIII, pt. ii, 213 note 10; spelt Omenogara, I, pt. i, 541.
- Omens : beliefs in, among Gujarát Hindus, IX, pt. i, 409-410; two kinds of—good and bad; objects considered as good, *id.* 138, 410-411; as bad, *id.* 138, 411-413; classes believing in—Bhatts, *id.* 213; Bhaváyás, *id.* 225; Chárans, *id.* 220; craftsmen, *id.* 178, 181, 182, 185, 191, 194, 196, 200, 205; Hajáms, *id.* 233; husbandmen, *id.* 154, 157, 164, 172, 173, 174, 175; Rájpúts, *id.* 137; among Gujarát Musalmáns, good and bad, belief in, IX, pt. ii, 22, 30, 145 146; among Ratnágiri, Kolis, X, 128 note 1; in Dhárwár population, XXII, 50-51.
- Omkáreshvar : Poona temple, XVIII, pt. iii, 338-339.
- One Tree Hill : Mátherán Point, XIV, 233, 238, 276, 281.
- Onion : food plant, XXV, 179; tillage of, in Khándesh district, XII, 171; in Poona, XVIII, pt. ii, 56.
- Onor : see Honávar.
- Oomri : Nikitin's (1470), probably modern Umbre in Poona district, XVIII, pt. iii, 262 and note 4.
- Oomum : oil-yielding plant, XXV, 223.
- Opára : Sopára, port near Bassein, I, pt. ii, 1.
- Opaydos Christáos : official in Mandapeshvar, Máhim, Bombay, Karanja, Mount Calvary and Agáshi, I, pt. ii, 57.
- Ophelia : *chirta*, medicinal plant, XXV, 261; *multiflora*, medicinal plant, *id.* 262.
- Ophioxylon Ranwolfia serpentinum : vegetable poison, common in Konkan, Goa and Bombay, XXV, 267; antidote to snake-bite, *id.* 274.
- Ophir : proposed identifications of, XIV, 317-318 and notes, 417; see also XIII, 404-405.
- Opium : used by Gujarát Hindus as drug or narcotic, preparations, IX, pt. i, p. xxxiii; by Gujarát Musalmáns, peculiar names of, takers, IX, pt. ii, 110; cultivation of, in Baroda, VII, 97-102; export of, *id.* 152; income of opium and expenditure on opium department, *id.* 420-421; history, cultivation, growth and trade, of, *id.* 429-432.
- Opium trade : not to be the monopoly of the Dutch (1748-1749), XXVI, pt. i, 291-292.
- Opuntia Dillenii : famine plant, XXV, 199.
- Orange : fruit tree, cultivation of, in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 49.
- Orate : the Aparántakas, I, pt. i, 532, 533, 534.
- Oratura : probably Suráshtra, I, pt. i, 6.
- Orbadarou : identification of, with a town at Abu, I, pt. i, 539.
- Orbitai : Makrán tribe, mentioned by Pliny, I, pt. i, 546.
- Orchidæ : an order of food plants, XXV, 176.
- Ordeal : trial by, among Hindus (1187) with the cobra and red hot arrow, I, pt. ii, 556 and note 5, 571 and note 3; XXI, 360; with boiling oil, among the Uchlias in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 468-469, 474-476; in Káthiáwár, VIII, 326-327.
- Orioles : class of birds in Ratnágiri, X, 76.
- Oriolínæ : family of birds in Ratnágiri, X, 76.
- Orissa : people of, I, pt. ii, 431, 516; I, pt. i, 494.
- Orme : historian, his description of the operations with Tulaji Angria, I, pt. ii, 88.
- Ormuz : Persian Gulf, Parsis at, XIII, 247 and note 2; chief port dealing with Thána, *id.* 444, 465; Albuquerque (1610) finds fleet at, *id.* 469 note 3; captured by the English (1622), *id.* 458; I, pt. ii, 64; city of, IX, pt. ii, 183 note 3; ships of, hired by Friars, I, pt. ii, 5; horses imported from, *id.* 35; ship-owner of, I, pt. i, 204.
- Ornaments : origin of the use of, XVIII, pt. i, 106 note 1, 547-552; of Káthiáwár population, VIII, 201; of Gujarát Hindus, of Bhils, IX, pt. i, 298-299; Bráhmans, *id.* 21, 53; depressed classes, *id.* 340, 346; early tribes, *id.* 312, 314, 317, 318, 320, 321, 323, 329, 330; herdsmen, 267, 286, 288; husbandmen, *id.* 173, 175; Kolis, *id.* 246; Rájpúts, *id.* 132; Vánias, *id.* 76; of Gujarát Musalmáns, of men, of the rich, IX, pt. ii, 101 and note 3; of middle class, *id.* 102; of the poor, *id.* 103; of women, of the rich, *id.* 104 and note 2; of the middle class, *id.* 106; of the poor, *id.* 107; of children, *id.* 108; among Parsis, details and costs of, of men, *id.* 201-202; of women, *id.* 202-203; of children, *id.* 203; investments in Ratnágiri district, X, 158; in Sávantvadi, *id.* 410; of Mátherán tribes, XIV, 261; of castes in Kánara, XV, pt. i, 119, 131, 144, 176, 191, 193, 195, 214, 285, 375, 403; in Násik district, XVI, 30; of the Chitpávans, XVIII, pt. i, 104-107; Velális, *id.* 256; Agaváls, *id.* 262; Kunbis, *id.* 288; Bhadbbunjás, *id.* 319, 372-373; Mhárs, *id.* 440; Musalmáns, *id.* 484; making of, *id.* 372-373; in Sátára district, XIX, 180; in Belgaum, XXI, 95, 113, 199, 292; in Dhárwár, XXII, 65-67; in Bijápur, among Bedars, XXIII, 92; Komtis, *id.* 119; Lingáyats, *id.* 224 note 1.
- Orostræ : tribe, I, pt. i, 534.
- Orphanage : Christian, founded (1535) by Antonio do Porto, at Thána, Vehár, Bassein and other places, XIII, 461 and note 1; XIV, 1, 25, 376; Hindu, at Pandharpur, XX, 482.
- Orrhotha : Sorath mentioned by Kosmas (A. D. 530), I, pt. i, 547.
- Orsang : river in Rewa Kántha, VI, 2, 110.
- Orsi : Urusa tribe beyond the Indus, I, pt. i, 534.
- Ortzeri : (Achra?) a harbour on the Konkan Coast, I, pt. ii, 63.
- Orygia decumbens : famine plant common in dry places in Dakhan, XXV, 200.
- Oryza sativa : food plant, XXV, 186.

- Osa: or the frontier, town near Jodhpur, of Mandavad so named, Osváls take name from, IX, pt. i, 97; also called Osa or Osiannagar, *id.* 496 and note 9; I, pt. i, 463.
- Osanpur: town on the left bank on the Indus near the confluence, I, pt. i, 538.
- Oshám: hill in Káthiáwar, VIII, 10.
- Osham: a caste of beggars in Belgaum, XXI, 187; in Bijápur, XXIII, 137-141.
- Osia: family goddess of Osváls, IX, pt. i, 97.
- Osia, Osiannagari: *see* Osa.
- Osta: son of a priest before ordination so called, IX, pt. ii, 225 note 1.
- Ostend Company: (1717-1745), XXVI, pt. i, 258 and note 1, 259; their trade with Macca, *id.* 260.
- Osumbhalá: village, identified with Umbhel or Umbher, I, pt. ii, 370; *see* also I, pt. i, 108.
- Osvál: caste of traders, I, pt. i, 463, 464; origin of, *id.* 464 note 1; in Khándesh, XII, 59; in Násik district, XVI, 45 and note 4; in Gujarát, were originally Solanki Rájput, converted to Jainism, IX, pt. i, 453, 485 and note 6, 496; are said to be descended from Vaisya chief Ama; divisions, *id.* 496-497; Gujar element in, *id.* 485, 499; of Gujarát, Shrávak Vániás, divisions, story of origin, surnames, *id.* 73, 96-97; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 76-82; in Cutch, V, 52-53; in Thána district, XIII, 113; in Káthiáwar, VIII, 148.
- Osyria Wightiana: food plant common in gháts, XXV, 174.
- Otári: a caste of casters, in Kolába district, XI, 65; in Ratnágiri district, X, 125; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 128-129; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 355-358; in Sátára district, XIX, 88-89; in Sholápur district, XX, 124; in Kolhápúr state, XXIV, 96-97; in Khándesh district, XII, 75; in Belgaum district, XXI, 143; in Násik district, XVI, 52.
- Otitidae: family of birds in Ratnágiri, X, 90.
- Otter: found in rivers in Kárua, XV, pt. i, 95. *See* Lutrinae.
- Otur: market town in Poona district, fort, temples and fair at, XVIII, pt. iii, 263-264.
- Ougeinia Dalbergioides: plants yielding gums and resins, XXV, 251; used for poisoning fish, *id.* 272; as fodder, *id.* 278.
- Ounía: same as Huna, I, pt. i, 146.
- Ouppara: *Periplus* Sopára, XIII, 418; XIV, 320.
- Our Lady of the Mount: Roman Catholic Church at Bándra, destroyed (1737), I, pt. ii, 84.
- Ouroxylon Indicum: plant yielding dyes, XXV, 248.
- Osceley: mentions that Pársi revolt in Persia was followed by great severities, IX, pt. ii, 185 note 4.
- Outram: Sir James, his attempts to destroy the tigers in Khándesh (1822), XII, 30; raises a Bhil corps (1825), *id.* 258-259, 317; I, pt. ii, 631; appointed assistant to the Baroda Resident (1835), exposes the rognery of residency clerks (1838), gives up his post, VII, 265-266 and 265 note 1; resident at Baroda (1847-1852), *id.* 268; his famous *khatpat* report, exposes the underhand dealings of residency clerks, recalled, *id.* 268-273.
- Ouvidores: Portuguese magistrates, I, pt. ii, 52.
- Ovanna: evil-removing salutation, form of, IX, pt. ii, 227.
- Ovans: Mr., survey officer of Broach, mentions a Cháran *traga* in Broach (A. D. 1812), IX, pt. i, 218; his notice of Broach Bohoras (1818), IX, pt. ii, 59 note 1; resident at Sátára (1836), XIX, 310-311; confined in Panhála fort (1844), XXIV, 315.
- Ovington: European traveller (1689), his notice of Vánia skill, IX, pt. i, 78 note 1; of their mode of mental calculation, *id.* 80, 180 note 1; on the religious persecution of Aurangzeb in Gujarát, *id.* pt. ii, 5 note 3; on the heavy funeral expenses of the Mughals *id.* 171 note 1; his account of the Pársis, *id.* 192; mention of wild animals in Kánara, XV, pt. ii, 132, 323; description of a carved elephant and horse in Elephantá caves, XIV, 92 note 1, 93.
- Owa: oil-yielding plant, XXV, 223.
- Owl: bird of evil omen, IX, pt. i, 381; in Ratnágiri district, X, 58-60; in Khándesh, XII, 34.
- Oxalis corniculata: famine plant, XXV, 196.
- Oxen: in Thána district, XIII, 439; in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 79, 80; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 33-34; in Poona district; breeds, use, keep, food, cattle disease, XVIII, pt. i, 55-60; in Sholápur district, XX, 14-15; in Belgaum district, XXI, 67.
- Oxenden: Sir George, English ambassador at Raigad (1674), his mention of Ashtami in Kolába district, XI, 265; his visit to Chaul, *id.* 285; deputy governor of Bombay (1676), *id.* 365.
- Oxus: river on the north frontier of India, I, pt. i, 144.
- Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery: court of, created (1727) in Bombay island, XXVI, pt. iii, 19-20.
- Oyster Rocks: in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 2; islands, *id.* pt. ii, 47, 337.
- Oysters: catchers of, in Ratnágiri, X, 91, 101.
- Ozene: modern Ujjain, I, pt. i, 37, 540, 543, 545.

P

PA: taluka in Káthiáwar, VIII, 602.

- Pábal: town in Poona district, temples and Mastáni's tomb at, XVIII, pt. iii, 264-265; survey of, pt. ii, 384-389, 426-430, 482-483.
- Pábar: hill in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 4.
- Pacham: part of *Zend Avesta*, IX, pt. ii, 211 note 2 (7).
- Pachham: island in Cutch, V, 13, 165, 248.
- Pachhapur: Dodsay village in Belgaum so named, XXI, 376; survey of (1852-1856), *id.* 437-439, 443-445, 448, 450.

- Pachbegām : taluka in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 602.
 Pachkālshi : caste of Brāhmins in Thāna district, their origin, XIII, 61-62 ; account of, *id.* 129.
 Pāchōra : sub-division of Khāndesh, its boundaries, area, aspect, climate, water, soil, holdings, survey details, survey results, stock, crops and people, XII, 2, 392-396. *Town, id.* 461.
 Pachori : ceremony, rites relating to, IX, pt. ii, 229.
 Pachusan : Shrāvak holidays, period of, IX, pt. i, 113 ; details relating to, fasting during, *id.* 114 and note 1 ; reading of *Kalpāsutra* in, *id.* 114 and note 2 ; *parikraman* ceremony during, *id.* 114-115.
 Pādāsa : place of interest, in Khāndesh district, XII, 461.
 Padamdurg : fort in Janjira state, XI, 466.
 Padansālī : caste of traders in Kānara district, XV, pt. i, 282-284 ; in Dhārwar district, XXII, 175.
 Pālan : hill in Thāna district, Musala sage at, XIII, 408 ; remains at, XIV, 102-103, 388-396.
 Padāv : coasting craft, in Thāna district, XIII, 345-346, 720 ; in Kānara, XV, pt. ii, 63 ; *see* *Maehvā*.
 Padhariā : early tribe in Gujarāt, IX, pt. i, 506.
 Padhiar : a class of Rājputs in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 115 ; in Gujarāt, IX, pt. i, 130.
 Pādha : caste of lower class Rājputs, IX, pt. i, 123.
 Padiār : caste of servants in Kānara, XV, pt. i, 335.
 Padi : village in Poona district, temple and fair at, XVIII, pt. iii, 265.
 Padmagad : fort of, on a small island in Mālvan creek, X, 346, 350 ; I, pt. ii, 75.
 Padmaladevi : wife of Hoysāla Ballāla I, I, pt. ii, 493, 494.
 Padmaladevi : wife of Hoysāla Vira-Ballāla II, I, pt. ii, 493, 502.
 Padmaladevi : wife of Ratta Kārtavirya III, I, pt. ii, 551, 556.
 Padmaladevi : wife of Gutta II, I, pt. ii, 579, 582, 583.
 Padmale : pond in Kolhāpur, XXIV, 12.
 Padmāmbike : Purushottamabhatta's wife, I, pt. ii, 482.
 Padmanābha : acquires Singhana's favour, I, pt. ii, 248.
 Padmanābhayya : Vikramāditya VI's officer, I, pt. ii, 451.
 Padmanāl, Padmanāladurga : old name of Panhāla, XXIV, 313 ; capital of Bhoj II (Shak 1112), *id.* 222 ; *see* also I, pt. ii, 549.
 Padmanandi Kundakunda : Achārya, Mrigesh-āvarman's preceptor, I, pt. ii, 288 note 6.
 Padmāpāni : Bodhisattva, XII, 493 ; litany of, *id.* 531 and note 1 ; the figure of, in Kānheri caves, XIV, 176, 187.
 Padmapura : city in Kāshmir, I, pt. i, 188.
 Padma Purān : IX, pt. i, 532.
 Padmarasa : Kalachurya Bijjala's accountant, I, pt. ii, 473.
 Padma Sambhava : Guru, Buddhist wizard, IX, pt. i, 437.
 Padmāvati : wife of Kumārāpāla, I, pt. i, 188.
 Padmāvati : Basava's sister, I, pt. ii, 226.
 Padmāvati : Hindu goddess, I, pt. ii, 490, 538.
 Padmāvati : Kārtavirya III's wife, I, pt. ii, 556.
 Padra : sub-division in Baroda territory, VII, 540-544 ; large village near Baroda, history of, *id.* 541-542 ; hospital at, *id.* 505 ; *denāi* of, assists Pilāji (1724), *id.* 169 ; raises the Bhils against the Mughals, *id.* 174.
 Padra : village near Surat, I, pt. ii, 376.
 Padsālī : a caste of weavers in Bijāpur district, XXIII, 258-259.
 Pād Shah : meaning of the term, IX, pt. i, 78 note 2.
 Pādshāh Bibi : Bijāpur king's sister, I, pt. ii, 654.
 Pādshāhan : an early form of marriage among Pārsis, IX, pt. ii, 238 note 2.
 Padti : caste of husbandmen in Kānara, XV, pt. i, 227, 228.
 Paga : reef in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 30.
 Pages : allotted to *fidalgos*, i. e., Portuguese noblemen, I, pt. ii, 55.
 Pagi : caste of fishermen in Kānara, XV, pt. i, 313.
 Pagis : trackers in Pālanpur, V, 308.
 Paglās : footprints, the system of tracking culprits by, in Baroda, VII, 469-470.
 Pagoda : a coin, I, pt. i, 219 note 2 ; South Indian coin, origin of the word, XXIII, 406 note 3 ; in Dhārwar district, XXII, 450.
 Pagodas : in the Portuguese India, despoiled of their accumulated riches by the Portuguese (1544), I, pt. ii, 59.
 Pāhādi : caste of husbandmen, in Thāna district, XIII, 130 ; in Nāsik district, XVI, 49 ; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 91 ; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 310-313.
 Pāhādi : village in Sālette, ruins of a Portuguese church at, XIV, 293.
 Pāhārkhān Jhālōri : governor of Pālanpur, (1744), I, pt. i, 328.
 Pāhini : mother of Hemachandra, I, pt. i, 191.
 Pahlādpur : pillar inscription at, I, pt. ii, 318.
 Pahlavas : or Parthians, leading horde of foreigners, IX, pt. i, 455 ; conquerors in Western India, *id.* 433 ; joined Kushan horde in Kabul Valley, *id.* 456 ; entrance into India, *id.* 455 ; converted to Buddhism, *id.* 433 ; broken by Gautamiputra, *id.* 448, 453 note 4 ; tribe of, mentioned in the *Mahābhārata id.* 461 note 2 ; I, pt. ii, 173, 149, 155 ; I, pt. i, 35 ; *see* *Pallavas*.
 Pahnavas : *see* *Pallavas*.
 Pajjargudd : hill in Belgaum district, XXI, 6.
 Paikāri : land tenure in Dhārwar, XXII, 448.
 Pāinu : a mode of Alibāg salt rice tillage, XI, 191.
 Pair : food plant, XXV, 172 ; sacred plant, *id.* 279, 284, 291.
 Paisāchi : language, form of the Prākṛit, I, pt. ii, 170.
 Paitamahi : festival of, I, pt. ii, 367.
 Paithan : town on the Godāvari, I, pt. ii, 147, 509, 533 ; mentioned by Ptolemy and in the *Periplus*, *id.* 143 ; capital of Pulumāyi, *id.* 158, 166 ; of Salivāhana, *id.* 587 ; Salivāhana attacked at, *id.* 161 ; younger Andhrabhṛitya princes reign at, *id.* 165 ; invaded by

- Vikramāditya, *id.* 169-170; exports from, *id.* 174; flourishing town, *id.* 175; Petenikas inhabitants of, *id.* 277; grant at, *id.* 197, 198, 239, 246, 248, 356 note 3, 387, 393, 394, 397, 511, 512, 516, 522, 524, 529; *see* also I, pt. i, 37, 132, 540, 541, 545; XII, 238 and note 6; XIII, 412, 415, 416; mentioned in Kānheri caves, XIV, 147, 286; XVI, 136, 181; XVII, 351; XX, 275; XXIV, 306.
- Paithanakas; people or country about Paithan, I, pt. ii, 143.
- Pājua: a class of cultivators in Khāndesh, XII, 68.
- Pākhādis: raised causeways, X, 136.
- Pakhāli: caste of water-carriers in Gujārāt, also called Mashkis and Bhistis, descendants of converts from the Hindu caste of the same name, Sunnis by religion, IX, pt. ii, 89; Musalmān, in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 505; in Sātāra district, XIX, 145-146; in Sholapur district, XX, 208-209; in Belgaum district, XXI, 223; in Dhārwar district, XXII, 247; in Bijāpur district, XXIII, 301.
- Pakidari: modern *kavi* on the Mahi, I, pt. i, 539.
- Pāknak Radder: caste of husbandmen in Dhārwar district, XXII, 142-143.
- Pakshaghāt: *see* Paralysis.
- Pāl: *see* Vol.
- Pāl: state in Kāthiāwar, VIII, 602.
- Pāl: ruined town in Khāndesh, XII, 461; its colonization, *id.* 400 note 1.
- Pāl: *see* Pale.
- Pāl: hill in Sātāra district, XIX, 11; village, Khandobā's temple, fair and history of, XIX, 529-532.
- Palaces: at Sātāra, XIX, 567; at Bijāpur, XXIII, 617-626.
- Paladeva: Western Chalukya king Jagadekamallā II's officer, I, pt. ii, 457.
- Palai: wrongly separated from Simoundan by Ptolemy, and taken to mean "formerly" instead of understanding "Palaisimoundan" as one word which is a name for Ceylon, I, pt. i, 543.
- Palaipatmai, Palaipotmai: modern Pal, near Mahād, I, pt. ii, 174; I, pt. i, 540, 546; XIII, 418.
- Palaisimoundan: Ceylon, I, pt. i, 543.
- Pālaj: state in Mahi Kāntha, V, 429.
- Palakkada; Pallava town, I, pt. ii, 318 and note 12; grant from, *id.* 320.
- Palakuda: famine plant, XXV, 201.
- Pālanpur: Agency, boundaries, division, aspect, V, 281; hills, *id.* 282; rivers, water-supply, *id.* 283-284; geology, climate, *id.* 284; mineral products, trees, domestic and wild animals, birds and fish, *id.* 285-288; population: Hindu and Musalmān, *id.* 289-292; agriculture: arable land, crops, floods and famines, *id.* 293-296; capital: interest, wages, prices, weights and measures, *id.* 297-298; trade: markets, fairs, etc., *id.* 299-300; history, *id.* 301-303; land administration, *id.* 304-305; justice: civil courts, police, jail, infanticide, *id.* 306-309; revenue and finance, *id.* 310-312; instruction: schools, libraries, *id.* 313-314; health, *id.* 315-316; states under, *id.* 317-338; places of interest, *id.* 339-351; state, its boundaries, aspect, climate, rivers, V, 317; history, genealogical tree of the reigning family, *id.* 318-324. Town, history, population, temples, *id.* 343-344; its tribute to Baroda, VII, 331-332; birth-place of Siddharāja, Chalukya king, I, pt. i, 171, 310.
- Palaquin-bearer: IX, pt. i, 504-505; at Mātherān, XIV, 270-271. *See* Bhoi.
- Pālāru: river, forms the northern boundary of the territory of Cholas, I, pt. ii, 277, 326.
- Palas: oil-yielding, fibrous, dye and gum-yielding and sacred plant, XXV, 217, 231, 243, 250, 279, 290, 291; in Khāndesh, XII, 28; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 50.
- Palāsda: place of interest in Khāndesh, temple at, XII, 462.
- Palasdev: market village in Poona district, temple at, XVIII, pt. iii, 265.
- Palasgad: the summit of the hill of Mābuli in Thāna district, a fort, XIV, 219-220.
- Palasige: territorial division, ruled over by the Kadambas of Goa, I, pt. ii, 298 note 2, 358 note 1, 451, 452, 456, 460, 476, 486, 505, 568, 569, 570.
- Palāsika: Hali, in Belgaum district, I, pt. ii, 285, 288, 289; capital of the early Kadambas (500-550), XXIV, 218.
- Palāsni: state in Rewa Kāntha, VI, 146-147.
- Palaspiplo: tree called *nandieraksha*, its sacredness, worship of, IX, pt. i, 385.
- Palāsvihir: state in Khāndesh, XII, 606.
- Palāsvihir: pass in Nāsik district, XVI, 128.
- Palav: form of tenure in Ratnāgiri district, X, 450.
- Palav: boat in Thāna district, XIII, 720.
- Palaverkadu: modern Pulicat, I, pt. ii, 318 note 12.
- Pale: caves in Kolāba district, XI, 345-349; *see* also I, pt. ii, 9, 12, 174; XIII, 418; I, pt. i, 546.
- Pālegar: *see* Pāligars.
- Palgad: fort in Ratnāgiri district, X, 354.
- Pālghar: village with railway station in Thāna district. *See* Navli.
- Palgire: village mentioned in a grant from the Karnul district, I, pt. ii, 367.
- Palhavas: or Parthians, *see* Pahlavas and Pallavas.
- Pāli: ancient dialect, I, pt. ii, 136, 177; inscriptions, *id.* 538 note 8.
- Pāli: chief trade centre of Mārwar, IX, pt. i, 16.
- Pāli: fort in Kolāba district, XI, 267; reduced by Malik Ahmad, I, pt. ii, 32.
- Pāliās: tombstones in Kāthiāwar, VIII, 136 note 2; at Antālia, *id.* 370.
- Palibothra: Pataliputra, modern Pātna, I, pt. i, 533.
- Pālidevi: mentioned in an inscription at Sangsi in Kolhāpur state, I, pt. ii, 286 note 1.
- Pālid-vāja: banner of Vinayaditya the Chalukya king of Bādāmi, I, pt. ii, 189, 338, 368; of the Rāshtrakūtas, *id.* 387, 402.
- Pāligars: Marāthā and Koli Bhil chiefs; their rule in Poona district (1190-1295), XVIII, pt. ii, 214-215; reduce Konkan (1200), X, 193

- Panchtirthi: or five shrines between Bhimnāth and Gopnāth, IX, pt. i, 549.
- Panchvati: *see* Panchavati.
- Pandae: the Pandyas, I, pt. i, 532, 534.
- Pandai: the Pandyas, I, pt. i, 546.
- Pandanaceae: species of famine, oil-yielding and fibrous plants, XXV, 207, 225, 236.
- Pandanus odoratissimus: famine, oil-yielding, fibrous and sacred plant, XXV, 207, 225, 236, 279, 285, 289.
- Pandāra: hill in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 4.
- Pandārvada: sub-division in Rewa Kāntha, VI, 122.
- Pāndavas: the, spend twelve years in Banavāsi, I, pt. ii, 278 note 2; at Hāngal (B.C. 1500), XXII, 389; building of the Buddhist caves ascribed to, XIII, 404 note 2; XIV, 81 note 1; hall of, at Sopāra (B.C. 1400), *id.* 316; Tungār springs bearing the name of, *id.* 369; at Vairātur, IX, pt. i, 252 note 1, 294; described as Ismāīliya pontiffs, IX, pt. ii, 48; descendants of, at Kanauj, I, pt. i, 519; one sprung from to be called Pāndya, I, pt. ii, 139.
- Pāndav Darāh: Buddhist caves near Panhāla, XXIV, 317.
- Pāndavgad: island, fort in Mālvān creek, built by Shivāji, X, 351, 355.
- Pāndavgad: hill fort in Sātāra district, its description and history; caves at, XIX, 534-536; taken by the Mughals (1701), *id.* 252; Bālāji Vishvanāth conceals himself at (1713), *id.* 256; taken by Trimbakji Denglia, *id.* 300.
- Pāndavs: *see* Pāndavas.
- Pāndavvādi: village in Sātāra district, XIX, 534.
- Pāndes: family of, among the early Pārsi settlers in Bombay, IX, pt. ii, 195.
- Pandhari plate: famine plant, common in India, XXV, 197.
- Pāndharpeshās: high class villagers in Thāna district, XIII, 63; tenure of, *id.* 531, 532-534, 532 notes 1 and 3; land holders, *id.* 556, 557; low rates, 557 note 4; in Bājirāv's time, *id.* 560; easy rates, 565; farmers' rates, *id.* 566 note 2; opinions of the collectors and government concerning (1820), *id.* 566; lower rate fixed (1837), *id.* 583; final settlement, *id.* 534; in Kolāba district, XI, 172, 433 note 1. *See also* I, pt. ii, 430.
- Pandharpur: sub-division of Sholapur district, its area, aspect, climate, water, soil, stock, holdings, crops and people, XX, 400-402; survey of, *id.* 328-333. *Town, id.* 415-485; details of river, ghāts or landings, *id.* 415-416; Vithoba's temple, its worship and history, *id.* 417-431; other temples: Pundalik, Vishnupad, Trimbakeshvar, Panchmukhi Māruti, Ganpati, Belichā Mahādev, Kālabhairav and Shākambhari, *id.* 432-439; Mallikārjuna, Ambabāi, Rāmchandra, *id.* 440-447; Bābhlya's Mahādev, Chandrabhāga, Murlidhar, Dwārakādhish, Chophāla, Padmāvati, Vyās, Tākpithya Vithobā, Battashvar Mahādev, Beri's Mahādev, *id.* 448-456; Kāla Māruti, Tāmda Māruti, Gāricha Mahādev, Lakhubāi, Amriteshvar Mahādev, and Gopālpura temples, *id.* 457-468; worship, priests, pilgrims, *id.* 469-481; orphanage, founding home, trade, industries, and history, *id.* 482-485; under Vishnuvardhana, I, pt. ii, 185; inscription at, *id.* 247; records at, *id.* 527; action at (1774), XVIII, pt. ii, 257; Gangādhar Shāstri murdered at (1815), *id.* 295, I, pt. ii, 610; *see also* IX, pt. i, 119, 549.
- Pāndhri: old Poona fort, XVIII, pt. iii, 272-273, 339.
- Pandion: kingdom of the Pāndyas, I, pt. i, 537, 546.
- Panditrāo: expounder of Hindu law under the Marāthā government, XIX, 244 note 1.
- Pandits: at the courts of Gujarāt kings, I, pt. i, 180.
- Pāndivad: snake in Ratnāgiri district, X, 49.
- Pāndri: stream in Kanara district, XV, pt. i, 5.
- Pāndu: estate in Rewa Kāntha, VI, 153.
- Pāndugad: *see* Pandavgad in Sātāra district.
- Pāndu Lena Caves: near Nāsik city, description, view, XVI, 541-542; caves I and II, inscription I, *id.* 542-544; cave III, *id.* 544-549; inscriptions 2-5, *id.* 548-561; caves IV-VI, inscription 6, *id.* 562-564; cave VII, inscription 7, cave VIII, inscription 8-9, cave IX, *id.* 565-567; cave X, inscription 10-15, *id.* 567-580; cave XI, inscription 16, cave XII, inscription 17, *id.* 580-582; caves XIII, XIV, XV, XVI, XVII, inscription 18, *id.* 583-588; cave XVIII, inscriptions 19-21, *id.* 589-591; cave XIX, inscription 22, cave XX, inscriptions 23-24, *id.* 592-597; caves XXI-XXIII, *id.* 598-603; inscription 25, cave XXIV, inscription 26-27, *id.* 604-606; remarks, paleography, history, order of caves, geography, *id.* 606-639. *See also* I, pt. ii, 355.
- Pāndu Mehvas: states in Rewa Kāntha, VI, 1, 2, 148-154; pay tribute to Baroda, VII, 337.
- Pāndurang Pandit: Peshwa's agent in Gujarāt, marches on Cambay and Ahmadābād, makes peace with Momin Khān and Jawān Mard Khān and retires to Sorath (1752), I, pt. i, 335.
- Pāndurang Pant: *see* Pāndurang Pandit.
- Pāndurangrāv Patwardhan: grandfather of the present chief of Sāngli, wounded and taken prisoner by Haidar (1776) to Seringapatam, XXIV, 345; I, pt. ii, 659.
- Pāndus: *see* Pāndavas.
- Pāndya: *see* Pāndyās.
- Pāndyadeva: Western Chālukya king Permajagadekamalla II's vassal, I, pt. ii, 319 note 1.
- Pāndyadevarasa: Kalachurya Someśvara's officer, I, pt. ii, 486.
- Pāndyādi Jawān Mardī: book of the Indian Khojāh scriptures written by Agha Abdus Salāmshāh, IX, pt. ii, 41, 48.
- Pāndyas: boundaries of the country of, I, pt. ii, 277, 281; monkey soldiers directed to go to their city, *id.* 137; their king defeated by Sahadeva, *id.* 133, 142; probably not known to Pānini, *id.* 140; their territory outlying Aśoka's kingdom, *id.* 146; conquered by the Western Chālukya king Kirtivarman I, *id.* 345-346; invaded by Pulakesin II, *id.* 183, 282, 350; I, pt. i, 111; rebel but are subdued by Vikramāditya I, I, pt. ii, 186, 358 note 1, 362 and note 6; reduced by Vinyāditya, *id.* 188-189, 368; by Vikramāditya

- II, *id.* 190, 375; defeated by Udayachandra, the general of the Pallava king Nandivarman, *id.* 327; reduced by the Rāshtrakūta king Dantidurga, *id.* 194, 389; subdued by Krishna III, *id.* 207; conquered by Kakka II, *id.* 423; their lands absorbed into the Chola kingdom, *id.* 308; subdued by the Western Chālukya king Someśvara II, *id.* 333; humbled by Hoysāla Vishnuvardhana, *id.* 495, 496; associate with the Hoysālas against Vikramāditya II also called VI, and are defeated by Sinda Achugi II, *id.* 218-219, 453, 574; their chieftain of Nolambavādi rebels and is defeated by Hoysāla Viraballāla II, *id.* 505; by Narasimha II, *id.* 507; their Nolambavādi branch do not recognise the sovereignty of the Devagiri Yādava king Bhīllama, *id.* 519; subdued by Singhana's general Bichana, *id.* 243, 524, 525; mentioned by Pliny, I, pt. i, 534.
- Panchana, Panchnad: Portuguese sub-division probably Panvel in Thāna district, XIV, 44; XIII, 456.
- Panetha: sub-division in Rewa Kāntha, VI, 97.
- Pāngal: *see* Pangul.
- Pāngāra: *Erythrina indica*, timber tree, in Poona, XVIII, pt. i, 50; in Khāndesh, XII, 26.
- Pangarikā: village mentioned in a grant from Karda in Khāndesh, I, pt. ii, 423.
- Pāngul: a class of beggars in Kolāba district, XI, 74; in Nāsik district, XVI, 75; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 185-186; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 459-460; in Khāndesh, XII, 123. *See* Helav.
- Panhālā: hill fort in Kolhāpur state, XXIV, 6; health resort, *id.* 16, 293; survey, *id.* 260-263; fort details, history, human sacrifices at; town, details, reservoirs, market, temples, tomb, fair, Parāshar's caves at, *id.* 313-316; inscriptions at, *id.* 422-425; *see* also I, pt. ii, 76, 254; capital of the Kolhāpur Silāhāras, *id.* 546, 549, 587; taken by Anājī Dattu (1659), *id.* 593; besieged by Sidi Johār (1660), *id.* 593; fight between the Marāthās and the Bijāpur army at (1671), *id.* 594; Sambhājī confined in, *id.* 595; *see* also X, 193.
- Panicum: *oplismenus colonum*, *setaria glaucum*, *Italicum*, fodder plants, XXV, 276; *frumentaceum*, *maliaceum*, food and fodder plants, *id.* 184, 276; (*setaria*) *Italicum*, food plant, *id.* 184; *pilosum*, food and fodder plants common in India and on the ghāts, *id.* 185, 276.
- Pani-lajak: famine plant, XXV, 199.
- Pānini: Sanskrit grammarian, I, pt. ii, 135, 138, 139, 140; his date, *id.* 141, 142, 171; *see* also I, pt. i, 36, 534.
- Pānipat: near Delhi, battle of (1761), I, pt. i, 345; I, pt. ii, 101, 627; VI, 228; VII, 184; XIII, 497, 498 note 4; XVIII, pt. ii, 249; XIX, 295.
- Panjāb: first Aryan settlement in, I, pt. ii, 135; Aryas progressing from, *id.* 137; places mentioned by Pānini in, *id.* 138; a part of the Persian dominions; conquest of, by Darius Hystaspes (B. C. 510); under the Achaemenian dynasty, under the Indo-Skythian ruler, IX, pt. ii, 183 note 4; relations of the Pārsis of the, with Cambay Pārsis, *id.* 186 note 1, 188 note 4; *see* also I, pt. i, 526, 527, 534, 515; converts from, in the College of Bāndra, XIII, 202; called Takkadash, IX, pt. ii, 70.
- Panjābi: a caste of weavers in Nāsik district, XVI, 53.
- Pānjan: river in Nāsik district, XVI, 10.
- Panjarāpol: home for animals, IX, pt. i, 115; in Poona city, XVIII, pt. iii, 332-333; in Ahmadābād district, IV, 114; at Bhiwandi and Chembur in Thāna district, XIV, 49, 52; in Mahi Kāntha, V, 396.
- Pānjhāra: river in Khāndesh, XII, 8; water-works, *id.* 140.
- Panjim: town in Goa territory, capital of Portuguese India, I, pt. ii, 565.
- Panjnigar: a caste of Musalmān writers in Sholapur district, XX, 209; in Gujarāt, cotton thread starchers, converts from the Hindu caste of the same name, form a separate community, IX, pt. ii, 78; Hir, silk starchers, have a monopoly in the art, *id.* 78.
- Panjrapol: *see* Panjarāpol.
- Panjtan: or Pentad of the holy family of Islām consists of *Alī*, the *Lady Fatimah*, her sons *Hasan* and *Husain*, and the *Apostle of God*, IX, pt. ii, 47.
- Pānmul: village, under Bijāpur, assigned to the author of *Mirat-i-Ahmedi*, I, pt. i, 322.
- Pannagālay: another name of Panhāla, XXIV, 313.
- Pannāla-durgādrisimha: Karād Silāhāra Jotiga II's title, I, pt. ii, 546.
- Pannaledurga: modern Panhāla, I, pt. ii, 549.
- Pannappesvara: temple of, mentioned in an inscription from the North Arcot district, Madras Presidency, I, pt. ii, 422.
- Pannāya: tax levied by the feudatories of Vikramāditya VI of the Western Chālukyas of Kalyāni, I, pt. ii, 451, 452.
- Panoli: village near Surat, I, pt. i, 328.
- Panorama: point at Mātherān, XIV, 231, 232, 233, 234, 236, 279.
- Panoti: deadly influence of Shani or Saturn, IX, pt. i, 403.
- Pant: of Bāvda, shares of, in the Salshi province and Bhagvantgad, I, pt. ii, 79.
- Pant Amātya: superintendent of finance of Marātha government, XIX, 243-244.
- Pānthāl: rice soil in Ratnāgiri district, X, 144.
- Panthers: in Ratnāgiri district, X, 42, 44; in Khāndesh, XII, 30; at Mātherān, XIV, 259; in Belgaum district, XXI, 69; in Kānara, XV, pt. i, 92, 94.
- Pānthipura, Pāntipura: modern Hāngal, I, pt. ii, 558, 562, 563 and note 5.
- Pant-lavadi: estate in Rewa Kāntha, VI, 147.
- Pān Tower: fort in Kelve village in Thāna district, XIII, 293.
- Pant Pratinidhi: his dispute with the Marātha state about the joint districts near Ratnāgiri settled in 1784, I, pt. ii, 106.
- Pant Sachiv: general record-keeper of the Marātha government, XIX, 244 note 1; surrender of (1818), I, pt. ii, 116; his rights over the Konkan villages settled, *id.* 127; his conduct at the time of the mutinies (1857), XIX, 317-319.

- Pantyá: a caste of messengers in Cutch, V, 101, 102.
- Pánungál: modern Hángal in Dhárwár district, XXII, 389; I, pt. ii, 377, 298 note 2, 431, 435, 437, 439, 450, 451, 456, 458, 465, 558, 561, 562, 563, 564.
- Pánvad: sub-division in Rewa Kántha, VI, 112.
- Pánvel: sub-division of Thána district, its boundaries, area, aspect, climate, water, soil, holdings, rental, stock, crops and people, XIII, 2, 692-695; under Nana (1781), *id.* 508; under the English, *id.* 522, 523; condition of (1835), *id.* 578-579; assessment revised (1837), *id.* 581-582; results, *id.* 585; survey assessment introduced in (1856), *id.* 596-599. *Town* and port, description, industry and trade, XIV, 293-296; Buddhist or Bráhmánic remains at, *id.* 10; under Gujarát kings (1508), XIII, 443; ceded to Bijápur (1636), *id.* 464; trade centre (1500-1670), *id.* 465; Marátha horse at, *id.* 503; heavy mortality at (1812), *id.* 508.
- Pánwala: vegetable boat, in Thána, XIII, 720.
- Panwelly: modern Panvel port under the Gujarát kings, I, pt. ii, 30.
- Papai: *Carica papaya*, fruit tree in Poona, XVIII, pt. i, 50.
- Papaveracem: species of oil-yielding plant, XXV, 214.
- Pápdj: gardens and fields near Bassein, XIV, 36; church at, *id.* 37.
- Paper: manufacture of, in Surat district, II, 179, 181; in Broach district, *id.* 549; in Panch Maháls, III, 250; in Ahmadábád district, IV, 133; in Cambay, VI, 189; in Khándesh, XII, 237, 440, 479; in Kolhápur state, XXIV, 214-216; in Thána district, XIII, 399-400; in Násik district, XVI, 177-179; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. ii, 204-206; in Dhárwár district, XXII, 388; in Bijápur district, XXIII, 375-376.
- Paper mill: at Sassu Navghar in Thána, XIV, 305.
- Papiki: cape of, identification of, I, pt. i, 539, 544, 545.
- Papnas: pomelo in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 50.
- Pár: pass in Kolába district, XI, 114.
- Par: stream in Násik district, XVI, 7.
- Pár: river in Surat district, II, 27.
- Parabali: a place probably in Sind, I, pt. i, 538.
- Parabhus: *see* Prabhus.
- Páradá: river, mentioned in an inscription at Násik, I, pt. ii, 148.
- Paradas: Parthians, XIII, 411 note 2.
- Páradhi: *see* Párdhi.
- Páráhánaka: village, granted, its identity with Palsána, I, pt. i, 127 and note 3; modern Parona in the Surat district, I, pt. ii, 406.
- Parahitarája: *biruda* (title) of a Chálukya chief, I, pt. ii, 380.
- Paraja: a Bráhma sub-caste in Cutch, V, 45; degraded Bráhmans in Gujarát, IX, pt. i, p. xii note 3, 160.
- Paraja Soni: a sub-caste of goldsmiths in Káthiáwár, VIII, 150 note 1.
- Parajiyá: *see* Parája.
- Parakesarivarman: another name of the Chola king Rájendra Chola, I, pt. ii, 436. *See* Madhurántaka II and Rájendra Chola.
- Parakesarivarman: brother-in-law of Vikramáditya VI the Western Chálukya king, I, pt. ii, 445. *See* Adhirájendra.
- Parakh Nima: Bania of Diu (1677), cession in favor of, made by the Bombay Council, XXVI, pt. i, 74-77.
- Paralysis: disease, its cure, IX, pt. i, 365.
- Parama: village, presented to Gangarája by Vishnuvardhana, I, pt. ii, 500.
- Paramabhattáraka: paramount title, I, pt. ii, 474, 475, 488, 518, 523.
- Paramadeva: *rāja*, identified with Paramāra, king of Abu, I, pt. i, 168 note 2.
- Paramahansas: order of Shiv ascetics, IX, pt. i, 543.
- Paramáras: *see* Parmar.
- Paramárdi: *see* Permádi.
- Paramardideva: Vikramáditya II, I, pt. ii, 219, 234, 515.
- Paramardin: *see* Permádi.
- Paramesvara Potarája: Paramesvaravarman II, I, pt. ii, 325.
- Paramesvara Potavarman I: I, pt. ii, 324. *See* Paramesvaravarman I.
- Paramesvara Potavarman II: *see* Paramesvaravarman II.
- Paramesvaravarman I: Vidyavinita the Pallava king, I, pt. ii, 322 and note 8, 323; succeeds Mahendrarvarman II, *id.* 324 note 3, 325; defeats Vikramáditya I at Peruvalanallur, *id.* 326, 343 note 2; is overthrown by Vikramáditya I, *id.* 362.
- Paramesvaravarman II: Pallava king, I, pt. ii, 324 note 1, 325 and note 2, 326.
- Paramadeva: Seunachandra II's successor, I, pt. ii, 516.
- Paránda: fort, in Nizám's dominions, Nizám-sháhi capital (1599), XVII, 390; siege of, *id.* 399.
- Parántaka I: Chola king (935), I, pt. ii, 299 note 4, 320 note 6, 325; copper-plate grants of, *id.* 326, 327. *See* Madirakondako-Parakesarivarman.
- Parántij: sub-division of Ahmadábád district, its boundaries, area, aspect, climate, water, soil, holdings, rental, stock, produce and people, IV, 230-232. *Town*, *id.* 346; ceded to Damáji Gáikwár (1737) by Momin Khán, VII, 175; I, pt. ii, 110, 319.
- Parántij Kollis: in Ahmadábád district, land administration among, under British rule, IV, 154, 186.
- Parasanga: Sindi linear measure of distance, I, pt. ii, 388; *see* also I, pt. i, 165.
- Parasangu: Parasáva, a tribe between the Indus and the Jumna, mentioned by Pliny, I, pt. i, 533.
- Párasaryá: Bráhma sub-caste in Gujarát, IX, pt. i, 16.
- Parasgad: hill in Belgaum district, XXI, 9; sub-division, its boundaries, area, aspect, soil, climate, water, stock, crops, people, *id.* 501-503; survey (1849-1850), *id.* 417-421; revision survey (1880), *id.* 452-456. *Town*, *id.* 596-597.

- Parasharām Bhān Patvardhān: Peshwa's general sent to the Konkan to cut off the communication of the English army with Bombay (1781), I, pt. ii, 105, 605; sent against Haidar (1776-1779), *id.* 659; takes Dhārwar (1790), *id.* 661-662; obtains most of the districts acquired from Tipu, sent to Bājirāo to make proposals, is sent to prison, *id.* 606; offers to march against the *rāja* of Sātara, is released and takes the *rāja* prisoner, *id.* 607; is reconciled to Nāna Phadnavis (1799), *id.* 662; is defeated and killed by Kolhāpur troops, *id.* 607; another account of: Sāngli chief, destroys (1779) domed tomb of Nurkhān at Shirol, XXIV, 319; engages himself in war against Kolhāpur and Haidar; assists the Peshwa's troops against the English; is appointed commander of the Marātha forces, sent to assist the English against Tipu Sultan of Mysore; is engaged in war with Kolhāpur; commands the Marātha army in the battle of Kharda; contrives with Nāna Phadnavis to place Chinnāji Appa on the Peshwa's *gādi* after the death of Mādhavrāo II; is confined but afterwards released; is sent to oppose the Sātara *rāja*; Kolhāpur king ravages Parashurām's *jāgir* and burns Tāsgaon; directs his forces against the Kolhāpur *rāja*; is mortally wounded at Pattankudi village, *id.* 344-347; another account of: raises money for the Marātha contingent (1790) near Tāsgaon; takes part in the battle of Kharda (1795) and returns to Tāsgaon; summoned to Poona after the suicide of Mādhavrāo; made prisoner, released on promise of quelling disturbance; his *jāgir* village Tāsgaon pillaged by the Kolhāpur forces; mortally wounded, XIX, 297-299; another account of: assembles a large army at Miraj and takes field against Haidar (1777); captures Gokak, XXI, 384, 386; turns his armies against Kolhāpur, quarrels with Nāna Phadnavis, his villages plundered by the Kolhāpur chief at the instigation of Nāna; takes all forts between the Ghatprabha and the Malprabha; taken prisoner and cut to pieces; his age, stature and disposition, *id.* 389-390 and note 2; see also X, 117; XVIII, pt. ii, 271-273; XXII, 413, 417, 419.
- Parasharam Trimbak: (1690-1706), Marātha commander, his rise at Parli, raised to the rank of *pratinidhi*, takes Pauhāla fort, XXIV, 314; leaves Vishālgad (1701), I, pt. ii, 80; takes Vasantgad and Sātara; receives order from Shāhu to surrender Sātara, released and restored to power; again thrown into confinement; his death, XIX, 249-255, 256.
- Parashurām: great Brāhman maker, IX, pt. i, 436, 438; massacres the Kshatriyas, *id.* 55, 56, 177, 183 note 1, 441; said to have purified shipwrecked strangers and made them Brāhmans, *id.* 438; his re-birth in the person of Nahapāna; founds a kingdom in Dakhan, *id.* 498 and note 1; legendary story of, X, 355 note 4; pounds dug by, *id.* 326; conquers the Konkan, XIII, 87; *Hindu demigod*, story of, XV, pt. ii, 76 and note 1; see also XVIII, pt. i, 99-100; sixth incarnation of Vishnu, I, pt. ii, 26; son of Jamadagni and Renukā, *id.* 282 note 5.
- Parashurām: hill pass in Ratnāgiri district, X, 167.
- Parashurām Nārāyan Angle: Sātara banker and temple builder (1710), XIX, 452, 511 note 2, 542.
- Parashurām Shrinivās: under restraint of his deputy, Bāpu Gokhale sent to enforce submission from; declares against the Peshwa; severely wounded and his estate sequestered, XIX, 299-300.
- Pārasikas: probably Syrians, I, pt. ii, 317; defeated by Vinayāditya, *id.* 368.
- Pārasnāth: twenty-third Shrávak *tīrthānkara*, IX, pt. i, 105; see also I, pt. i, 456; XIV, 2, 338; XXIV, 95, 133.
- Pārasnath temples: in Poona city, XVIII, pt. iii, 340, 341.
- Parśurāma: son of Sajjana; finishes the temple of Nemināth, I, pt. i, 177 note 1.
- Pardāo: gold and silver coin, value of, XV, pt. ii, 50 note 18.
- Pardāpur: Pratāpshāh's capital, I, pt. ii, 27.
- Pardeshi: a caste of labourers in Kolāba district, XI, 71; in Thāna district, XIII, 153; in Nāsik district, XVI, 57; in Sātara district, XIX, 107; in Sholāpur, XX, 161-163.
- Pardeshi Brāhmans: in Nāsik district, XVI, 43; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 61-63.
- Pardeshi Halvās: confectioners in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 129-130.
- Pardhadi: pass in Nāsik district, XVI, 131.
- Pardhari: place of interest in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 606.
- Pārdhi: caste of hunters, in Khāndesh, XII, 113; in Cutch, V, 83; in Nāsik district, XVI, 59.
- Pardhi: spring at Tungar in Thāna, XIV, 368.
- Pārdi: sub-division of Surat district, II, 292-296. *Town*, *id.* 298; see also I, pt. i, 110.
- Parel: suburb of Bombay city; derivation of the word, XXVI, pt. iii, 595 and note 1; Portuguese church at, XIII, 474; taken from the Jesuits, *id.* 489; batty grounds in, farmed (1751), XXVI, pt. iii, 447-448.
- Pārgad: hill in Belgaum district, XXI, 7; place of interest, *id.* 597-598.
- Pārgaon: village in Poona district, temple and fair at, XVIII, pt. iii, 265.
- Pari: fairy, IX, pt. ii, 142 note 1.
- Pariash dog: passing of the (1857), in Gujarāt, probable belief about, I, pt. i, 433.
- Parichera: (fairy-face) daughter of the king of Sonkehr, sent to Alla-ud-din, I, pt. ii, 31.
- Parihar: tribe of Agnikula Rājputs, IX, pt. i, 483; said to be Shiv-sprung, *id.* 449 note 3, 484; called Pritikādwāra; Pratihara, the Sanskrit form of, believed to be of Gujar stock; Gājan *māto*, luck or *shri* of, *id.* 484; two layers of, Girāsia of Abu and Rākshās, *id.* 439 note 1; see also I, pt. i, 465, 468.
- Pārijātak: dye-yielding and sacred plant, XXV, 247, 290.
- Parikh: honorific title among Vāniās, meaning of, IX, pt. i, 78, note 2; Cambay Hajām, also so called, *id.* 231.

- Parikraman : or *padikamma* ceremony, performance of, during *pachusan*, rites relating to, IX, pt. i, 114, 115.
- Parikshāmukha : Jain work, I, pt. ii, 407.
- Pari-on-ke-Tabak Bharna : fairy Házráts, IX, pt. ii, 130.
- Paris : Musalmán spirits, IX, pt. i, 417.
- Parisaetti : officer under the Devagiri Yádava kings Jaitugi I and Singhana, I, pt. ii, 521, 524.
- Parishesha Khanda : appendix to Hemádri's *Chaturvarga Chintāmani*, I, pt. ii, 249.
- Prishad : Vedic school of Bráhmans, I, pt. ii, 148.
- Parisishtaparvan : work of Hemachandra, I, pt. i, 193.
- Parit : a caste of washermen in Ratnágiri district, X, 127, 142; in Sávantvádi, *id.* 415; in Kolába district, XI, 67, 413; in Thána district, XIII, 143; in Násik district, XVI, 56; in Ahmādnagar district, XVII, 147-149; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 383-384; in Sātara district, XIX, 102-104; in Sholápur district, XX, 144; in Belgaum district, XXI, 152; in Dhárwār district, XXII, 188-189; in Bijapur district, XXIII, 274-277; in Kolbápur state, XXIV, 102.
- Paritium tiliaecum : famine and fibrous plant, grows in several districts, XXV, 194, 227.
- Pariyá : village in the Surat district, I, pt. ii, 359 and note 5.
- Pariyala : village, battle of, won by Narasimhavarman I, I, pt. ii, 322, 326, 358.
- Pariyátra : portion of the Vindhya range, I, pt. ii, 135, 149.
- Pariyaya : village in the Kásákula division, granted, I, pt. i, 110.
- Pariyaya : *see* Pariyá.
- Parjápúr : *see* Pardápur.
- Park : Colonel, defeats Tatia Topi, I, pt. i, 445.
- Parkher : local name of Baroda, I, pt. i, 208 note 3.
- Parkinsania aculeata : fodder plant, XXV, 278.
- Parla : a place of interest in Thána district, XIV, 297.
- Parlá-Kimedi : grant at, I, pt. ii, 297.
- Parli : hill fort and village in Sātara district, XIX, 6, 10; description, temple and history, the residence of Rámdás, spiritual adviser of Shiváji, *id.* 538-539; surprised by Shiváji (1673), *id.* 244; captured by the Mughals, (1700), *id.* 251; *see* also I, pt. ii, 594.
- Parlipur : Yavanaśva's capital, I, pt. i, 119.
- Parmár : a Rájput clan of Málwa, section of Bhinmál Rájputa, I, pt. i, 468, 469; supreme in Marusthali, lose their possessions, *id.* 470; *see* also I, pt. ii, 441, 442; in Káthiáwár, VIII, 114; Agnikula or fire clan Rájputa in Gujarát, IX, pt. i, 485; said to be Indra-raised, *id.* 449 note 3, 485; origin of name; said to be of Gujar stock; heritage of; *Sanchair máta*, luck or *shri* of, *id.* 485; said to have come from Sind; their chiefships in Káthiáwár, in Mabi Kántha, in Pálanpur, in Rewa Kántha, *id.* 127-128; their family deity Maudavri máta, *id.* 136; Rájput converts, conversions believed to have taken place in 1317; Gujarát athletes, IX, pt. i, 68-69.
- Parnadatta : Suráshtra governor of Skandá-gupta, I, pt. i, 69.
- Parnakheta : city, captured by the Yádava king Mallugi, I, pt. ii, 235, 516.
- Parnámipanthi or Parnámi : religious sect in Gujarát, IX, pt. i, 545.
- Parner : sub-division of Ahmādnagar district, its area, aspect, soil, rainfall, water-supply, cultivation, crops, people, roads, railway, markets, crafts and survey changes, XVII, 621-626. *Town*, 1874 riots, temples and wells at, *id.* 730-731.
- Parner or Parnera : hill in Surat district, II, 298; north boundary of the Portuguese district of Daman, I, pt. ii, 54; fort taken by Muhammad Begadá (1465), XIII, 442; the Mughals at (1560), *id.* 453; Shiváji captures and garrisons the fort of (1672), *id.* 478, I, pt. i, 387; besieged by the *subhedar* of Bassem (1751), VII, 179; taken by Lieutenant Welsh (1780), *id.* 97; I, pt. i, 409; XIII, 506.
- Parol : village in Thána district, temples and remains at, XIV, 297; XIII, 429; I, pt. ii, 22.
- Párola : town and fort in Khándesh district, history, trade and temples at, XII, 462-463; confiscated by government from the Jhánai family (1850), I, pt. ii, 632.
- Pár Pár : village in Sātara district, temples and history of, XIX, 539.
- Párpas : local name of Pátan, I, pt. i, 208 note 3.
- Párpoli : hill pass in Sávantvádi state, X, 166 and note 2, 169, 388, 397, 433; trade (1876), *id.* 436; *see* also XXI, 305; XXIV, 5, 6.
- Parridae : family of birds in Ratnágiri, X, 93.
- Párs : south-west provinces of Irán; Pársis, the people of, IX, pt. ii, 183 note 1.
- Parsharám Pant Patvardhan : *see* Parasharám Bháu Patvardhan.
- Parsharámábava : Bhárvád saint, IX, pt. i, 271.
- Parshuram Trimbak : *see* Parasharám Trimbak.
- Parsi Bridge : in Poona city, XVIII, pt. iii, 285.
- Pársi-Prakásh : history of the Pársis; mention of, IX, pt. ii, 186 notes 6, 8, 189 note 3, 190 note 2, 193 note 1, 195 notes 2, 3, 196 notes 2, 3, 198 notes 2, 5.
- Pársis : account of, by European travellers and authors, Jordanus (before 1323); Friar Oderic (1323), IX, pt. ii, 189 note 1; Garcia d'Orta (1535), *id.* 189; Mr. Lord (1620); Sir Thomas Herbert (1626), *id.* 90; Mandelslo (1638), *id.* 190-191; Thevenot (1660); Ogilby (1670); Fryer (1674), *id.* 191; Ovington (1690), *id.* 192; Niebuhr (1674), *id.* 195; Stavorinus (1774), *id.* 195-196; Forbes (1783), *id.* 197-198; by Musalmán authors, Idrisi (1153), *id.* 187; Abul Fazl (1590), *id.* 190; driven from Persia (638-641), settled in Ormuz, XIII, 247; from Ormuz sail to Diu and Sanján (716), *id.* 248; protected by Jádí Rána; spread to Navsári, Cambay, Broach,

- Thána and Chaul, *id.* 250, 432; fight for their Hindu chief (1305); defeated and fled to Bhárat, *id.* 251, 438 and note 4; go to Bánsda, depressed (1300-1400), *id.* 252; immigrants and local converts (1400-1500), *id.* 253; in Kalyán (1533), *id.* 254; encouraged by Akbar (1578); at Surat (1590); rise to importance (1600-1800), *id.* 255; revenue farmers, land proprietors, husbandmen, tavern-keepers, palm-juice drawers (1817-1881), *id.* 256-257; appearance, dress, *id.* 258-260; speech, house, food, life, *id.* 261-262; customs, religion, *id.* 263-273. Towers of silence of: at Debgám (1306) and Vejálpur, *id.* 249 note 6; at Kalyán (1533), *id.* 254; at Thána (1790), *id.* 256; at Trápúr (1786); at Kalyán (1790), *id.* 256; population in Bombay (1810), *id.* 516 and note 6, 517; traders (810-1260), *id.* 431; Jordanus' account (1320), *id.* 251, 439, 440 and note 1; see also XIV, 302; immigrants, "Introduction to the History of the Konkan," I, pt. ii, p. xii, 7; number, occupation and condition of, in Surat district, II, 55-112; in Broach district, *id.* 378; in Kaira district, III, 37; in Panch Maháls, *id.* 226, in Ahmadábád district, V, 42; in Cutch, V, 100; in Rewa Kántha, VI, 35; in Cambay, *id.* 189, 215, 216 note 2; in Ratnágiri district, X, 134, 171; in Kolába, XI, 87; in Khándesh, XII, 128; in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 411; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 538; in Násik district, XVI, 85; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 239; in Sátára, XIX, 147; in Sholápur, XX, 211; in Belgaum, XXI, 229; in Dhárwár district, XXII, 251; in Kolhápúr, XXIV, 152.
- Parsons: English traveller (1775); his description of Anjídív and Honávar, XV, pt. ii, 54, 141-142, 256, 312-313; his description of Bombay in 1750, XXVI, pt. ii, 482; on Bombay docks, *id.* 518; see also XIII, 501.
- Pársabhyudaya: poem of Jinásena, I, pt. ii, 200, 407.
- Pársvanátha: Jain temple of, at Ratanpur near Jodhpur, I, pt. i, 471; at Vardhamánapura, I, pt. ii, 552 note 8.
- Partábpur: village in Kaira district, gathering of the rebels at (1857), destruction of, I, pt. i, 443.
- Parthava: I, pt. ii, 318; see Pahlava and Pallava.
- Párthians: Arácídons, I, pt. ii, 317; or Pahlavas, formed separate class of Hindus under their leader Sivaskanda, IX, pt. i, 445; two divisions in, *id.* 459, 456 note 3; dealings of Thána with, XIII, 403; trade connection of, with Thána coast and the rulers of north-west of India (Sindh), *id.* 410-411 and note 2; their rule from Sind to Broach (100), V, 129 note 4; empire of, I, pt. i, 545; see also I, pt. i, 543, 544; I, pt. ii, 318; see Persians.
- Parthivas: Sisupáda described as the protector of, I, pt. ii, 318.
- Párunde: village in Poona district, temple and fair at, XVIII, pt. iii, 265.
- Páruṭha: Parthian (?), a Kshatrapa coin, XIV, 195 and note 3.
- Párva: hill pass in Belgaum district, XXI, 306.
- Parvári: a caste of musical Mhárs in Khándesh, XII, 122.
- Parvata Matha: monastery at Harasur, inscription at, I, pt. ii, 457 note 5.
- Párvati: consort of Shiv, I, pt. i, 455; I, pt. ii, 482; IX, pt. i, 35, 220, 338; said to have remained as cuckoo, *id.* 381; *bel* tree considered her home, *id.* 4, 164, 165, 196, 383, 385; image of, in Elephanta cave, XIV, 72, 75, 212, 337, 367.
- Párvatibái: wife of Sadásiva Chimnaji Peshwa; reservoir at Bhivpuri built by, XIII, 322.
- Parvati Hill: south of Poona city, description, temples, view, rude stone circles at, XVIII, pt. iii, 386-389.
- Párvati in a pet: Elephanta sculpture, XIV, 69.
- Parvati Lake: in Poona, XVIII, pt. iii, 389-390, 406.
- Parviz: Khasru, grandson of Naushirván the Just, his treaties and interchange of presents with the rulers of India and Sind; his portrait in Ajanta caves; his son, the alleged founder of the Udepur family, IX, pt. ii, 183 note 4.
- Pasaita: rent-free land in Baroda state, VII, 350; see also IX, pt. i, 24. See Vartania.
- Pasarni: pass in Sátára district, XIX, 201.
- Páshán: village near Poona, temple, fair and reservoir at, XVIII, pt. iii, 265-266; see also *id.* pt. ii, 28.
- Pasipéda: town identified with Besmaid, I, pt. i, 538.
- Pasnávada: place of interest in Káthiawár, VIII, 606.
- Pásodi: village headman's emoluments, XVI, 209 and note 5.
- Paspalum scrobiculatum: food, poisonous and fodder plant, XXV, 184, 270, 276.
- Passage: rates of, to India (1776-1779), XXVI, pt. ii, 11-12; (1785), *id.* pt. iii, 185.
- Passage boats: at Bombay, Máhim and Sion (1702-1779), XXVI, pt. ii, 1-4; to Thána (1776, 1778 and 1779), *id.* 9-10.
- Passeridæ: family of birds in Ratnágiri district, X, 84.
- Passes: all district volumes, see under District Name.
- Pástar: place of interest in Káthiawár, VIII, 606.
- Pásupata: religious sect, I, pt. i, 83, 190; military character of its followers, *id.* 84.
- Pat: fibrous plant, XXV, 228.
- Pát: place of interest in Ratnágiri district, X, 467.
- Patála: island in the Indus, in Sind, I, pt. i, 533, 534, 535. *Town*, *id.* 538, 546.
- Pátala: subterranean region, I, pt. ii, 576.
- Pátálamalla: another name of Karka I, I, pt. i, 124.
- Pátale: Indus delta, I, pt. i, 536.
- Pátaléné: I, pt. i, 537. See Pátalene.
- Pataleshwar: the Lord of the Under World, I, pt. i, 452.
- Pátálganga: river in Thána district, XIII, 11; XIV, 201.
- Pátali: Vishvabhu's tree of knowledge, XIV, 331.

- Pátáli**: caste of temple servants in Kánara, XV, pt. i, 200.
- Patalipura**: town of the Guttas, I, pt. ii, 578, 579.
- Pátaliputra**: modern Pátana, I, pt. ii, 407; capital of Aśoka, *id.* 142; of the Maurya dynasty, *id.* 157, 277; Buddhist council held in Aśoka's reign at, *id.* 278 note 2, 579; *see also* I, pt. i, 546.
- Pátal Khánt**: leader of the Khant Kolis, said to have conquered Petlad, IX, pt. i, 240.
- Pátan**: *see* Pátan.
- Pátan**: *see* Pátan Somnath.
- Pátan**: sub-division of Sātara district, its description, area, aspect, climate, water, soil, stock, holdings, crops and people, XIX, 436-438. *Town*, *id.* 539-540.
- Pátane Prabhus**: in Thána district, origin and settlement, XIII, 62 note 2, 89; appearance, language and character, *id.* 91; house, food, dress and ornaments, *id.* 92-101; life and occupation, *id.* 102-104; religion, community, prospects, *id.* 105-108; in Kolaba district, XI, 47; in Ahmadnagar, XVII, 65; in Poona district, writers, settlement, appearance, houses, food, calling, customs, religion, holidays, XVIII, pt. i, 193-256; in Sātara district, XIX, 57; in Kolhápura, XXIV, 64.
- Pátaners**: marauders, plunder Cambay (1720), VI, 220.
- Patang**: dye-yielding plant, XXV, 243.
- Patani Bohorá**: *see* Jaafari Bohorá.
- Patanjali**: Sanskrit grammarian, author of the *Mahābhāṣya* (B. C. 150), I, pt. ii, 135; his chronological relations with Kātyāyana, *id.* 140, 141; his references to the *Mahābhārata* characters, *id.* 142.
- Patankodi**: village near Nipani, battle of (1799), XXI, 390.
- Pátan Somnath**: *see* Fomnath.
- Pátanvādiyā Kolis**: *see* Kolis.
- Pátanvā**: place of interest in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 611.
- Pátarvāda**: place in the Bānsda hills; Rām said to have halted at, IX, pt. i, 4.
- Pátas**: village in Poona district with railway station, temple at, XVIII, pt. iii, 266; reservoir at, *id.* pt. ii, 28.
- Pátasthal**: channel-watering in Poona, XVIII, pt. ii, 14.
- Patavardhana**: family name of Konkarnastha Brāhmans, I, pt. ii, 244.
- Patcha**: oil-yielding plant, XXV, 224.
- Pátri**: *see* Pátri.
- Patel**: *see* Pátal.
- Patel**: family of, among early Pārsi settlers in Bombay, IX, pt. ii, 195. *See* Dorabji Nanabhai.
- Patelia or Pateliya**: class of professional husbandmen in Gujarāt, strength and distribution, IX, pt. i, 153, 172; claim Rājput descent, faith in early beliefs, worship of Ghodādev, animal worship by, customs, *id.* 172-174; in Rewā Kanthā, VI, 24.
- Pāteshwar**: hill in Sātara district, caves at, XIX, 540-542.
- Patet Pashemāni**: confession of sin, IX, pt. ii, 223, 232.
- Pateti**: day of penitence, observances on, IX, pt. ii, 218. *See* Navroz.
- Pātgad**: *see* Vagham Chāvdāgad.
- Pathān or Afghān**: in Gujarāt, derivation of the name of, IX, pt. ii, 10 note 4; titles after the names of, divisions, appearance and character of, mostly soldiers, Sunnis in religion, *id.* 10-11; class of foreign Pathāns known as Jindarans, *id.* 8 note 3; in Cutch, V, 90; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 226; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 492; in Sholapur district, XX, 197; in Belgaum, XXI, 205; in Dhārwar, XXII, 232; character according to Orme, *id.* 792 note 1; in Bijapur district, XXIII, 288; in Kolhápura, XXIV, 147-148.
- Pāthantānā**: caste of cobblers, a class of Māngs in Kolhápura, XXIV, 111.
- Pāthardi**: town in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 731-732.
- Pathargi Naik**: Bhil rebel (1857-59), XVII, 418.
- Pātharvat**: caste of stone hewers in Ratnāgiri district, X, 125; in Khāndesh, XII, 75; in Thána district, XIII, 138; in Nāsik district, XVI, 58; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 358; in Sātara district, XIX, 89-92; in Sholapur district, XX, 134; in Kolhápura state, XXIV, 97.
- Pātidārs**: Gujarāt owners of shares of the lands of a village, IV, 156; shareholders among Leva Kanbis, their position and influence, IX, pt. i, 166, and notes 1 and 2.
- Patika**: Northern Kshatrapa ruler, I, pt. i, 23 and note 1, 33.
- Pátal**: village headman, I, pt. i, 210; in Baroda, VII, 74-75, 111; in Kolāba district, XI, 161, 162, 171, 177; in Janjira, *id.* 452; in Khāndesh, XII, 265, 275; in Thána district, XIII, 529; revenue collectors, *id.* 560; pay (1828), unfit to manage the work of collections, *id.* 564 and note 1; the duties of, *id.* 573; help of, in making revenue settlements, *id.* 575; in Nāsik district (1882), XVI, 206-207; (1818), 209 and note 5; revenue farmers, *id.* 210; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. ii, 311, 313 note 1, 315 and note 1, 316 and note 1.
- Patimār**: despatch boat. *See* Phatemāri.
- Pátanā**: village in Khāndesh district, temples and caves at, XII, 241, 463-465; Chāngadeva founds a *matha* at, I, pt. ii, 244; inscription at, *id.* 298 note 2, 460, 521, 525; record at, *id.* 522, 523; rock temples of, *id.* 619.
- Pátana**: place of interest in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 612.
- Pātni Soni**: caste of goldsmiths in Cutch, V, 71.
- Pátoda**: old sub-division of Ahmadnagar district, now included in Nāsik, survey (1846-47), XVI, 226-230; revision survey (1876), *id.* 274-279.
- Pātpalla**: cess in Khāndesh, XII, 140 note 1.
- Pātrāvaru**: class of dancing girls in Dhārwar district, XXII, 189-191.
- Pātrakesarin**: I, pt. ii, 407. *See* Vidyānanda.
- Pātri**: town in Ahmadābād district, its trade and history, IV, 347-348; fort of, given to

- Bhāvsingh by the Marāthās (1740), I, pt. i, 323-324; *see also* IX, pt. i, 127.
- Patrias: dancing girls, I, pt. i, 451 and note 4.
- Patsāli: caste of silk-weavers in Kānara, XV, pt. i, 275, 276.
- Patta: fort in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 4, 732; Shivāji's operations against, *id.* 399, 400; *see also* XVI, 424-425, 441, 447.
- Pattabandha: coronation, I, pt. ii, 217 note 5, 286, 446; *see also* I, pt. i, 130.
- Pattabandhotsava: coronation festival, I, pt. ii, 203.
- Pattadad: *see* Pattadakal.
- Pattadadal, Pattadakal: old town in Bijāpur district, temples and inscriptions at, history of, XXIII, 668-674; Śiva temple at, I, pt. ii, 190; inscriptions at, *id.* 197, 305 and note 2, 370, 371 note 2, 372, 374 note 6, 376, 377, 393, 394, 459 note 4, 460, 462, 573, 575, 348 note 8, 430, 431, 441 note 6, 572.
- Pattada-Kisuvāli: modern Pattadakal, I, pt. ii, 305 and note 2, 348 note 8, 572, 575.
- Pattah: *see* Patta.
- Pattalene: Lower Sind, I, pt. i, 535.
- Pattan: sub-division in Baroda state, VII, 596. *Town*, its foundation, the rule of Chāvḍās, Solankis, Musalmāns and Marāthās at, temples at, *id.* 597-606; schools and hospitals at, *id.* 487, 507; inscriptions at, I, pt. i, 167 note 1, 174, 178, 190; Sahasralinga lake built by Sidharaja at, *id.* 179; vacated by Jhalories and Rāthbds, and seized by Jawān Mard Khān (1737), *id.* 318, 460 and note 4; *see also id.* 231, 232, 235, 181; capital of Gujarāt (1094-1143), IX, pt. ii, 26, 38, 62; I, pt. ii, 8. *See* Anābilavāda.
- Pattan Somnāth: *see* Somnāth.
- Patta Sāli: caste of weavers in Dhārwar district, XXII, 173-175.
- Pattāvale: I, pt. i, 469.
- Patti-Perumāla: I, pt. ii, 496.
- Patti-Pombuchepura: modern Hombucha or Humeba, I, pt. ii, 458, 494; Śāntara family of, *id.* 568.
- Patvardhans: Southern Marāthā chiefs, the founder of the family obtains grants (1761-1768), XXI, 381-382; Marāthā generals, against Haidar and Tipu (1764-1777), XXII, 411-413.
- Patvardhan States: in Southern Marāthā Country, I, pt. ii, 657.
- Patvegar or Patvekar: caste of Musalmān tassel-twisters in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 228; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 496-497; in Sātāra district, XIX, 146; in Sholāpur district, XX, 209-210; in Belgaum district, XXI, 140, 145, 219-220; in Dhārwar district, XXII, 242-243; in Bijāpur district, XXIII, 143-145; in Khāndesh, XII, 76; in Nasik district, XVI, 53; in Sātāra district, XIX, 92; in Sholāpur district, XX, 134.
- Patwāri: Mughal village officer, I, pt. i, 212.
- Paud: petty divisional head-quarters in Poona district, XVIII, pt. iii, 266.
- Paulistines: Jesuits so called, establish themselves in every village and town in Portuguese Konkan (1585), I, pt. ii, 56.
- Pauna: river in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 9.
- Paupera: Jayaba, Jawhār chief (1320?), XIII, 440 note 5, 703 and note 1.
- Pausanias: (170) describes the Cambodia people, I, pt. i, 499.
- Pāvāgad: hill fort in Panch Mahāls, its position, history, fortifications and remains, III, 185-191; goddess Kālī on, I, pt. i, 206 note 1; taken from and restored to Sindia by the English (1803), *id.* 414; place of pilgrimage, IX, pt. i, p. xi, 186, 333, 341.
- Pavai: estate in Sālsette, XIII, 545; condition of (1833), *id.* 578 note 1.
- Pavaiya: *see* Pavāyā.
- Pavāla: Buddhist caves in Kolhāpur, XXIV, 317.
- Pāvāngad: hill fort in Kolhāpur state, made over to the British (1827), XXIV, 6, 315, 316, 317.
- Pavār: Gujar surname, I, pt. i, 468.
- Pāvargad: Kāthi head-quarters about the 8th century, V, 131.
- Pāvas: port in Ratnāgiri district, X, 355.
- Pavāyā: caste in Gujarāt called *Fūldās* or *Hijḍās*, eunuchs, traditional origin, recruitment to, admission rites, IX, pt. i, 506-507; appearance, live as beggars, death rites, *id.* 507; worshippers of goddess Bahucharājī, IX, pt. ii, 82.
- Pavettage: village in Karnapuri district, I, pt. ii, 421.
- Pavitra: hill in Belgaum district, XXI, 6, 571.
- Pavonia odorata: sacred plant, XXV, 289.
- Pavoninae: family of birds in Ratnāgiri, X, 87.
- Pavra: Bhil tribe in Khāndesh, account of, XII, 95-100; inhabit Sātpudās, *id.* 3, 4.
- Pavta: pulse in Poona district, XVIII, pt. ii, 43.
- Pawāngad: Bammagoura identified with, I, pt. i, 540.
- Pawn brokers: or *Jansān Sāhukārs* in Surat district, II, 185.
- Payanghat: *see* Payin Ghāt.
- Payat: mystic verse, worship of, IX, pt. i, 67.
- Payin Ghāt: lowland Karnātak, XV, pt. i, 2; Bālājī Peshwa demands a share in (1756), XVIII, pt. ii, 248.
- Payve: Hayve province, I, pt. ii, 282 note 5, 452, 568.
- Pāzand: old Persian word for Harbad, IX, pt. ii, 222 note 1.
- Peacock: carrier of goddess Sarasvatī and god Kārtikeya, favourite of god Krishna, worship of, IX, pt. i, 247, 381; in Ratnāgiri district, X, 87.
- Pearl fisheries: in the gulf of Cutch, I, pt. i, 285.
- Pearls: found in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 93; in Thāna creek, XIII, 55; trade in, at Cheul (A. D. 77), *id.* 416 and note 1; found in Sopāra creek (810-1260), *id.* 430, 445, 467; fishing of, at Sopāra, XIV, 321.
- Peas: crop of, in Sātāra district, XIX, 164.
- Peb: fort in Thāna district, temples and caves at, XIV, 297-298.
- Pebi: goddess of Peb fort, XIV, 298.
- Pedalinea: species of oil-yielding plants, XXV, 219.

- Pedder, Mr.: commissioned to inquire into salt smuggling (1869), his measures to stop this evil, XIII, 374-376; urges (1877) the *navab* of Janjira to redress the grievances of the people, XI, 451.
- Pedekul: Chálukya district, I, pt. ii, 369.
- Pedgaon: town in Ahmadnagar district, temple and history, XVII, 732-733; Mughal headquarters (1673), *id.* 400 and note 1; I, pt. ii, 626; taken by the Maráthas, *id.* 627.
- Pedlars: in Káthiáwar, VIII, 244; in Thána district, XIII, 335; in Khándesh, XII, 218; in Kánara district, XV, pt. ii, 57; in Násik district, XVI, 142; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 342; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. ii, 167; in Sátára district, XIX, 218; in Kolhápúr state, XXIV, 206.
- Pednekar: a Bráhmaṇ and Vani sub-division in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 172, 186.
- Pedro de Mello: Colonel, tries to recover Thána, (1738), XIV, 360.
- Pehlvi: language, original texts explained in, IX, pt. ii, 211 note 1; commentaries written in, *id.* 212; scholarship for, *id.* 194.
- Peint: sub-division of Násik district, its area, aspect, climate, water, soil, revenue, stock, holdings, crops and people, XVI, 2, 381-388; survey settlement introduced into (1865-1866), *id.* 245-248. *Town*, *id.* 689; history of its chiefs, *id.* 384-388; one chief converted to Islám by Aurangzeb, *id.* 190; the state lapses to the British (1878), I, pt. ii, 633.
- Pejjunka: Chálukya tax (1102), I, pt. ii, 451.
- Pelár: village in Thána district, inscribed stone from, XIV, 401; remains at, I, pt. ii, 22; XIII, 428.
- Pelly: Sir L., special commissioner at Baroda (1875), VII, 283-284, 412.
- Pemble: Colonel Charles, appointed commander-in-chief of Bombay forces (1768), XXVI, pt. iii, 145-146.
- Pengad: hill fort in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 4.
- Pen: old Sánkshi, XI, 159, 178, 186, 189, 196, 202; sub-division of Thána district, its boundaries, area, aspect, climate, water, soil, holdings, rental, stock, produce, people, *id.* 1, 242-245. *Town*, people, trade water-works and history of, *id.* 354-356.
- Pendára: place of interest in Káthiáwar, VIII, 613.
- Pendáris: free-booters, I, pt. ii, 114. *See* Pendhára.
- Pendhára or Pendhári: class of Musalmán labourers in Dhárwár district, XXII, 247-248; in Bijápúr district, XXIII, 303-304; in Násik, XVI, 59; in Sholápúr district, XX, 209; in Belgaum district, XXI, 216; in Khándesh, XII, 79; as Dakhan free-booters, sack villages in Konkan (1817), I, pt. ii, 125; at war with the English, *id.* 630; their raids, in Násik district, XVI, 193; in Khándesh, XII, 254, 313; in Thána district, XIII, 513, 522, 523; XIV, 290; preparation for crushing the power of, XVIII, pt. ii, 298.
- Pendur: lake in Ratnágiri district, X, 11.
- Penha: Our Lady of, Portuguese Church at Karañj, XIV, 194.
- Penicillaria spicata: food and famine plant, grows in several districts, XXV, 185, 208.
- Pension Tax: in Bombay island, its origin, XXVI, pt. iii, 304-305.
- Pentad: *see* Panjtan.
- Penth: town in Násik district, modern Peint, I, pt. i, 110.
- Peperine: island on the Pirate coast, mentioned by Ptolemy, I, pt. i, 542.
- Pepper: cultivation of, in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 30; varieties of, XV, pt. ii, 10-11; trade in, from B. C. 1500-1862 A. D., *id.* 47, 49, 51, 52, 54, 114, 124, 130, 132, 135, 137, 143, 151; trade in, at Bhatkal, *id.* 274; at Honávar, *id.* 310, 312; at Kárwár, *id.* 321, 323, 324; East India Company's trade in (1682-1776), XXVI, pt. ii, 97-108.
- Perami: I, pt. i, 545.
- Peráru: river in Mysore, I, pt. ii, 441.
- Perch: land tenure in Baroda state, VII, 356.
- Percival, Mr. E. H.: steam mills started at Bhávnagar in consultation with, VIII, 264.
- Perdicinæ: family of birds in Ratnágiri, X, 88.
- Pereira: General Louis de Mello, his defence of Sopára, XIV, 322.
- Perfumes: manufacture of, in Káthiáwar, VIII, 261; Thána famous for (810-1260), XIII, 430; imported from Arabia (1300-1500), *id.* 445; brought (1500-1670) from Ormuz, *id.* 467; manufacture of, in Kolhápúr, XXIV, 216-217.
- Perimula: Chaul, I, pt. i, 533, 540; *see* also XI, 270 note 2; perhaps Chembur, XIV, 52.
- Periplus: the, of the Erythrean sea, account of Egyptian trade with India, I, pt. i, 7, 17, 535, 537, 538, 539; its author a merchant of Alexandria; the chief views about its age, *id.* 542-546; mention of Broach and Ariaka in, I, pt. ii, 1, 174; of Janjira, *id.* 2; calls Dakhan, Dakshinabades, *id.* 133; mention of Paithan in, *id.* 143; mention of the gulfs of Cutch and Cambay and of Káthiáwar in, VIII, 276; of Mandgora, Masura (Muziris), and of Vengurla rocks (Heptanesia), in Ratnágiri district, X, 319, 352, 378; of trade in Khándesh, XII, 206; of Honávar, XV, pt. ii, 48, 307; of Anjidiv, *id.* 78; of Hog Island, *id.* 316; of Mirján and Netráni Island, *id.* 332, 336; of Parthian trade with Rome, and Parthian rule in Indo-Skythia, XIII, 411 notes 1 and 2; account of foreign trade of Thána, *id.* 415-417 and note 8; mention of Kalyán, Sopára, Chaul and Pál in, *id.* 418; XIV, 119, 320; of Symulla, *id.* 52; of Tagar, XIII, 424; I, pt. ii, 538 note 8, 619; XVII, 351.
- Periyála: village, I, pt. ii, 358 note 1.
- Permádi: king, I, pt. i, 172 and note 3; of Jimutaváhana lineage and Khachara race, feudatory of the Western Chálukya king, Vikramáditya VI, I, pt. ii, 452.
- Permádi: of the Kalachurya family, feudatory of Someśvara III, I, pt. ii, 456, 468, 470, 471.
- Permádi: Goa Kádamba prince and feudatory of Taila III, I, pt. ii, 460, 476, 486, 548; called Sivachitte, *id.* 565; his gold coins, *id.* 566; his wife, his other names and

- titles, *id.* 569; rules over Palasige and the Konkana, *id.* 570; *see also* I, pt. i, 172 and note 3, 195.
- Permádi I: Sinda prince, son of Achugi II (1144), I, pt. ii, 459, 573; Western Chálukya king Jagadekamalla II's feudatory, *id.* 575; besieges Dorasamundra, takes Belupura and drives Bittiga to the pass of Váhadi, *id.* 497; puts to flight Jayakesin II, *id.* 579; *see also* XXIII, 379.
- Permádi II: Sinda prince Chávunda II's son, I, pt. ii, 573, 575.
- Perma-Jagadekamalla II: Western Chálukya king Someśvara III's successor, destroys the Pallavas, I, pt. ii, 317 note 1, 333; his feudatories, *id.* 494, 516, 555, 562, 575. *See* Jagadekamalla.
- Permanadi: Nitimarga Kongunivarma, the Western Ganga king (900), I, pt. ii, 300.
- Permánadi-Butuga: Western Ganga prince, I, pt. ii, 284 note 4; brother-in-law and feudatory of Krishna III, *id.* 307 note 1, 402, 441 note 4.
- Permanent Settlement: offer of, to Sálsette landholders (1801), I, pt. ii, 124.
- Permetti: musical instrument of the Kádam-bas, I, pt. ii, 560, 566.
- Perron, Anquetil Du: *see* Anquetil Du Perron.
- Persecutions: of Bohorás, IX, pt. ii, 27 and note 1; of Mahdavis, *id.* 63.
- Persia: kingdom of, also called Irán, IX, pt. ii, 183 note 1; its early religious (B. C. 1000), political (B. C. 1729), and commercial (A. D. 545) connection with India; its commercial connection with China (sixth century), *id.* 183 note 4; passed into the hands of the Arabs (641), *id.* 183; XIII, 247 note 3; its early trade with India (B. C. 800), *id.* 404 and note 3; Parthian rule in, *id.* 410; its connection with India (120-600), *id.* 413; Indian ships sail to (A. D. 150), *id.* 417; Hindus found settled in (500), *id.* 420; trade with India (640), *id.* 421; silks, wine, swords and copper brought from and muslins sent to (810-1260), *id.* 430, 431; Bráhma and Buddhist monasteries, and learned Bráhmans in (810-1260), *id.* 432; muslin and gauze sent to (1300-1500), *id.* 445; muslins, betel-nuts cocoanuts and spices sent to (1500-1670), *id.* 466, 467; Bombay trade with (1800-1810), *id.* 518, 520; supposed home of the Chitpávan Bráhmans, XVIII, pt. i, 100 note 2.
- Persian: classical language, IX, pt. ii, 204.
- Persian Gulf: its early trade connection with India (B. C. 800), XIII, 404 note 3 continued on page 405; its trade with Palmyra (A. D. 60), *id.* 412; with India (A. D. 135-160), *id.* 414; Christian traders from, settled at Kalyán and Sopára (150), *id.* 417; trade with India (250), *id.* 418; timber, spices and silk exported to (500), *id.* 420; ivory sent to (810-1260), *id.* 430; its trade with India (1300-1500), *id.* 440, 444; trade of Chaul with (1530-1670), *id.* 464; trade with (1500-1670), *id.* 465; dates, silks, broads and horses imported from (1500-1670), *id.* 466, 467, 468; decline of its trade, *id.* 470; trade with (1660-1710), *id.* 486, 487;
- Bombay trade with (1800-1810), *id.* 519; traders from, settled in Gujarát cities, IX, pt. ii, 2; refugees from, settled in Cambay, *id.* 3 note 2; Musalmáns from, settled in Chaul (915), I, pt. i, 516; no ships to be sold in (1741), XXVI, pt. i, 275; troops sent to (1768), *id.* 354.
- Persians: Maráthás believed to be; their connection with Sisodiás or Ghelots, IX, pt. i, 439; Chitpávans held to be the priests of; Maghas said to be Persian priests, *id.* 429, 440 and note 4; mentioned in old caves and Junnar inscriptions (A. D. 100-200), XVIII, pt. ii, 213.
- Persik: fort, in Thána district, XIV, 98, 236, 298, 346.
- Personal servants: groups of Hindu castes in Surát district, II, 53; in Broach district, *id.* 374; in Káira district, III, 34; in Panch Maháls, *id.* 218; in Ahmadábád district, IV, 38; in Cutch, V, 76-77; in Palánpur, *id.* 290; in Máhi Kántha, *id.* 365; in Rewá Kántha, VI, 25.
- Pern: guava tree in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 50.
- Perumáledeva: Vira-Narasinha III's officer, I, pt. ii, 509.
- Perur: original name of Belur, I, pt. ii, 519 note 1.
- Peruvalanallur: battle of, I, pt. ii, 326, 362.
- Peshawar: Kidáras established in, I, pt. i, 144; stupas of, *id.* 497, 545.
- Peshkash: Maratha contribution, I, pt. i, 216.
- Peshotan: son of Mulla Kans, goes to Persia (1768); becomes Kadmi high priest (1802); known as Mulla Feroz, IX, pt. ii, 193 note 2.
- Peshwa: head manager of the Marátha government, XIX, 243; origin of the word, XVIII, pt. ii, 222 note 1.
- Pestilence: in Cutch, V, 207; in Palánpur, *id.* 315.
- Petari: fibrous plant, XXV, 228.
- Petenikas: Paithanakas, rulers of Paithan (B. C. 250), XVIII, pt. ii, 213 note 5; associated with the Bhojas, I, pt. ii, 143, 146, 277.
- Peteshem: third *Gahambár*, IX, pt. ii, 218.
- Peth: village in Poona district, XVIII, pt. iii, 266.
- Peth: town in Sátára district, trade, fair, XIX, 542-543.
- Pethana: *see* Paithana.
- Pethapángaraka: village Dakshina, Siva shrine at, I, pt. i, 132, mentioned in a Ráshtrakúta grant, I, pt. ii, 386.
- Pethápúr: state in, Máhi Kántha, V, 420.
- Peth Town, 439; *see also* IX, pt. i, 129.
- Peth Pár: *see* Pár Pár.
- Petirgala: probably Panagala or Hongal, I, pt. i, 541.
- Petlád: sub-division in Baroda state, VII, 537-540; schools and hospital at, *id.* 486, 504.
- Peth Town, *id.* 539; captured by Rangoji (1744), *id.* 176; I, pt. i, 327; Peshwa's share in, transferred to the Gaikwár (1817), VII, 228.
- Petondh: contribution among Khojáls, IX, pt. ii, 49.
- Pett: Mr. Warwick, sent (1669) by the Directors to build ships in Bombay, XXVI, pt. i, 36.

- Peucolitæ: people of Pushkalavati mentioned by Pliny, I, pt. i, 534.
- Peya: cattle disease in Ratnágiri district, X, 294.
- Peyiya-Sáhani: Bhillama's officer, I, pt. ii, 520.
- Phácharia: *táluka* in Káthiawár, VIII, 612.
- Phaddáli: caste of spirit musicians, performances of, during Behlim vow offerings, IX, pt. ii, 150-151; during boat offerings, *id.* 153; during the offerings of vows to *ginn*, *id.* 130.
- Phadke's Váda: Poona mansion, XVIII, pt. iii, 341.
- Phaladiyya: ordeal by holding a red-hot arrow-head, I, pt. ii, 571.
- Phalangium tuberosum: food and sacred plant, grows in several districts, XXV, 180, 292.
- Phalsi: fibrous plant, XXV, 230.
- Phaltan: state in Sátara district, XIX, 2; origin of the chiefs of, *id.* 231; reduced by Shiváji (1665) *id.* 238, 619, 621.
- Phanas: dye-yielding plant, XXV, 249; fruit tree, in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 51.
- Phani: coasting craft in Thána district, XIII, 720.
- Phaniband: *see* Tákára.
- Phanja: famine plant, grows in several districts, XXV, 202.
- Phánsepárdhi: *see* Advichineher.
- Pharjan: caste of cultivators in Ratnágiri district, X, 124.
- Phárkande: place of interest in Khándesh, XII, 465.
- Phaseolus: *aconitifolius*, *mal*, *mungo*, *trilobus*, fodder plants, XXV, 277; *trinervius*, famine plant, 198.
- Pháse Párdhi: *see* Advichineher.
- Phasianidæ: family of birds in Ratnágiri, X, 87.
- Phatána: abusive songs sung at marriages, considered lucky, beliefs in, IX, pt. i, 277, 278 and note 1.
- Phatarphod: dye-yielding plant, XXV, 249.
- Phatemári: a large vessel, in Ratnágiri district, X, 171; despatch boat, in Thána district, XIII, 347-348, 720; in Kánara district, XV, pt. ii, 64.
- Phathursuwa: famine plant, grows in several districts, XXV, 200.
- Phayre: Col., resident at Baroda, attempt on his life, VII, 280-283.
- Pheroza: son of Dhanjisha of Surát, enjoys high posts of honor (1825), receives in grant villages from the British government, IX, pt. ii, 198 note 5.
- Phipps: the Honourable Mr., President and governor of Bombay (1728), XXVI, pt. ii, 278.
- Phirángoji Narsála: commandant of the fort of Chákan, I, pt. ii, 591, 593.
- Phitoda: a camel disease in Cutch, V, 209.
- Phenicians: their trade with Thána coast, XIII, 404 note 3.
- Phenicopteridæ: family of birds in Ratnágiri, X, 97.
- Phoenix: *dactylifera*, food plant, XXV, 181; *farinosa*, famine plant, *id.* 207; *sylvestris*, food, famine, liquor-yielding and fibrous plant, *id.* 181, 206, 212, 237.
- Phonda: hill fort in Kánara district, attacked and taken by Shiváji (1675), XV, pt. ii, 12 and note 2; under the Mughals, (1695), *id.* 131 note 9; held by the Portuguese (1765) *id.* 140; *see* also I, pt. ii, 70.
- Phonda: pass between Ratnágiri district, and Kolhápúr, X, 166 note 2, 169, 332, 343, 358, XXIV, 5, 206.
- Phonda Savgaon: hill range in Kolhápúr, XXIV, 7.
- Phond Sávant: a rebel (1844), XXI, 408.
- Phond Sávant I: Vádi chief (1665), X, 440; recovers the territory south of the Korla river (1680), I, pt. ii, 76.
- Phond Sávant II: Vádi chief (1709-1737), X, 440-441; builds the fort of Bharatgad (1700), I, pt. ii, 79; enters into an alliance with the English against the Angrias (1730), *id.* 88.
- Phond Sávant III: Vádi chief (1806-1812), X, 443.
- Phond Sávant IV: Vádi chief (1867-1869), X, 447.
- Phopali: food plant, grows in several districts, XXV, 181.
- Photocincographic office: in Poona cantonment, XVIII, pt. iii, 390.
- Phra Tong: apparently Great Lord, I, pt. i, 497.
- Phudgi: a class of labourers in Thána, XIII, 153.
- Phula, Phulada: king of Cutch, father of Lákha, I, pt. i, 160.
- Phuljhar: river in Kháthiawár, VIII, 64.
- Phulka: place of interest in Káthiawár, VIII, 63, 612.
- Phulmáli: caste of flower-sellers, in Poona district, XVIII, pt. iii, 293.
- Phulpáda: old Surat, I, pt. i, 539.
- Phulthamba: modern Puntámba in Ahmadnagar district, I, pt. ii, 353 note 2.
- Phyllanthus emblica: dye-yielding and sacred plant, also used as soap, XXV, 249, 253, 279, 284.
- Phyllitæ, Phyllites: Ptolemy's word for Bhils, XIV, 291; XII, 38.
- Phyllornithinæ: family of birds in Ratnágiri, X, 75.
- Phylloscopinæ: family of birds in Ratnágiri, X, 79.
- Physical features: all districts, *see* Description under District Name.
- Fises: native soldiers in the Portuguese service, I, pt. ii, 55.
- Piaj: food plant, XXV, 179.
- Pial: dye and gum yielding plant, XXV, 242, 250.
- Picháti: a caste of beggars in Belgaum district, XXI, 187.
- Pichdi: *táluka*, in Kháthiawár, VIII, 612.
- Pichula: dye-yielding plant, found in several districts, XXV, 241.
- Picidæ: family of birds in Ratnágiri, X, 66.
- Piek-pockets: in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 464-476.
- Pienic: caste, Ujáni, IX, pt. i, p. xxvii.
- Pictures: among Musalmáns, keeping of, prohibited by the prophet, now common, IX, pt. ii, 93 and notes 1 and 2.

- Piedade: Our Lady of, Church at Mandapeshvar dedicated to, XIV, 227.
- Pier: at Elephanta, XIV, 61; at Kodibág in Kánara, XV, pt. ii, 325; in Kolába district, XI, 116, 378.
- Pierre Almeyda: Portuguese viceroy, captures Málvan (1746), X, 349.
- Pig: in Kánara, XV, pt. i, 80; in Belgaum, XXI, 66.
- Pigeon Island: in Kánara, XV, pt. i, 3; see Netráni.
- Pigeons: in Ratnágiri district, X, 85; in Khándesh, XII, 36; at Mátherán, XIV, 258; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 69.
- Pila Dhotra: *Argemone mexicana*, flowering tree in Poona, XVIII, pt. i, 51.
- Pilaji Gaikwár: son of Takhatábai, Vanirám's enemy to, oppressed, his death (1855), VII, 233.
- Piláji Gaikwár: nephew and successor of Dámáji Gaikwár, marches on Surat (1719); defeats Musalmáns; establishes himself at Songad; is secretly favored by Ajitsingh, I, pt. i, 301, 390; marches on Surat and defeats Momin Khán; levies contribution; overruns Surat province and builds forts in Rájpipla, *id.* 303, 304, 390; obtains Baroda and Dabhoi; prevents Udáji Pavár from joining his forces with the viceroy at Baroda (1727), *id.* 308, 391; negotiates with Mustafá Khán, governor elect of Surat (1730), *id.* 311; assassinated (1732), *id.* 313, 394; another account of: founder of the Gaikwár family, takes Songad (1719), defeats Momin Khán (1720) at Surat, obtains half the *chauth* of Gujarát (1725), his rivalry with the Peshwa, defeated at Bhilápur (1731), murdered at Dakor (1731), VII, 168, 173; see also I, pt. ii, 600; III, 167; VI, 221.
- Piles: see Aras.
- Pilgrimage: chief places of, Bráhmical, Indian, provincial and local, of Gujarát Hindus, IX, pt. i, 548; Vaishnav; Shaiv; shrines; rivers, *id.* 549; places outside Gujarát, *id.* 550; resorted to by pilgrims, *id.* 168; Allahábád or Prayág, *id.* 157, 168, 176, 220; Ambáji, *id.* 157, 225, 333, 341; Ayodhya or Oudh, *id.* 549; Badrikedár, *id.* 157, 549; Bahucharáji or Becharáji, *id.* 157, 187, 225, 336; Benáres or Káshi, *id.* 119, 157, 164, 168, 175, 213, 220, 225, 549; Bet Dwárka, *id.* 10, 119; Bhádbhut, *id.* 549; Bodhán, *id.* 550; Burhánpur, *id.* 168, 170; Chánod-Kanyáli, *id.* 28, 549; Dakor, *id.* 10, 28, 119, 157, 164, 173, 175, 225, 247, 333, 336, 341, 549; Dwárka, *id.* 10, 157, 164, 175, 213, 220, 247, 336, 549; Gadhada, *id.* 549; the Ganges, *id.* 550; Girnár, *id.* 9, 220, 241 note 1, 247; the Godávari, *id.* 550; Gokarn Mahábaleshvar, *id.* 549; Gokul, *id.* 9, 119, 157, 176, 220, 549; Hardvár, *id.* 549; Hinglaj, *id.* 247; Jagannáth or Puri, *id.* 119, 157, 168, 225, 549; the Jamna, *id.* 550; Kabirvad, *id.* 549; Khed Bráhma or Bráhmá Khed, *id.* 549; Mathura, *id.* 119, 157, 168, 176, 220, 549; Naransar, *id.* 247; the Narbada, *id.* 213, 350, 549; Násik Trimbak, *id.* 12 note 1, 119, 549; Náthdwár, *id.* 119, 549; Navsári, *id.* 168, 170; Páñchtirthi, *id.* 549; Pandharpur, *id.* 119, 519; Pávágadh, *id.* 186, 333, 341; Pirána, *id.* 154, 168, 170; Prabhás Pátan, *id.* 9, 28, 119, 220, 247; Prayág (Allahábád), *id.* 550; Rámeshvar, *id.* 549; Reváji (see Narbada); Sámláji, *id.* 549; Shiv Káñchi, *id.* 549; Shrináthji, *id.* 157, 549; Shukaltirth, *id.* 336, 549; Shurpán, *id.* 549; Sidhpur, *id.* 7, 164, 175, 549; Somannáth Pátan (Prabhás Pátan), *id.* 119, 549; the Tapti, *id.* 550; Tavra, *id.* 549; Tirupati, *id.* 549; Tulsishyám, *id.* 549; Unáí, *id.* 157, 336, 341, 350; Untadia, *id.* 549; Vadtal, *id.* 549; Vaidyanath or Devgad, *id.* 549; Varáhrup, *id.* 549; Vemal, *id.* 170; Vishnukáñchi, *id.* 549; Vrindávan, *id.* 549; shrines of Amba Bhaváni, Bechráji, Hanumán at Gumádev, Bhimpur and Dabhoda Hingláj, Kálika, Tulja Bhaváni, Unháí, *id.* 549; Jains, shrines on Mount Abu, Girnár, Shatrunjaya, other places, *id.* 550; among, Gujarát Musalmáns; enjoined by Muslim law as a duty, IX, pt. ii, 127, 171 note 2; places of, for Sunnis and Shiáhs, *id.* 47, 126, 171; for Daudi Bohorás, *id.* 30; for Memáns, *id.* 56; among Lingayats, XXIV, 128.
- Pilgrims: Chinese, "Introduction to the Early History of the Dakhan," I, pt. ii, p. ii; priest or *gor* of, IX, pt. i, 28; to Násik and Trimbak, XVI, 9, 527-531, 653-655; to Pandharpur, XX, 469-482.
- Pillar: Allahábád inscriptions on, of Samudrá-gupta, I, pt. i, 63-65.
- Pillar of Victory: set up by Vikramáditya II, I, pt. ii, 375; see also *id.* 426 note 2.
- Filli dump: famine plant, XXV, 204.
- Pi-lo-molo: Bhilmál or Bhinmál, I, pt. i, 3, 466.
- Pilu: *salvadora persica*, tree, I, pt. i, 449, 456.
- Pimpal: famine plant found in several districts, XXV, 204; in Khándesh, XII, 26; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 51; fibrous and sacred plant, XXV, 235, 279, 283, 290, 291; Gautamá's tree of knowledge, XIV, 330, 412. See also Piplo.
- Pimpaldara: pass in Násik district, XVI, 130.
- Pimpalgaon Basvant: town in Násik district, XVI, 640.
- Pimpalgaon Budruk: village in Khándesh, temple at, XII, 465.
- Pimpalner: sub-division of Khándesh, its boundaries, area, aspect, water, soil, holdings, survey details, survey results, stock, crops, people, XII, 2, 396-400. *Town*, *id.* 465; grant from, I, pt. iii, 344 note 6, 358 note 1.
- Pimpalvandi: village in Ahmadnagar district, fair at, XVII, 733.
- Pimpalvandi: market town in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, p. ii, 266.
- Pimparkheda: place of interest in Khándesh, XII, 466.
- Pimpiri: pass in Thána district, XIII, 320.
- Pimpládevi: state in Khándesh, XII, 666.
- Pimpola Budruk: village in Sátára district, scene of a supposed incarnation, XIX, 543.

- Pimpri : state in Khândesh, XII, 606.
 Pimpri Šadr-ud-din : village in Násik district, tomb at, XVI, 639, 445.
 Pinak : lotus-eater, name given to an opium-eater, IX, pt. ii, 110.
 Pinákápáni : the Hindu god Śiva, I, pt. ii, 323.
 Pinchha dhvaja : banner of the Western Gangas, I, pt. ii, 299.
 Pinditakávada : Ushavadát founds benefactions at, I, pt. ii, 148.
 Pine-apple : food plant, XXV, 180; in Kolába district, XI, 98.
 Pinellia tuberifera : food plant, XXV, 182.
 Pingalika : wife of Gujarát Chaulukya king Jayasimha (1094-1143), I, pt. i, 174.
 Pingle : a caste of beggars in Belgaum district, XXI, 188.
 Pingli : village in Sâtára district, XIX, 543.
 Pinjaji Joráji : mutilated by Vanirám of Baroda, VII, 251.
 Pinjára : a caste of cotton-carders in Káthiáwár, VIII, 163; in Násik district, XVI, 82; in Ahmदनagar, XVII, 234; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 502; in Dhárwár district, XXII, 243; in Sâtára district, XIX, 146; in Belgaum district, XXI, 220; in Bijápúr district, XXIII, 300.
 Pipal : see Pimpal.
 Pipal Duára : names of a Bhinmal gateway, I, pt. i, 455.
 Pipávan : port in Káthiáwár, VIII, 614.
 Piper : *bette*, *nigrum*, food plants cultivated throughout India, XXV, 173.
 Piperaceæ : species of food plants, XXV, 173.
 Pipit : class of birds in Ratnágiri district, X, 80.
 Pipo : pipal tree, emblem of Vishnu; haunt of spirit Munj, watered to quiet the spirit; days sacred to its worship; worshipped by women on no-moon day falling on Monday, IX, pt. i, 385; married to a grown-up girl remained unmarried, to *Tulsi* plant; worship of, by Bhils, *id.* 386; see Pimpal.
 Pippalanagara : I, pt. ii, 344 note 6; see Pimpalner.
 Pippar : place of interest in Cutch, V, 248.
 Piprali : place of interest in Káthiáwár, VIII, 614.
 Pir : or Sai, Musalmán saint, *takio* or tomb of, IX, pt. i, 360; pass in Kolába district, XI, 115.
 Piracy : A'ngriás, X, 338, 339; XI, 147, 148; in Surát district, II, 234; in Káthiáwár, VIII, 328; in Gujarát, chief piratical classes, history (B. C. 325 to A. D. 1873), IX, pt. i, 526-527; efforts to put down, *id.* 527, 529; reduced to order by the British government (A. D. 1873), *id.* 529; of the Shívájis (Maráthás) (1700-1701), XXVI, pt. i, 132, 134-135.
 Piram : island in the Gulf of Cambay, history of, IV, 348; see also I, pt. i, 309; VIII, 66.
 Pir Amin : tomb of, in Bijápúr city, XXIII, 578-617.
 Pirána : sect, among Kanbis known as Matia, IX, pt. i, 168.
 Pirána : village ten miles south-east of Ahmádábád, IX, pt. ii, 76 note 2; *Pir*, *id.* 79, 140; saints of, *id.* 66, 67, 69, 74, 125; *sayads* of, *id.* 127 note 2; tombs at, *id.* 76 note 2; see also *id.* pt. i, 154, 168, 170.
 Pirate coast : of Ptolemy and Pliny (A. D. 150), X, 105; probable identification of, places on the, *id.* 192 note 3; see also XI, 432, 452; I, pt. i, 541.
 Pirates : in the Indian sea, early (A. D. 247), XIII, 417; Cutch, Káthiáwár, and Malábar (600, 920, 1020, 1290, 1340, 1400-1500, 1670, 1695, 1700, 1708, 1757, 1760, 1815-1820), *id.* 433 and note 8, 434, 438, 440, 449, 458, 472, 482, 484, 488, 499, 521 and notes 4 and 5, 711 note 2; trouble the Portuguese (1570), I, pt. ii, 61; the Portuguese form alliance against (1615), *id.* 62; European (1500, 1695, 1700), 471 note 8, 484, 488; Maráthas (1695, 1700, 1756, 1812), *id.* 484, 488, 521 and notes 4 and 5; Maskat and Johásmi (900, 1570, 1695, 1700, 1708, 1760, 1804, 1819), *id.* 433 and note 8, 434, 458, 482, 484, 488, 499, 521 and notes 4 and 5; see also I, pt. ii, 66, 72, 82, 112; on the coast of Kánara district (A. D. 77-1812), oppose the Portuguese (1498), XV, pt. ii, 102; from Sangameshvar, defeated by Bijápúr and the Portuguese (1584), *id.* 118-119; of Malábar, Fryer's account of, encounter with (1673), *id.* 126 and note 6; capture the "Monsoon" (1707), *id.* 134 and note 3; of Maskat (1775), *id.* 142; greatly hinder Kánara trade (1801), *id.* 148, 149; Anjidiv, centre of (1775), *id.* 257; of Málvan, their power destroyed (1812), *id.* 55; European, troubles caused to the Company by their depredations (1696), XXVI, pt. i, 111-119; capture Mughal ships, *id.* 111; measures against, *id.* 111-113; more captures in the Persian gulf and elsewhere, *id.* 116; from Malábar, harass Company's trade, *id.* 65-66; their appearance near Bombay (1686), *id.* 100-101; the Company empowered to condemn them to death (1763), *id.* 351; known as Bhavárij, harass Cambay (1000-1300), VI, 188; (1500-1600), *id.* 194; of Okhá in Káthiáwár, reduced by Colonel Walker (1807-08), VIII, 305.
 Pirduka : glass bead necklace, X, 419 and note 3.
 Pir Fort : see Sadasivgad.
 Pirigipa : village on the Mahánadi, I, pt. ii, 347 note 2, 358 note 1.
 Piri-Muridi : profession of spiritual tutelage practised by *sayads* and few *shaiikhs*, IX, pt. ii, 127 note 2.
 Piri-Rawan : shrine of Mulla Muhammad Ali at Cambay IX, pt. ii, 26 note 1.
 Piriya-Chattarasa : ancestor of the Sinda prince Ishvara, I, pt. ii, 578.
 Pirjádáj : a caste Musalmán priests in Násik district, XVI, 76.
 Pirkhání : old rupee in Ratnágiri, X, 426 and note 1, 429.
 Pir Muhammad : Akbar's general, enters Khândesh (1531), lays waste the country and sacks Burhánpur, XII, 246; in Málwa, drives Sultán Báiz Bahadur out of Mándu (1560); his defeat and death (1561), I, pt. i, 369.

- Pirotan: reef in Káthiáwár, VIII, 25.
 Piroz: Muhammadan shipowner of Ormuz, builds a mosque at Somanátha Pátan, I, pt. i, 204.
 Pir-Pardi: a place of pilgrimage in Broach district, II, 567.
 Pirs: Musalmán saints, in Cutch, Dáwal Sháh, V, 89; Sadr-ud-din, *id.* 90, 92, 227; Aliyáji, *id.* 328; Lakadia, *id.* 232; Karakasim, *id.* 249; also called *pirzádahs* or *murshids*, spiritual guides, IX, pt. ii, 7; religious persons, disciples of, are called *murids*, *id.* 127; most of the *sayads* and Faruki *shaikhs* become spiritual guides, *id.* 7, 8 note 2; initiation of *murids* by a *sayad pir*, sources of his income, *id.* 127 note 2; spiritual guides of Jaafri Bohorás, *id.* 34; village, *id.* 60; of Khojáhs, *id.* 40; of Memans, *id.* 51, 66, 134 note 3; Pirána, *id.* 79, 140; blind belief in, *id.* 67 note 1.
 Pirzáda: a Musalmán sect, in Rewa Kántha, VI, 35; in Belgaum district, XXI, 203, 204.
 Piscatores: order of birds in Thána district, XIII, 54.
 Pisces Australes: constellation of, IX, pt. ii, 217 note 1.
 Pisháchnis: female spirits, *see* Spirits.
 Pisharnáth: god of the Mátherán hill tribes, XIV, 263; stream and valley of, *id.* 232, 244, 234.
 Pishapuram: modern Pittápuram, I, pt. ii, 280, 350 and note 6.
 Pisol: pass in Násik district, XVI, 129; fort, *id.* 640.
 Pitalkhorá: inscriptions in the caves at, I, pt. ii, 147.
 Pithapuri: I, pt. ii, 350 note 6. *See* Pishapuram.
 Pithari: famine plant, grows in Poona district, XXV, 200.
 Pithecolobium dulce: food and oil-yielding plant, XXV, 154, 217.
 Pithi: sweet yellow powder, pregnant women rubbed with, in first pregnancy rites, IX, pt. i, 32.
 Pithvo: ancestor of Gujarát blacksmiths, said to have been created by Párvati, IX, pt. i, 190.
 Pitpapra: famine plant common in Poona district, XXV, 200.
 Pitri Gaya: place of pilgrimage in Northern India, IX, pt. i, 549.
 Pitripaksha: fortnight of the *manes*, XVIII, pt. i, 249.
 Pittápuram: I, pt. ii, 280, 350 and note 6; conquered by Pulikeśin II, *id.* 352.
 Pittuga: Ratta chieftain, I, pt. ii, 551, 552.
 Pit Vipers: snakes in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 83.
 Pivala kaner: poisonous plant, XXV, 266.
 Pivla potia: variety of wheat in Khándesh, XII, 150.
 Piyadasi: Asoka so called, XIV, 340.
 Plague: in Surat (1684-1690), II, 91; in Ahmadábád (1618), IV, 218-224; in Káthiáwár (1812-1821), VIII, 350-351; in Thána district (1690, 1695, 1702), XIII, 482, 484 and note 1; XIV, 33 and note 5; the Baghdád in Bijápur (1689), XXIII, 437, 524 and note 1, 592; in Bombay Island (1686), XXVI, pt. i, 101.
 Planets: *grahas*, have friendly or unfriendly influence on every man, IX, pt. i, 392; object and form of worship, occasions for, *id.* 392-393; daily worship, *id.* 393; names and forms of worship of the nine planets, *id.* 393-406.
 Sun: *Surya*, his form; is father of some heavenly beings and of warrior class; is the eye of god or represents the three gods Brahma, Vishnu, Mahádev; is one of the Pancháyatan *dees*; worshipped by all classes, forms of, among high classes, among early tribes, form of addressing him; his favourite flowers, *id.* 393, 409; his every day salutation; *gayatri*, or sun-hymn, *id.* 393; worshipped to ward off evil influence, to secure good will; *Surya Vrats* or sun vows, object of taking, form of fulfilment, *id.* 394-395; worship of, by Káthis, *id.* 257, 393; worship seems to have been started by Maghás, *id.* 438, 440; Sunday sacred to him, common beliefs about Sunday, *id.* 396; *eclipse* or *grahan* that is seizure, common beliefs about, practices and observances during, *id.* 395-396; gifts made during, *id.* 335, 395.
 Moon: *Chandra*, *id.* 392; a male deity, his form and characteristics, *id.* 396; is the lord of all vegetable drugs or *ausadhadhipati*, has more powerful influence on man and diseases, *id.* 397; worship by different classes, *id.* 396, 397; his revolution round the earth, the lunar month, beliefs about the first day of each month, about the last day or *amás*; days sacred to him; beliefs and observances on *bright seconds*, *id.* 397-398; on *bright fourths* called *Ganesh Chaturthi*, the bright fourth of Bhádrava called *Dagada Choth* held more sacred; *dark fourths* called *Sankash Chaturthi*, the dark fourth of *Aschin* called *Karavda Choth* or *Galka Choth* is held more sacred, *id.* 398; on *bright fifteenths* or full-moon called *Purnims*, the full-moon of Shrávan, a *Raksha* binding day; the full-moon of *Aso*, called *Manekthári*, *id.* 399; other occasions to worship him; special mode of *danatáli* worship, *id.* 400; *vows*, *id.* 396; the *Chándráyan*, *id.* 400; means of warding off his evil influence; flowers sacred to him, *id.* 400, 409; *eclipse*, practices observed during, *id.* 400; *Monday* sacred to him, beliefs about and observances on Mondays, *id.* 400-401; classes by whom he is worshipped, *id.* 396, 397.
 Mars or *Mangal*: origin and form of; his characteristics; means adopted to ward off his evil influences; Tuesday sacred to him, *id.* 401; common beliefs about Tuesday, *id.* 402, 384, 391.
 Mercury or *Budha*: his origin and form; his characteristics; Wednesday sacred to him; common beliefs about Wednesday, *id.* 402.

- Jupiter**: called *Guru* or *Brahmaspati* his form and characteristics; Thursday sacred to him; common beliefs about Thursday, *id.* 402.
- Venus** or *Shukra*: his form and characteristics; Friday sacred to him; warding off evil influence of, *id.* 402.
- Saturn** or *Shani*: his form and characteristics; very cruel; Saturday sacred to him; common beliefs about Saturdays; means adopted to ward off his deadly influence called *panoti*, *id.* 403.
- Earth** or *Rahu*: *Prathvi*, an element, *id.* 348; a planet, *id.* 392 note 1, 403; worshipped as an element; looked upon as mother; regarded as king's consort; different occasions for worship of, *id.* 404; worship of, by husbandmen, *id.* 157, 405; causes of earthquake, *id.* 404.
- Comet** or *Ketu*: *id.* 392 note 1; his unfriendly influence, *id.* 405.
- Stars** and meteors considered divine beings, *id.* 406.
- Planet-soothing**: see *Grahshanti*.
- Planet-worship**: among *Pátane* *Prabhus*, XVIII, pt. i, 202-203.
- Plantain**: cultivation of, in Khándesh, XII, 176; in Thána district, the drying of, XIII, 291-292, 395; in Násik district, XVI, 103; in Poona, XVIII, pt. i, 48; in Dhárwar district, XXII, 303.
- Plants**: spirit-scaring, XVIII, pt. i, 549. See also all district volumes under District Name.
- Plant-worship**: in Gujaráť, names of plants worshipped, object and form of worship, IX, pt. i, 382-388.
- Plataleinae**: family of birds in Ratnágiri, X, 96.
- Pleasure-houses**: Portuguese, in Thána district, I, pt. ii, 65.
- Pleiades**: mothers of mankind, I, pt. ii, 319 note 3, 337 note 4.
- Pliny**: naturalist and author (A. D. 23-79), his mention of Oratura (Sauráshtra, Káthiáwar), I, pt. i, 6; his description of Indian places and tribes, *id.* 532-534, 536-537; use of Greek coins at Broach, *id.* 538; his Nitrias identified with Nivti fort in Ratnágiri district, I, pt. ii, 2; X, 354; with Netrani island in Kánara district, XV, pt. ii, 48 note 3, 336; his Symulla is Cheul and not Chembur, XIV, 52; mentions three trade routes between India and Egypt, XI, 432; XIII, 410 note 5; trace of Arab influence in his name Zizerus for a place in Konkan, *id.* 404 note 3; his mention of Androi (Dharnikot), *id.* 409 note 3; value of Indian exports to Rome in his time, *id.* 410 note 3; reference to Parthian trade and riches in his work, *id.* 411 note 1; lead coin in Kolába district according to, XI, 139 note 2.
- Plithana**: modern Paithan, its trade with Broach, I, pt. ii, 619.
- Plotinae**: family of birds in Ratnágiri, X, 99.
- Ploughs**: introduction of, European, in Kaira district, III, 55; size of, in Kaira district, *id.* 44; in Panch Maháls, *id.* 231; in Ahmadábád district, IV, 52; in Pálanpur, V, 293; in Mahi Kántha, *id.* 369; worship among husbandmen in Gujaráť, IX, pt. i, 405; in Ratnágiri district, X, 145; in Kolába district, XI, 92; in Khándesh, XII, 137; in Thána district, XIII, 284; in Kánara district, XV, pt. ii, 12-13; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 245; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. ii, 8; in Sátára district, XIX, 150; in Dhárwar district, XXII, 257; in Bijápur, XXIII, 310; in Kolhápúr state, XXIV, 156.
- Plovers**: class of birds in Ratnágiri district, X, 90.
- Plowden**: Mr., appointed to report on the system of levying salt revenue, smuggling of salt in Bombay, recommends the export of salt free of duty to Calcutta, XIII, 374-375.
- Plumbagines**: species of poisonous plants, XXV, 266.
- Plumbago**: *coccinea*, *rosea*, *zeylanica*, poisonous plants, common throughout India, XXV, 266.
- Plunder**: Shiváji's system for the disposal of, XIX, 241.
- Plutarch**: his mention of Menandros' rule in India, I, pt. i, 535.
- Pluvial formation**: in Belgaum district, XXI, 38.
- Podicipidae**: family of birds in Ratnágiri district, X, 98.
- Pod Vegetables**: in Poona district, XVIII, pt. ii, 60-61; in Kolhápúr, XXIV, 183.
- Pogilli**: Mahárája, of the Sendraka family, Vinayáditya's feudatory, I, pt. ii, 189, 281 note 3, 292, 369, 428 note 4; inscription of, at Balagámve, *id.* 292 note 10.
- Pogosthemon patchouli**: oil-yielding plant, XXV, 224.
- Poicha**: state in Rewa Kántha, VI, 153.
- Poinsar**, **Poisar**: village in Thána district, XIV, 298, 217; Buddhist rock-cut cisterns at, *id.* 51; caves at Magathan, *id.* 216; the church of Málvan affiliated to, church at, *id.* 223; see also I, pt. ii, 57, 66.
- Pokarn**: near Ajmir, I, pt. i, 464. See *Pushkar*.
- Pokarn**: Sopára pond, XIV, 339; water-works, *id.* 348.
- Pokarna**: a Bráhmaṇ sub-division in Cutch, V, 44; in Káthiáwar, VIII, 146; in Thána district, XIII, 78. See also *Pushkarna*.
- Pol**: Rathor chiefship in Mahi Kántha, IX, pt. i, 128; V, 412.
- Pola**: bull day, Kunbi holiday, XVII, 89.
- Poládpur**: town in Kolába district, XI, 357.
- Polalu**: probably Holal in the Bellary district, conquered by Vishnuvardhana, I, pt. ii, 497.
- Polálva**: minister of Vira-Ballála II and of Narasimha II, Vaishnava leader, I, pt. ii, 491, 506, 507.
- Polasinda**: Sinda prince, Nágáditya's son, I, pt. ii, 577.
- Polekesin**: I, pt. ii, 343 and note 5, 351. See *Pulikesin* II.
- Polemaios**: identified with Pulumáyi; his royal seat at Paithan, I, pt. i, 37.
- Poleyabbarasi**: Sinda prince Nágáditya's wife, I, pt. ii, 577.
- Police**: all district volumes, see *Justice* under District Name.
- Police**: Maráťha system of, XVI, 317-318; British, *id.* 319.

- Police Regulations : in Bombay island (1780), XXVI, pt. iii, 64-67.
- Poligars : petty *rājās*, I, pt. ii, 30. See *Pāligars*.
- Polishing : in Cutch, V, 125.
- Political Agents : in Kāthiāwār, list of, VIII, 313-314.
- Pollexfen : his experience of Rājpipla Bhils, IX, pt. i, 301.
- Pols : house-groups in Ahmadābād city, IV, 294.
- Po-lu-kie-che-po : Chinese for Bharuka-Chheva, modern Broach, I, pt. ii, 354.
- Polumbum : town, I, pt. ii, 5.
- Polyandry : traces of, in Gujarāt, among Bhārvāds, early polyandrous arrangement, IX, pt. i, 270 note 3, 285 ; in India, XVIII, pt. i, 300, 543-546.
- Polygala : *arpensis*, *Chinensis*, famine plant, grows in several districts, XXV, 194.
- Polygalae : species of famine plants, XXV, 194.
- Polygamy : formerly practised among Pārsis, now forbidden, IX, pt. ii, 238 ; allowed and practised among Rājputis, IX, pt. i, 147 ; Kunbis, *id.* 161 ; Patelinis, *id.* 174 ; Ghānchis, *id.* 183 ; Mochis, *id.* 195 ; Suthārs, *id.* 206.
- Pombuchcha : fortress taken by Vishnuvardhana, I, pt. ii, 496.
- Pomponius Melo : (A. D., 43), had not any recent information about India, I, pt. i, 536.
- Poncar : probably Poinars, the Church of St. Cecilia at, I, pt. ii, 57.
- Pongamia glabra : oil-yielding and medicinal plant, XXV, 217, 260.
- Ponies : at Mātherān, XIV, 259, 271 ; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 36-37 ; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 61-63 ; in Sholāpur district, XX, 16-17 ; in Belgaum, XXI, 298-300.
- Ponnambala : Hoysāla king Virā-Someśvara's daughter, I, pt. ii, 493, 508.
- Ponnāvāda : Honwād in the Bijāpur district, I, pt. ii, 440.
- Ponsonby : Captain, carries out the survey of the Mātherān hill, XIV, 268 ; spring, *id.* 245.
- Pontiffs : of Shrivaks taken from Osvāls, IX, pt. i, 502.
- Poon : fibrous plant, XXV, 229.
- Poona : district, I, pt. ii, 298 ; boundaries, XVIII, pt. i, 1 ; sub-divisions, *id.* 1 ; aspect, *id.* 2-3 ; hills, *id.* 3-5 ; rivers, *id.* 69 ; geology, *id.* 9-13 ; climate, rainfall, temperature at, *id.* 13-28 ; mineral products, *id.* 29-30 ; forests, *id.* 31-40 ; trees, *id.* 41-54 ; domestic animals, *id.* 54-69 ; wild animals, *id.* 69-70 ; game birds, *id.* 70-71 ; snakes and snake-charmers, *id.* 71-87 ; fish, *id.* 87-93 ; census details, *id.* 94-96 ; Brāhmans : Chitpavan, Deshastha and others, *id.* 99-184 ; writers, *id.* 184-261 ; traders, *id.* 261-279 ; husbandmen, *id.* 279-313 ; craftsmen, *id.* 313-377 ; musicians, servants, *id.* 378-384 ; shepherds and fishers, *id.* 384-393 ; labourers, *id.* 393-406 ; unsettled tribes, *id.* 407-431 ; depressed classes, *id.* 431-444 ; beggars, *id.* 444-481 ; Musalmāns, *id.* 481-506 ; Bene-Israels, *id.* 506-536 ; agriculture : soils, arable land, holdings, XVIII, pt. ii, 3-6 ; field tools, *id.* 8-10 ; irrigation ; *id.* 12-29 ; gardening, *id.* 31-34 ; crops, *id.* 34-63 ; silk, *id.* 65-76 ; experimental and botanical gardens, *id.* 76-80 ; field plagues, *id.* 80-84 ; famines, *id.* 84-96 ; capitalists, *id.* 97-100 ; bankers, *id.* 100-106 ; money-lenders, *id.* 106-108 ; borrowers, *id.* 108-133 ; slaves, *id.* 133-134 ; wages, *id.* 134-135 ; prices, *id.* 135-138 ; weights and measures, *id.* 138-140 ; trade : routes (B. C. 100-A. D. 1818), *id.* 141-149 ; passes, *id.* 149-154 ; bridges and ferries, *id.* 154-158 ; railway, *id.* 159-162 ; trade course, trade centres and market towns, *id.* 163-166 ; imports, exports, *id.* 167-170 ; railway traffic, *id.* 170-173 ; brass work, *id.* 173-185 ; silk-weaving, *id.* 185-191 ; gold and silver thread, *id.* 191-196 ; cotton goods, glass bangles, combs, clay figures, paper, tape-weaving, felt and wood turning, *id.* 196-210 ; early history (B. C. 100-A. D. 1290), 210-215 ; Musalmān (1294-1760) : Delhi governors (1318-1347), *id.* 215 ; Bahāmanis (1347-1490), *id.* 215-219 ; Nizām Shahis, Adil Shahis and Mughals, *id.* 220-242 ; Marāthās (1720-1817), *id.* 247-301 ; British (1817-1884), *id.* 301-309 ; land revenue : early Hindu system, *id.* 313-316 ; Malik Ambar, *id.* 317-320 ; Marāthā, *id.* 320-341 ; the British (1818-1884), *id.* 351-513 ; tenures (1821), *id.* 355-358 ; land-holders, headman, accountant and the twelve servants (1820), *id.* 359-366 ; Mr. Pringle's survey settlement (1829-1836), *id.* 379-411 ; Bhimthadi survey (1838-1839), *id.* 418-419 ; Pābal survey (1841-1842), *id.* 426-430 ; Haveli survey (1841-1842), *id.* 431-432 ; Dupa survey (1843-1844), *id.* 437-438 ; Purānhar survey (1847-1848), *id.* 442-444 ; Bārāmāti, Bori, Brāhmanwadi, Junnar, Ambegaon, Parandhar, Khed and Māval survey (1847-1854), *id.* 445-465 ; revision survey (1867-1884), *id.* 470-508 ; survey results (1836-1880), *id.* 508-510 ; revenue statistics (1837-84), *id.* 512 ; agricultural banks (1884), *id.* 512-513 ; justice, XVIII, pt. iii, 1-40 ; early Hindu and under the Marāthās, *id.* 1-10 ; under the British, *id.* 11-24 ; civil suits, small causes court, registration, criminal justice, police, offences and predatory tribes, *id.* 24-40 ; finance, heads of revenue and expenditure, balance sheets (1870, 1882), *id.* 41-47 ; instruction, *id.* 48-65 ; schools and school returns, colleges, private schools, *id.* 48-61 ; libraries, *id.* 61-62 ; Dakshina Prize Committee and other societies, *id.* 62-64 ; newspapers, *id.* 64-65 ; health, *id.* 66-74 ; climate, diseases, *id.* 66 ; hospitals, infirms, vaccination, *id.* 66-69 ; native physicians, *id.* 69-71 ; cat plague, births and deaths, *id.* 71-73 ; sub-divisions and their details, *id.* 74-101 ; places, *id.* 102-476.
- City : position, geology, aspect, river Mutha Mula, roads, drives, XVIII, pt. iii, 266-269 ; city description, ward details, *id.* 270-282 ; streets, bridges, houses, population details, *id.* 283-301 ; trade, imports and exports (1881-1884), details of articles, crafts, markets, *id.* 302-322 ; management, municipality, revenue (1858-1883), drainage, roads, water-supply from aqueducts and the Mutha Canal, medical and educational institutions, museum, library,

- newspapers, *id.* 323-331; objects of interest (1-40), miscellaneous objects, *id.* 331-349; cantonment, divisions, aspect, sadar bazar, houses, shops, population, streets, management, garrison, history, *id.* 350-357; Kirkee cantonment, suburban municipality, *id.* 358-360; objects of interest outside the city, *id.* 360-401; history, *id.* 402-424; captured by Mughals (1662), XVIII, pt. ii, 229; Mughals surprised (1663) by Shivaji at, *id.* 230; restored to Shivaji (1667), *id.* 235; taken by Khan Jahán (1685), *id.* 238; became capital of the Marátha empire (1750), *id.* 245; XIX, 291; destroyed (1763) by the Nizám, XVIII, pt. ii, 252; Mahadji Sindia in (1792), *id.* 268-269; plundered by Sindia and Sirzair Ghatge (1797), *id.* 275; I, pt. ii, 607; plundered by Holkar (1802), XVIII, pt. ii, 282; treaty of (1817), *id.* 297; XIII, 522; XIV, 35, 220; I, pt. i, 428; I, pt. ii, 664; surrendered to the English (1817), XVIII, pt. ii, 301; Lingáyats in, I, pt. ii, 478; settlers from, into Bombay (1763), XXVI, pt. i, 351.
- Poona Hotel: in Poona cantonment, XVIII, pt. iii, 390.
- Pope: the, orders conversion to Christianity by force (1594), I, pt. ii, 59.
- Pophli: hill, in Thána district, XIII, 7.
- Popli: food plant, grows on the *gháts*, XXV, 174.
- Poppy: cultivation of, in Kaira, III, 54; in Panch Maháls, *id.* 234; in Khándesh, XII, 167.
- Popsha: cattle disease in Khándesh, XII, 338.
- Population: all district volumes, *see* Census Details under District Name.
- Population: of the Konkan, history and character of, "Introduction to the History of the Konkan," I, pt. ii, 11-12.
- Porbandar: Jethva Rájput chiefship, IX, pt. i, 127; state, town and place of interest in Káthiáwár, VIII, 240, 614-629; port, I, pt. i, 524; *rána* of, pays tribute to Baroda, VII, 323, 325; dispute with the *rája* of (1733), XXVI, pt. i, 265.
- Porcupine: Mátherán point, XIV, 232, 233-240, 278, 282.
- Porcupine: bird in Kánara, XV, pt. i, 95.
- Poros, Porus: Indian king, mentioned by Strabo, I, pt. i, 535, 536; wages a great battle with Alexander, I, pt. ii, 5.
- Porphyry: (A. D. 300) his mention of Shrámans at Kánheri, XIV, 125 note 4.
- Ports: in Rewa Kántha, VI, 51; in Cambay, *id.* 238; in Gujarát (1513-1515), I, pt. i, 220 and note 2; I, pt. ii, 1; under Siláháras, *id.* 21; of Malabár, attain more importance than the Konkan and Gujarát ports, *id.* 64; in Surat and Broach district, II, 171, 418; in Ahmadábád district, IV, 13, 334, 339; in Káthiáwár, VIII, 236-242; in Ratnáziri district, X, 356; in Koláha district, XI, 126-130; in Thána district, XIII, 354-361; in Kánara, district, XV, pt. ii, 65-68.
- Portuguese: play a grand part in the whole of the East, the objects which they pursued in Asia, their first visit to Calicut (1498), the Venetians join the Egyptians to oppose them, have many encounters with the Musalmán fleet, their first voyage north of Goa (1503), I, pt. ii, 43; take the island of Jeran (1508), IX, pt. ii, 183 note 5; supply guns and ammunition to Vijayanagar (1510) and secure her friendship, XXI, 367; capture Goa on the west coast (1510), I, pt. ii, 641; capture Bijápur vessels, *id.* 646; destroy vessels in the port of Chaul and near Dábhól (1507), their defeat at Chaul (1508), defeat Egyptian and Gujarát fleets at Diu (1508), defeat Turkish fleet at Diu (1538), *id.* 44; protect vessels frequenting Ahmadnagar ports, establish a factory, and build a port at Chaul, *id.* 45; destroy Dábhól because the Bijápur king does not acknowledge the supremacy of their fleet, *id.* 45; defeated by the Gujarát admiral (1521); defeat the Gujarát fleet at Chaul (1527) and take seventy-three Gujarát ships in a battle off Bándra (1528), burn Nágothna, Bassein and Agáshi (1529), defeated at Chaul (1530), Bassein ceded to them and Gujarát ships put under their protection, obtain Diu as the price of the alliance against the Mughals, *id.* 46; make treaties with Ahmadnagar and Bijnagar against Bijápur; obtain Bijápur ports and give protection to Bijápur fleet; defeat Bijápur troops at Achra (1555), become masters of the Bijápur coast (1560), *id.* 47; acquire places in the North Konkan, *id.* 48, 49; repulse attacks by the Bijápur and Ahmadnagar kings, *id.* 49; take Korlai (1594), *id.* 50; their system of administration and decline, *id.* 52-66; send out fleets of the north and of the south to protect their ships and possessions from the pirates, *id.* 61; trade of the (1565), *id.* 62; enter into a treaty with the emperor Jahangir against the English, the Dutch and the Malabár pirates (1615), *id.* 62; prevent native vessels from sailing along the Konkan without their permission, *id.* 63; lose commercial superiority and prestige on the Persian Gulf and the Cape of Good Hope routes; cause of the decline of their power, *id.* 64; driven from Jeran (1622) by the English and the Persians, IX, pt. ii, 183 note 5; show for some time interest in their Indian possessions, but again neglect them till 1739, I, pt. ii, 64; their pleasure-houses near Bassein, *id.* 65; remains at Bassein, Lower Chaul, Mándvi, Kelva-Máhim and Marol, *id.* 65; churches in Sálsette and Bassein, *id.* 65; remains at Mandapeshvar, *id.* 66; capture ships from Shiváji's fleet (1670), *id.* 69; friction with Bombay Presidency (1676), XXVI, pt. i, 61-65; prevent Shiváji from entering into the port of Bombay (1678), I, pt. ii, 71; repulse Sambháji's attack on Chaul but lose Karanja (1683), *id.* 77; retake Karanja, Santa Cruz, and Asheri (1684), *id.* 78; war declared against, by Aurangzeb (1794), *id.* 80; burn Marátha ships (1695), *id.* 80; fight with the Arab pirates (1712-1720), *id.* 82; trouble with, caused by the expulsion of Catholic priests from Bombay (1720), XXVI, pt. i, 61-65; their struggle with the Maráthas (1737-1740), *id.* 181-236; apply to the Bombay Presidency for aid

- (1737), *id.* 184-186, 190-194, 199-201, 206-211, 222-225; *see also* XIX, 279-280; I, pt. ii, 84, 85; their fleet destroyed by Angria (1741); their alliance with the French (1741), XXVI, pt. i, 276; attack the Marátha district near Goa but are defeated (1756), I, pt. ii, 85; *another account of*: affairs of the, in Diu (1529-1536), I, pt. i, 347; send an expedition to South Káthiáwár and sack Tarápur, Bulsár and Surat (1531); burn the ports of Somnáth Pattan, Manzrul, Talaja and Mozaffarábád; destroy Bassein and burn Damán, Thána and Bombay; send an embassy to the court of Humáyun to obtain Diu; treaty with Sultán Bahádur of Gujarát; disputes with Sultán Bahádur (1536), *id.* 347, 348; in Surat (1700-1703), *id.* 292; their rule in Thána, XIII, 403, 428; (1500-1670), *id.* 447-474, 479, 482, 489, 492; land-holders, *id.* 550; *dhep* system, *id.* 550-551; administration, *id.* 552-553; districts, 552 note 2; revenue system, 552 note 10; cesses, *id.* 552-553; condition, *id.* 553; excise, *id.* 553 note 1; districts passed to the Peshwa (1733-1739), *id.* 555; *pándharpeshás*, *id.* 556; rates, *id.* 557; their administration, judicial and revenue, I, pt. ii, 52, 53; their garrisons in Thána district, XIII, 458 note 2; at Bassein and Kelva-Máhim (1727) *id.* 490-491; their land system, *id.* 459; their rule in Bombay island (1500-1662), IX, pt. ii, 195; their rule in Kolába (1507-1660), XI, 143; buildings of, at Chaul (1520-1722), *id.* 279 note 4, 289-290; in Kánara district (1498-1512), XV, pt. ii, 101-104; (1514-1600), *id.* 112-115, 118-119, 124; in Surat district (1608-1658), II, 88; (1658-1707), *id.* 107; (1707-1733), *id.* 115; (1759-1800), *id.* 153; in Ahmadábád, IV, 87-251; in Cambay, VI, 189, 190, 217.
- Portuguese Asia: historical work by Faria-e-Souza (1650), I, pt. i, 349.
- Portuguese Church: in Bombay, removed, XXVI, pt. iii, 531-532.
- Porus: *see* Poros.
- Porvád: suburb of Shrimál, IX, pt. i, 73.
- Porvád, Porval: a caste of Vániás in Gujarát, IX, pt. i, p. xi note 3; Meshri, *id.* 73; Shrávaks, *id.* 97; in Rewa Kántha, VI, 24; in Káthiáwár, VIII, 148; in Thána district, XIII, 112, 113; origin of the caste, I, pt. i, 464.
- Poseidonios: author quoted by Strabo, I, pt. i, 535.
- Poshitra: port in Káthiáwár, VIII, 32; under Baroda, *id.* 242.
- Poshkartui: Ushavadáta performs ablutions at, I, pt. ii, 148.
- Posina: village in Mahi Kántha, temples at, V, 439; north boundary of the Vaghela kingdom in 1297, I, pt. i, 206.
- Post: in Musalmán period, I, pt. i, 214.
- Postal arrangement: between England, Bombay and Madras (1787-1788), XXVI, pt. ii, 13-16.
- Postans: Mrs. (1838), at Bassein, XIV, 35.
- Post Offices: all district volumes, *see* Trade under District Name.
- Potana: Potala, mart frequented by the Arabs, I, pt. i, 535.
- Potarasa: Kalachurya Bijjala's accountant, I, pt. ii, 473.
- Potato: cultivation of, in Khándesh, XII, 170; sweet, *id.* 170; in Násik district, XVI, 103 and note 1, 104; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. ii, 55-56.
- Potavta: exchange cess in Baroda state, VII, 379.
- Potedári: system of making payments through bankers, in Baroda state, VII, 396-399.
- Potphugi: stream in Kolhápúr state, XXIV, 9.
- Potrájá: depressed class in Dhárwár district, XXII, 217.
- Pottalakere: modern Dappáyakana-kere in Madras, I, pt. ii, 437.
- Potter's Gate Causeway: in Poona city, XVIII, pt. iii, 284.
- Pottery: in Ahmadábád, IV, 126; in Baroda state, VII, 157-158; in Ratnágiri district, X, 188, 348; in Kolába district, XI, 133; in Khándesh, XII, 225; in Kánara district, XV, pt. ii, 71; in Sátára district, XIX, 221; in Belgaum district, XXI, 352; in Dhárwár district, XXII, 383; in Kolhápúr state, XXIV, 208-210.
- Pottinger: Captain Henry (1818), collector of Poona, XVIII, pt. ii, 304; restores peace in Ahmadnagar, I, pt. ii, 631.
- Pottinger: Major, attacks (1858) Bhágoji's force near Yeola, XVI, 202.
- Poulipoula: identification of, with Phuládá (old Surat), I, pt. i, 539.
- Pouzolzia tuberoza: famine plant, XXV, 204.
- Pova: variety of honey-bee in Kolhápúr, XXIV, 24, 25.
- Povai: village in Sálsette, XIV, 299; purchased (1829) by a Bombay merchant, *id.* 44.
- Povaron: Malabars' name for Honávar, XV, pt. ii, 309.
- Povárs: of Dhár, origin of, XVIII, pt. ii, 244.
- Powers: of Káthiáwár chiefs, VIII, 318 note 1.
- Poynad: town in Kolába district, XI, 357; Mánáji A'ngria (1733-1759) confines Yesaji at, *id.* 150.
- Poy sala, Poyana: I, pt. ii, 490. *See* Hoysála.
- Prabal: fort in Thána district, XIV, 300-301, 98; point at Mátherán, *id.* 98.
- Prabandbachintámani: historical work dealing with the Chávada kings, references to, I, pt. i, 149 and note 2, 151, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 163, 169-174, 176, 178-180, 183-186, 189, 190, 193-195.
- Prabandhaśata: work of Rámachandra, Kumárapála's *pandit*, I, pt. i, 190.
- Prabánváli: capital of the Dábhól *subhedar*, I, pt. ii, 39.
- Prabháchandra: Jain teacher, I, pt. ii, 407, 408 and note 1, 491.
- Prabháchandrasiddhántadeva: I, pt. ii, 494. *See* Prabháchandra.
- Prabhákarasvámín: Bráhma grantee of the Chálukyás, I, pt. ii, 191.
- Prabhákaravardhana: king of Magadha (600-606), I, pt. i, 467, 497; father of Shri Harsha, supposed to be a foreign invader, IX, pt. i, 444 and note 4.

- Prabhānvallī : hill path in Kolhāpur, XXIV, 5.
 Prabhās : or Somnāth Pātan on south coast of Kāthiāwār, temple of Somnāth Mahādev at, IX, pt. i, 195; place of pilgrimage, 9, 28, 119, 220, 247, 549; I, pt. ii, 148; Mularāja's visit to, I, pt. i, 160; holy place, *id.* 164; inscription at, *id.* 176.
 Prabhās Khand : historical work, IX, pt. i, 9.
 Prabhās Kshetra : *see* Prabhās.
 Prabhās-Pātan : *see* Prabhās.
 Prabhritasāra : a work of Bālachandra, I, pt. ii, 288.
 Prabhū, Parbhū : in Gujarāt, *Kāyasth*, found chiefly in Baroda; their settlement; *Pātāne*, found in Surat, once enjoyed the monopoly of government service as English writers, IX, pt. i, 68; district of, coinciding with Virāt, "Introduction to the History of the Konkan," I, pt. ii, p. x; claim Bhimrāja, *id.* 27; employed in high position under the Portuguese but not allowed to perform their religious duties openly; forcibly converted to Christianity, their Christian descendants in Sālsette and Bassein, *id.* 60; in Ratnāgiri, X, 118; in Sāvāntvādi, *id.* 412; Portuguese village clerks, XIII, 552; *Dhruv, Kāyasth* and *Pātāne*, in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 185-256; in Sātāra district, XIX, 57; Shivāji's partiality to, *id.* 232; in Kolhāpur, theories as to their origin, XXIV, 64-65.
 Prabhutavarsha : *biruda* (title) of Govinda II, I, pt. ii, 399 and note 7; of Govinda III, *id.* 199, 401; of Govinda IV, *id.* 205, 416; *see also id.* 383, 399; I, pt. i, 126.
 Prachanda : noble of Krishna, Dakhan Rāshtrakūta king, I, pt. i, 129; I, pt. ii, 413.
 Prāchi Kund : sacred place in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 630.
 Prachitgad : Sahyadri fort in Sātāra district, its history and details, XIX, 5, 11, 543-545; XXIV, 4, 5; captured by Rāmoshis (1815), I, pt. ii, 610; taken by Chitursing, a *gosāvi* (1816), XIX, 300. *See* Uchitgad.
 Prajāpati : Hindu sage, daughter of, loved by the moon, I, pt. i, 521.
 Prajāpati : the creator, Kumbhāras also so called, IX, pt. i, 189 note 2, 531.
 Prakāsha : place of interest in Khāndesh, XII, 466.
 Prākṛit : dialect, I, pt. i, 533, 534; I, pt. ii, 133, 136, 137, 144, 410 note 1.
 Prākṛita Prakāśa : Vararuchi's Prākṛit grammar, I, pt. ii, 144.
 Pralādhā : IX, pt. ii, 48. *See* Bhakta.
 Pralād Nirāji : Rājārām's officer, I, pt. ii, 596.
 Prameya Kamalamārtanda : Prabhāchandra's commentary on Mānsikyanandin's *Parikṣa-mukha*, I, pt. ii, 407.
 Pranālakadurga : modern Panhālā, I, pt. ii, 549.
 Pranava : sacred syllable *om*, I, pt. ii, 227.
 Prānlāk : old name of Panhālā, XXIV, 313.
 Prāntvel : place of interest in Mahi Kāntha, V, 439.
 Prārjuna : a tribe tributary to Samudragupta, I, pt. i, 64 and note 3.
 Prasāntarāga : title of Dada II, Gurjjara ruler, I, pt. i, 115. *See also* I, pt. ii, 312 note 7.
 Prasasti : poetical eulogium on the Sahasralinga lake written by Śripāla, I, pt. i, 180.
 Prashnora : division of Nāgar Brāhmins, IX, pt. i, 13; called Ahichhatras, *id.* 15 and notes 1 and 2.
 Prasi : Prācyas of Palibothra, I, pt. i, 532, 533.
 Prasiddhagad : hill-fort on Kolhāpur and Sāvāntvādi boundary, XXIV, 5; X, 467.
 Prasnotaramālā : I, pt. ii, 403. *See* Ratnamālīkā.
 Prasnotara-ratnamālīkā : work on morality, I, pt. ii, 200.
 Pratāpa Hoysala : I, pt. ii, 500, 501. *See* Narasimha I and Vira-Ballāla II.
 Pratāpamalla : son of Kumārāpāla's daughter, I, pt. i, 194.
 Pratāpamalla : second son of Viradhavala, I, pt. i, 203.
 Pratāparudra : Tailangana prince, I, pt. ii, 246, 247.
 Pratāparudriya : work on poetics, I, pt. ii, 246, 511.
 Pratāpasimha : king of Kalumbapattana, receives Kumārāpāla, builds a temple and issues a coin named after Kumārāpāla, I, pt. i, 183.
 Pratāpgad : Sahyadri fort in Sātāra district, XIX, 5, 9; fort details, history, *id.* 545, 547; built by Shivāji (1656), *id.* 234; I, pt. ii, 67; XVIII, pt. ii, 227; Afzulkhān murdered at (1659), XIX, 234-237; I, pt. ii, 592; surrenders to the British (1818), XIX, 308, 509.
 Pratāppur : village in Khāndesh, I, pt. ii, 633.
 Pratāppuri : Pratāpshāh's capital, I, pt. ii, 27.
 Pratāprāo Gujar : captain under Sultān Māzum, ordered to be arrested by Aurangzib; escapes and joins Shivāji (1670), I, pt. ii, 594; levies *chauth* in Khāndesh (1670), *id.* 625; defeats the Mughals at Sālher and falls in an action at Panhālā, *id.* 594.
 Pratāprāv : brother of Dāmāji Gāikwār, advances with Devāji Tākpar and exacts tribute and plunders the country; levies tribute from the chiefs in Sorāth, dies of small-pox at Kankar near Dholka (1737), I, pt. i, 317; VII, 174.
 Pratāpshāh : Bhimrāja's son, builds a capital at Marol, and calls it Pratāppuri, I, pt. ii, 27.
 Pratāpshāh : Bāglān chief, XVI, 188, 459 note 1.
 Pratāpsinh : rāja of Sātāra, installed by the English (1818), I, pt. ii, 611; deposed and sent to Benares (1839), *id.* 612.
 Prathampur : place of interest in Rewa Kāntha, VI, 166.
 Pratham Shākhis : *see* Kānva Brāhmins.
 Prath Nagri : local name of Dholka, I, pt. i, 208 note 3.
 Pratika : old coin, mentioned in Kānheri caves, XIV, 147 note 2, 177, 178.

- Pratinidhi: Marátha officer, creation of the office of, XIX, 249; at Chiplun (1733), I, pt. ii, 82-83; Parsharám Sbrinivás imprisoned by Bájiráo at Mhaswad (1806); released by his Telin mistress, defeated and taken prisoner by Bápu Gokhale (1807), *id.* 609.
- Pratishána: old name of Paithana, I, pt. ii, 143, 147, 277, 397; XVII, 351.
- Pratyandaka: king of, vanquished by Bhillama V, I, pt. ii, 238, 520.
- Pravará: river in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 7.
- Pravarasangam: *see* Toka.
- Pravarasena II: Vákátaka Maharája, I, pt. ii, 279 note 1.
- Prayág: near Kolhápur, meeting of the Bhogávati and the Kásári at, XXIV, 10; I, pt. ii, 255.
- Prayág: *see* Allahábád.
- Práyas-chitta: atonement ceremony, I, pt. ii, 249.
- Prayers: enjoined by Muslim law as a duty, IX, pt. ii, 126, 171 note 2; form, number, time and place of reading, *id.* 47, 49, 116, 126 and notes 2, 3, 5; funeral, *id.* 126; written, put in the hand of a dying Daudi Bohora, *id.* 31 and note 2; vow to repeat, *id.* 127; among Pársis, *kusti*, IX, pt. ii, 208 note 1; marriage, *id.* 236 note 1; meal, *id.* 220 note 1; *nerang*, *id.* 208 note 2.
- Precious stones: spirit-scaring powers of, XVIII, pt. i, 549-550.
- Pregnancy: ceremonies among Gujarát Hindus; *simanta*, *simantonmayana*, that is hair-parting or hair-dividing, more commonly called *kholo-bharvo*, that is lap-filling ceremony, also known as *agharni*; among Bráhmans, IX, pt. i, 31-33; Kanbis, *id.* 161; Rájputs, *id.* 147-148; Vániás, *id.* 93-94; bards and actors, *id.* 214, 225, 226; craftsmen, *id.* 179, 185, 188, 195, 201, 206; husbandmen, *id.* 154, 170, 176; Kolis, *id.* 250; personal servants, *id.* 230, 234; traders, *id.* 102, 105; 121; writers, *id.* 59, 64, 66, 68; among Gujarát Musalmáns, horror felt at the prospect of leaving no issue, resort to remedies to obtain children, appeals made to saints; *amils* or exorcists asked to cast out spirit of barrenness, IX, pt. ii, 147; visit to shrines and trees possessing issue-giving properties, *id.* 148; caution taken against the baneful influences from the time of conception, *id.* 148-149; rites and ceremonies relating to seventh and ninth month celebration of, *id.* 149-150; performance of a *behlím* vow in, *id.* 150-151; performance of earthen dish rite or *sahnak* in, *id.* 151-152; offerings of grass, boats or *ndos*, *id.* 152-153; rite of sex divination by milk in, *id.* 153-154; rites and ceremonies relating to, among Pársis, *panchmásin* ceremony in; *agarni* ceremony in; *ovanna* salutation in, IX, pt. ii, 227; in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 164, 251, 343; among Pátáne Prabhus, XVIII, pt. i, 219-220; Musalmáns, *id.* 488.
- Premaládevi: sister of Kumrápála, married to Krishnadeva, Siddharája's general, I, pt. i, 181.
- Premdás Báva: Bhavád saint, IX, pt. i, 271.
- Premna: *latifolia*, *serratifolia*, famine plants, XXV, 202, 203.
- Prempur: state in Mahi Kánthá, V, 426.
- Prescott: Mr., on Bhil sub-divisions, IX, pt. i, 295 note 2; on Bhil appearance, *id.* 296 note 1; on Bhil huts, *id.* 296 note 2; on Bhil character, *id.* 300 note 3; on Naikda raids, *id.* 326 note 2; on Naikda disrespect of Bráhmans, *id.* 327 note 1.
- Presents: religious, among Gujarát Hindus, chief days for making, IX, pt. i, 23 note 5; making and receiving of, in betrothal among Pársis, IX, pt. ii, 232-233; on birth, 228; on marriages, before and after, *id.* 233, 235, 237 and note 1; on pregnancy, *id.* 227.
- "President: " English East India Company's ship, attacked by some Arab vessels in Fambháji's pay, I, pt. ii, 77.
- Presses: cotton, in Násik, XVI, 457; in Khándesh, XII, 232; at Dhulia, *id.* 442; at Jalgaon, *id.* 451; in Dhárwár district, XXII, 374.
- Preticulatus anisonema multiflora: dye-yielding plant, XXV, 249.
- Price: Mr., chief of the English factory at Surat, Fatehsing's negotiations with (1722), VII, 189-190.
- Prices: history of, in Surat district, II, 207; in Broach, *id.* 459; in Kaira district, III, 63; in Panch Maháls, *id.* 239; in Ahmadábád district, IV, 76; in Cutch, V, 111-112; in Pálanpur, *id.* 297; in Mahi Kánthá, *id.* 375; in Rewa Kánthá, VI, 43-44; in Cambay, *id.* 209; in Baroda, VII, 141; in Káthiáwár, VIII, 216-218; in Ratnágiri, X, 163; in Savántvádi, 431; in Bombay island (1741), XXVI, pt. ii, 78-79; in (1747), *id.* 80; Surat high prices committee, *id.* 82-85; in 1779, 1780, 1781, *id.* 89-90; in Kolába district, XI, 107-108; great fall in, after 1825, *id.* 175 and notes 1 and 6; rise in, in 1834-1837, *id.* 182 note 1, 184; high (1854-1856), *id.* 176, 197; low (1872-1876), *id.* 177; (1852-1881), *id.* 214, 428; in Khándesh (1788-1879), XII, 202; in Thána district, XIII, 312-314; high prices (1800-1818), *id.* 562; still high (1820), *id.* 571; doubtful, *id.* 571 note 2; Nasrápur prices (1820), *id.* 571 note 2; (1827-1832), *id.* 576 note 5; cheapness of grain (1830), *id.* 577 note 2; (1831-1833), *id.* 577 note 5; causes of decline in 1836, *id.* 577 note 5, 579; Sálsette high prices (1836), *id.* 584; Bhiwndi yearly prices (1840-1860), *id.* 606 note 1; (1855-1881), *id.* 628-629; in Kánara district, XV, pt. ii, 35, 36; in Násik district, XVI, 122 and 123, 210, 211, 213, 265, 272, 273, 281, 282, 303; in Ahmadnagar district (1772-1807), XVII, 322-324, 461 note 6, 465 note 4, 476 note 2; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. ii, 135-138, 373, 374, 376, 415, 438 note 1, 474 note 1, 478 note 1, 479, 512; in Sátára district, XIX, 190-192, 376 note 1; in Sholápur district, XX, 251-252; 312 note 3, 316, 323, 336 and notes 2 and 3, 342 and note 2, 349 and note 1, 354 and note 1; in Belgaum district, XXI,

- 453, 457, 565; in Dhárwār district, XXII, 338-340, 453 and note 6, 454 and note 1, 455 and note 1, 528 and note 1; in Bijápūr district, XXIII, 54-61; of food-grains, *id.* 351-353, 461 and note 1, 465 and note 1, 466 and note 1, 468 note 1, 485 note 2, 492 and note 2, 495 note 2; in Kolhápūr state, XXIV, 196-197.
- Priests:** Pārsi, introduction of, from Persia into Dwārka, IX, pt. ii, 183 note 4; trace their descent to Shāpur Shēheriār; genealogical tree of, *id.* 221; distribution of, into districts or charges: high priest or *dastur* over a district or charge; secular business followed by; intermarriages among, *id.* 222; dress of, *id.* 201, 222; appearance of; religious functions of, *id.* 222; *kusti* weaving by the women of, *id.* 209, 222; other names of, higher and lower sacerdotal orders of, Herbad and Mobeds, ordination of, *id.* 222-226; schools kept by, *id.* 209; education of the sons of, *id.* 210; religious disputes among the two bodies of, in Navsāri, *id.* 192. See Herbad, Mobeds.
- Primates:** order of animals in Ratnāgiri district, X, 42.
- Principal Sadar Amin:** see Amin.
- Pringle:** Mr., his survey and settlement in Poona district, XVIII, pt. ii, 379-393, 396, 397-410.
- Prinsap:** Mr. James, "Introduction to the Early History of the Dakhan," I, pt. ii, p. iii; tries to decipher the inscriptions in Nānāghāt chamber (1838), XIV, 291.
- Pritamdās:** a Bhāt poet, IX, pt. i, 213.
- Pritchard:** Mr. C. B., carries out the system of checking contraband trade proposed by Mr. G. W. Pedder, XIII, 374; prepares the draft Salt Act (1871), *id.* 376; his administration and its results, *id.* 378; introduces a new excise system, *id.* 647.
- Prithirāj Chohān:** king of Delhi, I, pt. i, 470.
- Prithivimula:** Prabhākara's son, I, pt. ii, 334.
- Prithivisena:** ninth Kahatrapa (A. D. 222), coin of, I, pt. i, 43.
- Prithivivallabha:** *biruda* (title) of the Western Chalukyas, I, pt. ii, 345 note 1. See Prithivivallabha.
- Prithivivallabha-Nikumbhallāsakti:** Sendraka prince (655), I, pt. ii, 292.
- Prithivivāghra:** Nishāda chief, defeated by the Pallava general Udayachandra, I, pt. ii, 326.
- Prithvi:** see Earth.
- Prithvirāma, Prithvirām:** Ratta prince of Saundatti, feudatory of the Rāshtrakūtas, I, pt. ii, 411 note 1, 420, 550, 551; builds a Jain temple (875), *id.* 201; XXI, 356.
- Prithvivallabha:** I, pt. ii, 181, 182; *biruda* (title) of Govinda III, *id.* 199. See Prithvivallabha.
- Pritikadwāra:** other name of Parihār, meaning of the name, IX, pt. i, 484. See Parihār.
- Pritzler:** General, at Tāsgaon, engaged in a warfare with the Peshwa (1818), XIX, 302; joins Munro at Nagar Manoli, engaged in the siege of Sholāpūr, XX, 296-298.
- Private Schools:** in Surat district, II, 249; in Brouch district, *id.* 523; in Kaira district, III, 132; in Ahmadābād district, IV, 209; in Rewa Kāntha, VI, 86; in Kolāba district, XI, 230-231; in Nāsik district, XVI, 333, 334; in Poona city, XVIII, pt. iii, 58-60; in Sātāra district, XIX, 409; in Sholāpūr district, XX, 379; in Dhārwar district, XXII, 612; in Bijāpūr district, XXIII, 518.
- Private Secretaryship:** to the governor of Bombay created (1789), XXVI, pt. ii, 411.
- Proby:** officer in the Surat factory, IX, pt. ii, 196 note 3.
- Probyn:** Major O., the destruction of tigers in Khāndesh under, XII, 30; the surprise of Khajāsing, *id.* 311; Tulsi Nāik meets and gives himself up to, *id.* 312-313.
- Professions:** census details of 1872 of classes in Gujarāt following, condition of, IX, pt. ii, 122.
- Proklais:** near Peshāwar, I, pt. i, 545.
- Prola, Prolaāja:** Kākatīya prince, I, pt. ii, 458 note 2, 462; fights with Tailapa II, I, pt. ii, 222.
- Proprietary Husbandmen:** in Kānara, XV, pt. ii, 2-3.
- Prosopis speigera:** fodder and sacred plant, XXV, 278, 279, 280, 290.
- Prospects:** of Brāhmins in Gujarāt, IX, pt. i, 51; Kōis, *id.* 251; Vānias, *id.* 96; Early Tribes, *id.* 294; of Gujarāt Musalmān population in general, IX, pt. ii, 176.
- Protagoras:** geographer, I, pt. i, 546.
- "Protector":** English ship, pursues Angria's vessels 1756), I, pt. ii, 90.
- Prother:** Colonel, takes the forts of Karmāla, Avehtgad, Songad, Pāli, Bharap, Rājmachhi and Kuāri (1818), I, pt. ii, 116-117; takes the forts of Tala, Ghosāla, Rāygad, Lirgāva, Kāngari, Chandangad, and Mahipatgad (1818), *id.* 117; captures places in Kolāta, XI, 156; his visit to the Peshwa's wife, *id.* 267, 316, 345, 376; XIII, 522; XIV, 197; captures Lohogad, XVIII, pt. ii, 303.
- Provost Marshal:** in Bombay island, duties (1701) of, XXVI, pt. iii, 197-198.
- Pryāgi Prabhu:** commandant of the fort of Sātāra (1700), XIX, 251.
- Pseudostomos:** river, possibly the Malprabhā and Krishna, or the Tungabhadra with its tributaries, I, pt. i, 540.
- Psalittidae:** family of birds in Ratnāgiri, X, 66.
- Pterocarpus marsupium:** gum-yielding and medicinal plant, XXV, 251, 259.
- Pterocarpus santalinus:** dye-yielding plant, XXV, 243.
- Ptolemy:** Egyptian geographer (A. D. 150), his description of Western India, I, pt. i, 538-542; XI, 138; his mention of Surastrene (Kāthiawār), I, pt. i, 6, 7; of Balai (Valeb, Valabhi), *id.* 78 note 1; of Aberia or Ahir country, *id.* 137; his Symulla identified with Cheul and Chembur, *id.* 533; XI, 136, 270; XIV, 52; his Minnagara identified with Junagad, I, pt. i, 544; his map of India, IX, pt. ii, 1 note 1; his Mandagara identified with Bagmandle and Mandangad fort, X, 319, 352; his Hippokura identified with Ghodegaon in Kolāba, Ghodbandar in Thāna, with Kolhāpūr and Karhad, XI, 10; XIV, 99; XXIV, 218, 306, 307; I, pt. ii, 176; his Milizeguris, identified with Janjira and Malvan,

- XI, 432; Musopalli with Mhasla, *id.* 465; his description of Thána trade, XIII, 414-415; his mention of Tagar, *id.* 424; I, pt. ii, 538 note 8; call's Bassein creek Binda, XIV, 45, 46; his Dung identified with Dugad and Tungar, *id.* 56, 366 note 1; calls Vaitarni river the Goreh, *id.* 103; his mention of Supara (Sopára), *id.* 320, 333 note 1; his mention of Pulumávi, *id.* 147; I, pt. ii, 158, 159, 165, 166; of Nánághát, XIV, 291; his mention of Kankan and Konkán places, I, pt. ii, 1, 2; of the Pulindas, on the Narbada, *id.* 138; of Baithana (Paithan), *id.* 143; XVII, 351; of Banavasi, XV, pt. ii, 77, 265; I, pt. ii, 278 note 2; Kánara known to, as Lymirike or Damurike, XV, pt. i, 1 note 2; his mention of Nitra (Netrani island), XV, pt. ii, 48 note 3, 336; of Anjdivi, *id.* 251, 252 and note 2; of Mirjan, *id.* 332; his mention of five places in Bijapur, XXIII, 378; *see also* IX, pt. i, 294.
- Pycheotis: *ajowan* and *montana*, oil-yielding plants, XXV, 223.
- Puberty Ceremonies: of the Chitpávans, XVIII, pt. i, 140-144; Desbasths, *id.* 159; Kanojas, *id.* 170; Pátane Prabhus, *id.* 218-219; Kunbis, *id.* 307; Badhás, *id.* 316; Bhávsárs, *id.* 324; Buruds, *id.* 326; Kushtis, *id.* 49; Sális, *id.* 364; Ladhís, *id.* 400-401; Vanjárs, *id.* 430; Kolhátis, *id.* 458; Uchliás, *id.* 473; Bene-Israels, *id.* 531-532.
- Puchán: family, hereditary servants of the Pallavas, I, pt. ii, 326.
- Puchhi: cess in Palanpur state, V, 311, 312.
- Pucho: *see* Putchuk.
- Pudumáyi Vásishtiputra: Andhrabhritya ruler (A. D. 130), XIV, 147; I, pt. ii, 11.
- Pujyapáda: Jain preceptor and grammarian, I, pt. ii, 191, 256; author of the Jainendra grammar, *id.* 371.
- Pujyapáda: epithet of Jain teachers, I, pt. ii, 373 note 5.
- Pulakesi, Pulakesi Janásraya: Avanijanásraya, son of Dharásraya Jayasimhavarman, younger brother of Vikramáditya I (738-739), I, pt. ii, 187, 376; feudatory, ruler of Látá, vanquishes the Tájikas and annexes the Gurjara territory to Látá, *id.* 187-188, 310, 311, 316, 375; Gujarát Chalukya king at Navsári, I, pt. i, 110; repulses the Arab invasion, *id.* 117.
- Pulakesi I: Western Chalukya king, the real founder of the dynasty, establishes his power about 550 in the territory surrounding Bádámi, takes Bádámi from the Kadambas of Banavási and makes it his capital, I, pt. ii, 181, 335-344; various spellings of his name, *id.* 343 and note 4; his genealogy, *id.* 341, 342; his sons, *id.* 328; his younger brother, *id.* 360 note 3; performs sacrifices, *id.* 181, 338 and note 1; described in the Pallava records as defeated by Narasimhavarman I, *id.* 323, 358; his rule in Kánara district, XV, pt. ii, 80-81; in Khándesh, XII, 241 note 1.
- Pulakesi II: (609-642), son of the Western Chalukya king Kirtivarman I, "Introduction to the Early History of the Dakhan," I, pt. ii, p. ii, 182, 282, 349-361; various spellings of his name, *id.* 351; civil war with his uncle Maugalesa, *id.* 348, 349; vassals renounce allegiance; subdues various kings and successfully resists an attack by Harshavardhana of Kanauj, *id.* 283, 300, 312, 323, 325 note 3, 341, 350; establishes himself at Bádámi and assumes the regal title of Parameśvara, *id.* 351 and notes 3 and 4; establishes the eastern branch of the Chalukyas at Vengi, *id.* 185, 335 note 1, 352; letters and presents are interchanged between himself and Khosru II of Persia, *id.* 185, 352; Hiuen Tsiang's account of his kingdom, *id.* 184-185, 352-354, 431 note 2; records of his time, *id.* 292, 313 note 1, 337 note 2, 338, 341 note 2, 344 and notes 1 and 6, 345, 355-358, 538 note 8; his reign ends in disaster; is defeated and Bádámi laid waste by the Pallavas, *id.* 322, 358; records for the interval that followed Pulakesi's defeat and the re-establishment of power by Vikramáditya I, *id.* 359-361; his embassy to Naushirván, the subject of one of the Ajanta cave painting, XIII, 247 note 3; IX, pt. ii, 183 note 4; his conquest of Konkán, *id.* 420; his connection with Khándesh, XII, 494; rule in Kanara, XV, pt. ii, 79, 81, 265; in Bijapur, XXIII, 381-382; *see also* I, pt. i, 109, 107, 110, 116, 465.
- Pulakesi Vallabha Satyásraya: *see* Pulakesi II.
- Pulanvat: sandy rice soil in Ratnágiri district, X, 144, 204.
- Puláo: Musalmán dish, public dinner called after, east of, IX, pt. ii, 113, 114 and note 2.
- Pulashakti: Siáhára king, genealogy of, XIII, 422 note 1; inscription of, at Kanheri cave, *id.* 424; *see also* I, pt. ii, 11, 17; XIV, 148, 173, 177.
- Pulicat: town in Madras presidency, I, pt. ii, 318 note 12.
- Puligere: old territorial division in the Dhárwar district, I, pt. ii, 307, 373, 418, 428 note 4, 431, 432, 443, 449, 451, 452, 454, 456, 563.
- Pulikala: Sinda prince, I, pt. ii, 574, 576, 577.
- Pulikara: Sanskrit form of Puligere, I, pt. ii, 304 and note 6, 373.
- Pulikaranagara: Lakshmeshwar in the Miraj state, I, pt. ii, 524.
- Pulikeshi I, etc.: *see* Pulakesi I, etc.
- Pulikesi Janásraya: his grants, I, pt. i, 149. *See* Pulakesi.
- Pulikesin: *see* Avanijanásraya Pulakesi; also Pulakesi I.
- Pulikesin II: *see* Pulakesi II.
- Pulimat: successor of Gotamiputra, I, pt. ii, 155, 158.
- Pulindae: a tribe referred to by Ptolemy (150 A. D.), XII, 38 note 4.
- Pulindas: wild tribe living about the Vindhya, I, pt. ii, 134, 138, 143.
- Puliyappayanavidu: in the Sindavádi province, I, pt. ii, 441 and note 6.
- Pullatara: in Conjeeveram taluka, defeat of the Chalukya army at, I, pt. ii, 324, 350.
- Pullasakti: Siáhára feudatory of Amoghavarsha (843-844), I, pt. ii, 200, 253, 404, 405 note 1, 539, 541.
- Pulomat: I, pt. ii, 158. *See* Pulimat.

- Pu-Lo-Ri-Fhe**: Hwan Tsang's name of Pulikesin II, I, pt. ii, 184, 353.
- Pulses**: varieties of, in Kánara district, XV, pt. ii, 18; price of, *id.* 36; cultivation of, in Surat district, II, 63; in Broach district, *id.* 390; in Káira, III, 42; in Panch Maháls, *id.* 232-234; in Ahmadábád district, IV, 53; in Cutch, V, 106; in Pálanpur, *id.* 294; in Mahi Kántha, *id.* 371; in Ratnágiri district, X, 147-148; in Kolába, XI, 97; in Thána, XIII, 289; in Násik district, XVI, 100; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 268-269; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. ii, 42-44; in Kolhápúr, XXIV, 168-169.
- Pulumáyi** or **Pulumavi** Vásishthiputra: Andrabhritya ruler (A. D. 130-154), account of, XVI, 620-623, 552-554; mention of, in Pándú Lena caves, *id.* 544, 553, 557, 604, 611; *see also* I, pt. i, 38, 540; XVIII, pt. ii, 213; his dates, I, pt. ii, 158, 159, 168; his charter, *id.* 150, 165; his inscriptions, *id.* 149, 151, 152, 153, 154, 156, 166; regains the lost province, *id.* 160, 161, 165, 167, 170, 175.
- Pulu Sonála**: caves in Thána district, XIV, 10, 301, 401, 287, 290.
- Pumsavana**: or male-making, a Vedic rite among Gujáráť Hindus, IX, pt. i, 31 note 3; performance of, *id.* 32; pregnancy ceremony among Chitpávans, XVIII, pt. i, 145.
- Punád**: old district, I, pt. ii, 303.
- Punádra**: state in Mahi Kántha, V, 419; place of interest, *id.* 439.
- Punaji Vithal**: Peshwa's agent in Gujáráť, I, pt. i, 329.
- Punarnava**: famine plant, XXV, 203.
- Punavem**: dye-yielding flower, cess on, Thána district, XI, 552.
- Punch houses**: in Bombay island, farmed (1760-1763), XXVI, pt. iii, 483-484; (1767), *id.* 490.
- Pundarik**: Shikhr's tree of knowledge, XIV, 331.
- Pundras**: a tribe claiming descent from the sons of Visvámitra, I, pt. ii, 138.
- Punems**: full moons, sacred to the moon and *mátás*; belief about, IX, pt. i, 398-399.
- Punica granatum**: dye-yielding plant, XXV, 246.
- Punja**: minister in Cutch (1741); account of his career, V, 141-145.
- Punsavan**: *see* Pumsavana.
- Punt**: proposed identification of, with Ethiopia or India, XIII, 404 and note 3; or with Somali or the Arabian Coast, XIV, 318.
- Puntámba**: town in Ahmadnagar district, temples at, XVII, 733.
- Punvaránogad**: *see* Manjal.
- Punya Prakash**: Shrávaka holy text, IX, pt. i, 102.
- Pur**: town near Udaipur, I, pt. i, 539.
- Pur**: village in Poona district, temples, and fairs at, XVIII, pt. iii, 424.
- Pur**: village in Junnar taluka of the Poona district, Hemádpanti temple of Kukdeshtar at, XVIII, pt. iii, 424-428.
- Pura**: in Dhárwár, record at, I, pt. ii, 527.
- Purab**: father of Kánhoji Ángria, XI, 145.
- Puradakeri**: in Kod taluka of the Dhárwár district, I, pt. ii, 460 note 3.
- Pura Gáváni**: ruler of Cutch (1340-1350), V, 133.
- Puragupta**: Gupta chief (A. D. 470), I, pt. i, 74.
- Purána**, *pl.* **Puránas**, **Puráns**: *Bhacishya*, I, pt. i, 142, 533; 534, 545; works of legendary lore, sectarian in purpose, names of the, IX, pt. i, 532-533; "Introduction to the Early History of the Dakhan," I, pt. ii, 1-2; references to, *id.* 133, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 145, 146, 155, 156, 157, 162, 163, 164, 165, 172, 177, 225, 226, 334.
- Purandhar**: sub-division of Poona district, its boundaries, area, aspect, water, climate, crops, people, cultivators, and communications, XVIII, pt. iii, 94-98; fort, fortifications, buildings and history, *id.* 428-435; XVIII, pt. i, 5; taken by Shivaji (1647), I, pt. ii, 592; XVIII, pt. ii, 226-227; siege of (1665), *id.* 231-232; in the hands of the Mughals (1667), retaken by Shivaji, I, pt. ii, 594; taken by the Mughals (1705), XVIII, pt. ii, 240; action near (1711), *id.* 241; granted to Báldaji by Pant Sachiv, *id.* 242; I, pt. ii, 598; treaty of (1776) between the Peshwa and the English, I, pt. i, 406; I, pt. ii, 102; XIV, 193; XIII, 502; XVIII, pt. ii, 260; the renewal of the treaty of, XIII, 505; the country acquired in the treaty of, restored to the Maráthas, *id.* 508; ceded to the English (1817), XVIII, pt. ii, 297; siege of (1818), *id.* 302; surveyed, *id.* 392, 393-394, 396, 442-444, 457, 502-508; forest reserves, XVIII, pt. i, 36-37.
- Purandhare's Váda**: Poona mansion, XVIII, pt. iii, 341-342.
- Purangad**: village in Ratnágiri district, X, 356; exports and imports of, *id.* 186.
- Puráni**: reader of sacred books, also known as Vyás or Bhatji, his mode of reading or recital, his source of income, IX, pt. i, 24-25.
- Purávic gods**: under the Chálukyas, I, pt. ii, 192.
- Puranic religion**: under the Kalachuris, I, pt. ii, 228-229.
- Purenda**: port of the Bahámani kingdom, held by Khwája Jahán (1511), I, pt. ii, 589.
- Puri**: *see* Danda Rájpur.
- Puri**: *see* Jagannáth.
- Puri**: ancient name of Broach, I, pt. i, 159.
- Puri**: Konkan Mauryas of, I, pt. i, 107, 108; Maurya capital, I, pt. ii, 14, 350, 404; identification of, *id.* 16 note 2, 18, 283, 540-541; attacked and reduced by Pulakesi II, *id.* 183 and note 4; capital of the Siláháras of the North Konkan, *id.* 16, 253, 404, 542; *see also* XIII, 420, 423 and note 2, 425, 426; XIV, 6, 96, 355 note 5, 401, 402, 418.
- Purigere**: old territorial division between Miraj state and Dhárwar district, I, pt. ii, 304 and note 6, 306, 373, 403, 416, 418, 419, 422, 431, 437, 440, 442, 460. *See* Puligere.
- Puriwat**: *see* Pulimat.
- Purification**: Our Lady of, Churches dedicated to, at Karanja and Uran, XIV, 194, 371.
- Purná**: river in Gujáráť, II, 26; VII, 8, 578, 580, 583.
- Purna**: Sopára Buddhist apostle, story of, XIII, 404 note 2, 406-408; XIV, 124, 320, 394, 395, 410.

Purneah: minister of Mysore (1799), stations guards at Banavási, Sirsi and Sonda against the attacks of robbers, XV, pt. ii, 266 note 2, 345, 349.

Purohita: priests of Bráhma-Kshatris, degraded Sárvasat Bráhmans, IX, pt. i, 56.

Puru-Ranaparákrama: *biruda* (title) of Kirtivarman, I, pt. ii, 345.

Purushottama: *biruda* (title) of Gunabbara the Pallava king, I, pt. ii, 331.

Purushottamabhatta: Bráhma of Alande in the Kuntala country, I, pt. ii, 482.

Pusesávi: town in Sátára district, XIX, 547-548; trade centre, *id.* 216.

Pushkar or Pokarn: holy *thirtha*, IX, pt. i, p. xi note 3; place of pilgrimage; shrine of Bráhmá at, *id.* 489, 490 and note 4, 502 note 4; lake near Ajmer, *id.* 16; I, pt. i, 464.

Pushkarna, Pushpakarn: caste of Bráhmans in Gujarát, also called Pokarna and Pushákarn, IX, pt. i, p. xi note 3; origin; followers of Vallabhacharya, priests of Bhátás, *id.* 16 and note 1; Gujar element traced in, *id.* 438 note 9, 50, 502 and note 4.

Pushpamal: name of Bhinmál in Dwáparayuga, I, pt. i, 461.

Pushpamitra: *see* Pushyamitra, I, pt. ii, 155.

Pushpávi: river in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 9.

Pushi Marga: sect of the Mahárájas otherwise called Vallabhachari, IX, pt. i, 535 and note 1.

Pushyagupta: Gujarát governor of Chandragupta, I, pt. i, 14.

Pushyamitra: name of a king reigning in the 5th century A. D., I, pt. i, 69 and note 4, 73 74.

Pushyamitra: first king of the Sunga dynasty in the 2nd century B. C., I, pt. ii, 146, 147; Brihadratha's general, murders him and founds the Sunga dynasty, *id.* 155.

Pushlavilli: village in the Kásáhrada province, I, pt. ii, 404.

Pushkar: *see* Pushkar.

Put: the Hindu hell, Bráhmanic belief about, IX, pt. i, 39 and note 1.

Putchuk: a fragrant root, export of, to Rome (B. C. 50), XI, 284 and note 4, 470.

Putharji Náik: a rebel in Ahmadnagar district, XVI, 200.

Putranjiva Roxburghii: fodder plant, XXV, 278, 286.

Pyal: oil-yielding plant, XXV, 217.

Pygmies: race of, in India, I, pt. i, 532.

Pyke: Captain (1712), finds the Portuguese in Elephantia, XIV, 85; his mention of the small elephant in Elephantia caves, *id.* 92 note 1; his mention of a horse in Elephantia, *id.* 93.

Pyrard de Laval, François: French traveller (1601-1608), his description of Chaul, XI, 279, 280; XVII, 391; I, pt. ii, 36; his mention of the Portuguese Inquisition at Goa, *id.* 58; his notice of Bassein, XIV, 31 note 2; his mention of Sanjan, *id.* 302; his mention of Honávar, XV, pt. ii, 310.

Q

QUAIL: class of birds in Ratnágiri district, X, 88-89.

Quartz: at Mátherán, XIV, 242; in the Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 29-30; rocks in Ratnágiri district, X, 13-15; in Belgaum district, XXI, 19-23; beds, in Bijápúr district, XXIII, 24-27, 33-35; shingle beds, *id.* 49; tools, *id.* 49, 59; slabs, *id.* 55-56.

Quartz powder: used for marking lines and pictures with, note on, XXII, 821-822.

"Queen": name of a ship, built by Pársi carpenters, IX, pt. ii, 192 note 3.

Quench-longing: ceremony, XVIII, pt. i, 145.

Quilon: port in Malabár, trade centre, XIII, 429, 444; I, pt. ii, 3 note 9, 341 note 2.

Quit-rent: in the Portuguese provinces in India, I, pt. ii, 53; reduced one half (1720) in Bombay island, XXVI, pt. iii, 301-302.

Qwan-shái-yin, Qwan-tsen-tsái: Avalakitesvar, one of the Bodhisattvas, XIV, 207 note 1.

Qwan-yin: *see* Qwan-shái-yin.

R

RABA'RI: class of herdsmen in Gujarát, IX, pt. i, 264; Gujar element in, *id.* 499; meaning of name, origin, surnames, subdivisions, appearance, dress, cattle rearing by, religion, customs, *id.* 286, 289; in Cutch, V, 80; in Pálanpur, *id.* 287, 290; in Baroda, VII, 61; in Káthiáwár, *id.* VIII, 137.

Rabi: alluvial soil in Ratnágiri district, X, 145.

Rabi: late season, XVIII, pt. ii, 3.

Rabi-ul-Akhir: *see* Rabi-us-sáni.

Rabi-ul-Awwal: third month of the Musalmán year, holidays in, IX, pt. ii, 140; sermon dinners given on first twelve days of, *id.* 114.

Rabi-us-Sáni: fourth month of the Musalmán year, holiday in, IX, pt. ii, 140; feast in, *id.* 114.

Rabkavi: town in Sängli state, fort, trade centre, temples at, XXIV, 363, 365.

Race-course: Poona, XVIII, pt. iii, 390-391.

Ráchamalla: Western Gangá prince, son and successor of Ereyappa, killed by Butuga, I, pt. ii, 304 and note 4, 419.

Rachamalla Permanadi: Satyavákya-Kongunivarina (978), Western Gangá prince, I, pt. ii, 307 and note 7.

Ráchbhara: a caste of Musalmán beddle fillers in Sholápur district, XX, 210.

Racheha Ganga: Maruladeva's son, I, pt. ii, 305.

Ráchevár: *see* Konger.

Ráchias: envoy of Claudius (A. D. 41-54), I, pt. i, 536.

Racolets: Franciscan sect, Ogilby's mention of, as inhabitants of Tárápur, XIV, 344.

Radder: a caste of husbandmen in Dhárwár, XXII, 141-142.

Raddi: the Sanskritised form of Rátta the contraction of Ráshtrakúta, I, pt. i, 119; I, pt. ii, 383. *See* Reddi and Ratta.

Raddi: a caste of labourers, in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 404-406; in Sholápur district, XX, 163; in Bijápúr district, origin, divi-

- sions, appearance, language, houses, food, dress, calling, religion, customs, XXIII, 145-155, 386 note 7; in Kolhápúr state, XXIV, 93; in Belgaum district, XXI, 129.
- Rádhá Báí: wife of Fatesing Gaikwár, threatens to become *sati*, allowed to adopt a son, VII, 230; her quarrel with Sayájiráv II, *id.* 232; life pensions, *id.* 243.
- Rádhá-Krishna: form of Vishnu, IX, pt. i, 118.
- Rádhapur: state in Pálanpur, boundaries, area, climate, rivers, history and genealogical tree of its chiefs, V, 325-328; town, history, trade, *id.* 345-347; disloyalty of the *nawáb* of, I, pt. i, 441; grant of Govind III at, *id.* 123; plate from, *id.* 466; grant of, *id.* 468; grants from, I, pt. ii, 196 and note 3, 197, 198 note 2, 209, 396, 398; grant of, to Fátch Khán Baluch, IX, pt. ii, 17.
- Rádhá-Vallabhi: see Religious Sects.
- Rádí: caste in Belgaum, see Raddi.
- Rádish: tilage of, in Khándesh, XII, 171; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. ii, 57.
- Rae: town in Media, Zoroaster born at, IX, pt. ii, 211.
- Raeka: estate in Rewa Kanthá, VI, 152.
- Rafái: caste of beggars in Gujarát, meaning of the name of, other names of, followers of Sayad Ahmed Kabir, ways of begging, Sumis in religion, IX, pt. ii, 23-24.
- Raffies: Sir Stamford, his description of Jává, I, pt. i, 489-491.
- Rafia-ud-Daraját: grandson and successor of the emperor Farrukhsiyar (1719), his murder by the *sayads*, I, pt. ii, 301.
- Ráfizi: contemptuous term for Shiáhs, IX, pt. ii, 47 note 3.
- Rafagár: a caste of Musalmán cloth-darners, in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 494-495; in Sholápur district, XX, 20.
- Rághav: *khavás* of Navánagar, IX, pt. i, 236; *Bharvád bhagat*, *id.* 269.
- Rághoba: Peshwa, see Raghunathráv.
- Ragho Ballái: Shiváji's agent, murders the Javli *rāja* (1653), XIX, 233.
- Rághoji: Marátha deputy, assassination of, at Ahmadábád (1756), I, pt. i, 339.
- Rághoji Angria I: (1759-1793), succeeds Mánáji, drives the Janjira troops, his rule, XI, 154-155, Forbes' (1771) mention of, tribute to Peshwa, confines Sadáshivráo Bháu (the pretender), *id.* 264, I, pt. ii, 102.
- Rághoji Angria II: (1817-1839), succeeds Mánáji, tries to free himself from Bivalkar, his rule under Bivalkar, *id.* 156-157.
- Rághoji Bhangria: Kolifreebooter (1844-1848), once a police officer, appears in Panvel, Captain Giberne in pursuit of, sentenced to death, XIII, 636-637; XVIII, pt. ii, 307-303; makes raid on Márwári Vánis, cuts the noses of Marwáris, caught at Pandharpur and hanged, XVII, 417-418.
- Rághoji Bhonsla: (1735-1753) *Sena Sahab Subha* (1735), XIX, 216; makes an incursion to the north, Avji Kávre defeated, meditates revolution, his subsequent intrigues, his authority to levy contributions north of the Nartada disputed, his reconciliation with Bájiráv, his rivalry with the Bráhma party (1740), incites Damáji, bought over, prevents Báláji's succession as Peshwa, *id.* 280-283; VII, 176; joins with Damáji in attacking the Peshwa (1743), I, pt. i, 395; overtaken and defeated in Bengal by Báláji Peshwa, sends agents to Peshwa for reconciliation (1744), XIX, 285-287; receives his footing in Bengal, called to Sátára, *id.* 290-291.
- Rághoji Náik: Koli outlaw (1860) in Thána district, XIII, 605.
- Ragho Shankar: Marátha leader, sent to subdue Kolis (1753), I, pt. i, 338.
- Raghu: Kadamba king, I, pt. ii, 286.
- Raghu Náik: third Sondá chief (1618-1638), genealogy of, XV, pt. ii, 120 note 3; his accession, *id.* 123; his grant to the temple of Madhukeshvar at Banavási in Kanara, *id.* 264, 266.
- Raghunáthdás: *rāja*, Nizám's minister, I, pt. i, 333.
- Raghunáth Ráo: younger brother of the Peshwa Báláji Bájiráv, with Dánáji Gaikwár captures Ahmadábád and firmly establishes Marátha supremacy in Gujarát (1754); drives the forces of Ahmad Shah Abdáli from the Punjab (1758); aspires to rule the state and keeps on good terms with the English, I, pt. ii, 98, 602; with the help of the Nizám defeats his nephew Mádhav Ráo's army and takes charge of the government, *id.* 603; pursues Haidar across the Tungabhadra and makes a treaty at Bednur (1766), *id.* 659; retires from court and raises a force, but is defeated (1768), and kept in custody, *id.* 603, 628; is released; keeps on good terms with his other nephew Náráyan Ráo for a time; is again placed in confinement; is believed to be implicated in the murder of Náráyan Ráo (1772-1773); assumes charge of the government and defeats the ministerial army at Pandharpur (1774), *id.* 604; seeks British help but refuses to surrender Bassein, Sálsette, and the Bombay islands, *id.* 100; by the treaty of Surat cedes Sálsette and other possessions to the English (1775), *id.* 101, 604; invites Haidar, who favoured his cause, to take possession of the Southern Marátha Country up to the Krishna (1776), *id.* 659; by the treaty of Purandhar his cause is given up by the English (1776), *id.* 604; leaves Surat to join Sadáshiv Bháu, the impostor, but is compelled to take shelter at Tárápur, *id.* 102; promises to cede Khándesh and Bassein to the English for their help to make him Peshwa (1778), *id.* 103; by the treaty of Sálbái he is provided for (1782), *id.* 605; retires to Kopargaon, *id.* 628; another account of: Báláji Bájiráv Peshwa's brother, called also Raghunáthráv, levies tribute in Gujarát, takes possession of Rewa and Mahi Kántha districts and marches on Surat (1752), I, pt. i, 334; takes Ahmadábád (1753), *id.* 336-337; compels Momin Khán to pay tribute; appoints Shripatráv his deputy at Ahmadábád and collects tribute from Limbdi and Wadhván chiefs, *id.* 337; acts as guardian of his nephew Mádhavráv, is joined in his

- intrigues by Jánóji Bhonsle and Govindrāv Gáikwár, is defeated by the young Peshwa at Dhárap (1768) and confined at Poona, *id.* 399-400; is invested with the robe of Peshwa by the titular king of Sâtára; reinstates Govindrāv Gáikwár in the title and estates of Dámáji Gáikwár (1774); sets out for Gujarát and attacks the city of Baroda (1775), *id.* 401-402; opens negotiations with the English through Mr. Gambier, the chief at Surat *id.* 401; joins Govindrāv Gáikwár (1775); sends an agent to negotiate with the Bombay council; flies to Cambay and through the help of Mr. Malet goes to Surat *vid* Bhávnagar, *id.* 402; reception of, by the *nawáb* of Cambay, *id.* 403; abandoned by the English after the treaty of Purandhar (1776); takes refuge at Surat, *id.* 406; at Bombay; a fresh alliance of, with the English (1778), *id.* 407; handed over to Sindia, flies to Broach (1779), *id.* 408; receives a pension and goes to Kopargaoon (1782), *id.* 410; *another account*: leads an army into Gujarát (1754), XVIII, pt. ii, 246; in North India (1756), *id.* 248; quarrels with Sadásivráv and becomes the head of civil affairs (1759), *id.* 249; becomes regent of Mádhavrāv I, *id.* 250; refuses to cede Sálsette to the English, *id.* 251; quarrels with Mádhavrāv and retires to Násik, *id.* 251; is supported by the Nizám, regains power and keeps Mádhavrāv in confinement, *id.* 251; his unpopular measures; is defeated by Mádhavrāv at Dhodap and is kept in confinement, *id.* 253; intrigues with Haidar Ali and the Nizám, *id.* 254; is released and placed in charge of the young Peshwa Náráyanráv, *id.* 254; his share in Náráyanráv's murder, *id.* 255-256; becomes Peshwa, *id.* 256; is opposed by the ministers, *id.* 257; is helped by the English and signs the treaty of Surat, *id.* 259; the English attempt to restore him to power, *id.* 263-266; Sindia keeps him in power, his flight to Surat, *id.* 266; treaty of Sálbái; fixes his residence at Kopargaoon; his death, *id.* 267; *see also* XXVI, pt. i, 400-405; XIX, 296; VII, 177, 179, 182, 185-186, 191-196; XIII, 498, 501-503, 505; I, pt. i, 334, 336, 337, 398-400.
- Raghunáth Sávant: (1869), ruler of Sávantvádi, X, 447.
- Raghunáth Svámi: religious teacher, tomb of, at Nigdi in Sâtára district, XIX, 529.
- Rághvendrácarya: Vaishnav pontiff, XXIV, 63.
- Rági: food plant cultivated on the *gháts*, XXV, 187; in Kolába district, XI, 96; in Sâtára district, XIX, 162; in Belgaum district, XXI, 252; in Dhárwar district, XXII, 274.
- Ráhada: another name of Ghaghada, the Chavádá king, I, pt. i, 154, 155.
- Raháujur: Rándir, capital of Lárdes, I, pt. i, 507 and note 11, 513.
- Ráhapa: king conquered by Krishna I, I, pt. ii, 391.
- Ráhátá: town in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 733-734.
- Rahimatpur: town in Sâtára district, details of, mosque and inscriptions at, XIX, 548-549; trade centre, *id.* 214.
- "Ráhime": Musalmán pilgrim ship, burnt by the Portuguese (1614), II, 77.
- Rahim-ki-bázár: town in Sind, the minister of Cutch builds a fortress at (1745), V, 140; plundered by Khosás (1819), *id.* 163.
- Rahma, Rahmi: Ruhmi, apparently Burma and Sumátra, I, pt. i, 527, 528.
- Raht: spine of Indra, I, pt. i, 119, 133.
- Ráhtod: derived from Ráshtrakúta, I, pt. ii, 198, 384.
- Ráhtod Ráshtrasýena: image of, brought from Karnátak Sevji, now in Mevad, I, pt. i, 133.
- Ráhtor: *see* Ráhtod.
- Ráhu: earth, IX, pt. i, 392 note 1, 403. *See* Planet (Earth).
- Ráhudi: pass in Násik district, XVI, 130.
- Ráhudvádi: pass in Nasik district, XVI, 129.
- Ráhula: Shákya-muni's son, inscription of, in Kánheri cave, XIV, 170.
- Ráhuri: sub-division of Ahmadnagar district, its area, aspect, soil, water-supply, climate, rainfall, cultivation, irrigation, crops, people, roads, railways, markets, crafts, survey, changes, XVII, 626-632, 489-494, 540-541. *Town, id.* 734.
- Raichor, Raichur: town in the Nizam's dominions, I, pt. ii, 441 note 6; laid waste by Malik Káfur, *id.* 29, 533; fort, *id.* 638; taken by Asad Khán, general of Bijápur, *id.* 642; taken by Vijáyanagar from Bijápur, *id.* 643.
- Rai Dán: *jám*, (1454), Sind ruler of the Samma dynasty, IX, pt. ii, 50. *See* Markab Khán.
- Raidi: place of interest in Káthiáwár, VIII, 630.
- Raids: in Thána district (1817), Pendhari, XIII, 522; Koli, *id.* 524; gang, *id.* 526; arm protection against, *id.* 563 note 4; Marátha, in Kánara district, XV, pt. ii, 135 and note 6, 137, 146 and note 8.
- Rái-ispand: mustard, burning of, at the door to prevent demons from entering, IX, pt. ii, 155.
- Ráika: caste of shepherds in Mahi Kántha, V, 366.
- Raikot: fort and a place of interest in Khándesh, XII, 466.
- Rail pattern: Buddhist in Kanheri caves, XIV, 166; in Kondivti caves, *id.* 203, 205, 206, 207, 208.
- Rails: class of birds in Ratnágiri district, X, 94.
- Railway: all district volumes, *see* under District Name.
- Raima: caste of Jadeja Musalmáns in Cutch, V, 140.
- Raimurdha: seaport in Thána district, salt-pans at, XIV, 301; water-works, *id.* 55.
- Rain: god Indra presides over, IX, pt. i, 348, 351; signs showing beginning of South-West rain; expectation of, *id.* 351; sure fall of, on the 1st of Vaishakh, *id.* 351-352; good and seasonable fall of; heavy downpour of; partial failure of, *id.* 352; complete failure of, *id.* 352-353; contrivances for determining whether the year will be wet or dry, used by better classes of husbandmen, *id.* 343, 354; by Bráhmans, by chiefs of Native States, *id.* 354; by early tribes, *id.* 354-355; crow and Indian crane or Sárás believed to know

- whether year will be wet or dry, *id.* 353; Thueria test, *id.* 354; signs showing famine, *id.* 353; rites and observances during holding off of, prayers and offerings made to rain god, to *joginis*, to Mahadev; leaving waste the village or town; Mehulo or Mevlo, that is, rain god praise singing by Bhil women, sacrifices, *id.* 307 note 1, 311. 355-356.
- Rainfall: in Surát district, II, 36; in Broach, *id.* 353; in Kaira, III, 14; in Panch Mahals, *id.* 195; in Cutch, V, 18; in Pálanpur, *id.* 284; in Mahi Kántha, *id.* 358; in Kewa Kántha, VI, 10; in Cambay, *id.* 182; in Káthiáwár, VIII, 86-89; in Ratnágiri, X, 23; in Sávant-vádi, *id.* 399; in Kolába district, XI, 15; (1852-1881), *id.* 214, 243, 246, 248, 250, 404; in Khándesh, XII, 14; in Thána district (1860-1880), XIII, 17, 628, 629; at Mátherán, XIV, 249; in Kánára district, XV, pt. i, 13, 17, 18; in Násik district, XVI, 3, 14, 303; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 12, 14; in Poona district, yearly and monthly rainfall and rain days (1856-1872), XVIII, pt. i, 14-18; in Sátára district, XIX, 20-25; in Sholápur, XX, 5-7; in Belgaum district, XXI, 40-43, 45; in Dhárwár district, XXII, 14-16, *id.* 272; in Bijápur district, XXIII, 14-15; in Kolhápur, XXIV, 16, 17, 400-405; scarcity of (1737, 1742, 1755) in Bombay island, XXVI, pt. iii, 519-521.
- Rainha Da Pimenta: pepper-queen (1623), Gersappa queen so called by the Portuguese, XV, pt. ii, 124.
- Raipur: place of interest in Cutch, V, 248.
- Ráiri: or Ráygad, *rāja* of, I, pt. ii, 31; district in charge of the Abyssinians, *id.* 34; fort, *id.* 40; surprised by Shiváji, *id.* 67; Shiváji's capital, *id.* 68; taken by the English (1765) and restored on payment of Rs. 80,000 (1766), *id.* 106. See Ráygad.
- Ráis: petty Konkán chiefs, I, pt. ii, 25.
- Rái Sankli: *táluka* in Káthiáwár, VIII, 635.
- Ráis Bhára: Samua chief of great Cutch, I, pt. i, 518.
- Raisingji: usurps the chiefship of Navánagar, is defeated and slain (1664), I, pt. i, 283.
- Raisinghi: *rāja* of I'dar, joins Fakhr-ud-daulah, I, pt. i, 329, 331.
- Raivata: legendary king, I, pt. i, 8.
- Raivataka: Gírnár hill, I, pt. i, 177.
- Ráj: famine plant, XXV, 208.
- Rája: Bhillama I's son, I, pt. ii, 513 and note 3, 514.
- Rája Ali, Rája Ali Khán: successor of Mirán Muhammad of Khándesh (1576-1596), I, pt. ii, 623; XII, 247.
- Rájab: sixth month of the Musalmán year, holiday in; preaching the sermons during first eleven nights of, IX, pt. ii, 140; feast given on the last Wednesday of, *id.* 114.
- Rájabhakti: sect of king-worshippers, its text and beliefs, IX, pt. i, 441 note 1.
- Rájáditya: Chola king, I, pt. ii, 322 note 8; at war with the Ráshtrakúta Krishna III, is treacherously slain by Butuga, *id.* 305, 322 note 8, 421.
- Rájágharatta: title conferred on Cháhada by Kumárapála, I, pt. i, 187.
- Rájagi: I, pt. ii, 513 and note 3. See Rája.
- Rájahamasa: Prachanda's grandfather, I, pt. i, 129.
- Rája Jaysing: Mughal general, (1665) sent against Shiváji; blockades Sinhgad; Shikji in the camp of; Shiváji co-operates with in want of means to garrison forts in Dakhan, XVIII, pt. ii, 231-234; I, pt. ii, 593.
- Rájakesarivarma: Chola king, inscription of, I, pt. ii, 322 note 7; makes friendly overtures to Vikramálitya VI, *id.* 444. See Vira-Rájarájadeva I.
- Rájala: Kalachurya Kannama's son, I, pt. ii, 469.
- Rája Mahendri: Pliny's Dandaguda identified with, by General Cunningham, I, pt. i, 533.
- Rájamalla: Pallava king, I, pt. ii, 303 note 7, 307 note 7, 328 note 3. See Ráchanalla.
- Rájamandri: province in Madras, Ala-ud-din pretends to serve the *rāja* of, IX, pt. ii, 2 note 3.
- Rajanya: the name under which non-Aryan rulers were admitted as Kshatriyas, IX, pt. i, 445 note 6.
- Ráj-pitamaha: title of Siláhára kings, I, pt. i, 185; XIII, 436, 437 note 1; Mallikárajuma's title, conferred on Ambada, I, pt. ii, 24.
- Rájápur: town in Ratnágiri district, its population, trade, communication, buildings, municipality, water-supply, history, fort and factory, X, 357-362; trade (1649), *id.* 175; (1818), *id.* 177; (1880), *id.* 180, 358; Portuguese victory at, *id.* 195 note 7; ancient district, I, pt. ii, 29, 39; port, plundered by Shiváji (1660-61), *id.* 68, 70; X, III, pt. ii, 228; flourishes under Shiváji, I, pt. ii, 72; Musalmán governor of, offers the trade of the town to the English East India Company (1649-1650), *id.* 120; English factory at, given up (1664), re-established (1674), given up (1681), and again re-established between A. D. 1698 and A. D. 1708; French factory established in, (A. D. 1670); description of, *id.* 121; grant at, *id.* 253.
- Rájápur: on the Ghod river in the Ahmadnagar district, Maráthás surprised by Bussy at (1751), I, pt. ii, 627; XVII, 404.
- Rájápur: pass in Nasik district, XVI, 130.
- Rájapuri: see Puri.
- Rajapuri: creek, I, pt. ii, 173, 174.
- Rajapuri: taken by the Maráthás (1731), XXVI, pt. i, 164. See Danda Rájapuri.
- Rájarája, Rájarájadeva: Chola king (A. D. 1006), I, pt. ii, 308, 341 note 2, 491. See Ko-Rájarája-Rájakesarivarma, Narmadi Chola and Rájendra.
- Rájáram: Shiváji's second son, Sátára king (1689-1700), I, pt. ii, 76; is imprisoned at Raygad, sends his family to Visulgad and moves about the country, *id.* 79; regent of the Maráthá empire, his plans against the Mughals, *id.* 596; escapes from Jinji and arrives at Vishalgad, *id.* 596; makes a plundering expedition through the Gangthari, Báglán, Khándesh, Berár, and levies *chauth*, *id.* 597; his death at Ráygad, *id.* 597. See also XVIII, pt. ii, 239; XXIV, 226.

- Rājārām II : seventh *rāja* of Kolhāpur (1866-1870), his minority and education; his visit to Europe; his death, XXIV, 244, 248.
- Rāja Sekharavilāsa : work of the poet Shadakshari, I, pt. ii, 437 note 6.
- Rājasimha : Pallava king, son of Parmeśvaravarman I, I, pt. ii, 329.
- Rājasimha : Indravarman, the Western Ganga prince, I, pt. ii, 297.
- Rājasimhapallaveśvara : Pallava king, I, pt. ii, 330. See Rājasimha.
- Rājasimheśvara : temple of Śiva, built by Narsimhavarman II at Kañchi, inscription at, I, pt. ii, 327 note 8, 328, 330, 375.
- Rājasthānik Court : a final court of appeal in Kāthiāwār (1882), VIII, 117, 310.
- Rājatarangini : chronicle of Kāshmir, "Introduction to the Early History of the Dakhan," I, pt. ii, p. i; Sanskrit work, *id.* 281 note 3, 293 note 1, 449 note 3; Kāshmir history, IX, pt. i, 438, 439, 440 note 4.
- Rājatrinetra : *biruda* (title) of Kakka II, I, pt. ii, 423.
- Rājavula : Northern Kshatrapa, I, pt. i, 23.
- Rājibāi : famous Bharvad *sati* of Virangām, account of her self-sacrifice, IX, pt. i, 358, 359.
- Rājidair : fort in Khāndesh, XII, 466.
- Rajor or Rājdhair : fort in Nāsik district, XVI, 441; its natural strength, *id.* 442 note 3; captured by the English (1818), *id.* 196.
- Rājendra : Chola king, I, pt. ii, 433. See Kō-Rājārāja Rājakesarivarman, Nurmadi Chola and Rāja-Rājadeva.
- Rājendra : original appellation of the Eastern Chulukya Kulottunga Chodadeva I, I, pt. ii, 445.
- Rājendra Choda : Dravida king, I, pt. ii, 416 note 6.
- Rājendra Chola or Choladeva : I, pt. ii, 341 note 2, 436. See Kō-Parakesarivarman.
- Rājendra Choladeva : Chola king, I, pt. 436. See Madhurantaka II.
- Rājendrapura : conquered by Vishnuvardhana, I, pt. ii, 497.
- Rājendrarman : Western Ganga king, I, pt. ii, 297.
- Raje Shirke : surname of the Shirke family, I, pt. ii, 86.
- Rājgad : sub-division in Rewa Kānthā, VI, 17.
- Rājgad : fort in Bhōr state captured (1711) by Shāhu, XVIII, pt. ii, 240.
- Rājgor : a caste of degraded Brāhmins in Gujarāt, called Rājgurus, priests to Rājputs and Kāthis, IX, pt. i, 16-17 and note 1 and 2; in Cutch, V, 43-44; in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 145.
- Rāji : father of Malarāja, I, pt. i, 156, 157; marries Lākha's sister Rāyaji; is slain by Lākha, *id.* 160.
- Rajib : food plant, XXV, 181.
- Rājiga : king of Vengi, deposes the king of Kañchi and usurps the power, is defeated by Vikramāditya VI, I, pt. ii, 217, 445.
- Rājkot : state and town in Kāthiāwār, details of, VIII, 630-635; IX, pt. i, 126.
- Rājkot : fort in Ratnāgiri district, X, 351.
- Rājkot : Chaul citadel, destroyed by the Peshwa, XI, 150; remains of, *id.* 365.
- Rājkomār College : at Rājkot in Kāthiāwār, opened in 1870, VIII, 310; object of, *id.* 348-349.
- Rājmañchi : fort in Poona district, XVIII, pt. iii, 435-437; XVIII, pt. i, 4; I, pt. ii, 592; known as the Konkan Darvāja, XIII, 6; taken by Kanhoji (1713), XI, 146; given to the Peshwa, *id.* 151; I, pt. ii, 88; Angria's power as far as, XIII, 489; Mr. Hornby proposes to garrison it (1781), *id.* 508; a foot pass, *id.* 322; XVIII, pt. ii, 152; imposter Śaśāshiv Chimmaji defeated (1776) at, *id.* 261.
- Rājmandurg : hill fort in Kānara district, XV, pt. i, 3; *id.* pt. ii, 138; captured by General Mathews (1783), *id.* 142, 333.
- Rājo : *sayad*, of Bukhara, IX, pt. ii, 18.
- Rājo Shahid : see Sayad Muhammad.
- Rājpar : state in Rewa Kānthā, VI, 152.
- Rājpipla : State in Rewa Kānthā, VI, 1, 2; its boundaries, aspect, rivers, hills, *id.* 91-93; climate, trees, population, soil and crops, roads, trade, manufactures, administrative sub-divisions, *id.* 94-98; history : early Hindu, Musalmān ascendancy (1390-1720); Marāṭha interference (1720-1820); British supervision (1820-1879); family tree of its chiefs, *id.* 99-110; see also I, pt. i, 226; origin of the house of, IX, pt. i, 125-126; Gaikwar in alliance with the *rāja* of, VII, 169; tribute reimposed on, *id.* 185; tributary, *id.* 332, 334.
- Rājpur : *taluka* in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 636.
- Rājpurī : in Kolāba district, comes into British possession (1818), XI, 159; *hhots*, *id.* 178; condition, revenue system, and assessment (1837), *id.* 183, 184, 185 note 1, 189 note 1, 197; revenue survey (1863), *id.* 204-205; creek, *id.* 402; Abyssinian settlement at, I, pt. ii, 7; remains at, *id.* 41; fort taken by the Sidis, *id.* 79; the capital of Thāna Silāhāras, XIV, 402 and note 2.
- Rājpurī : village in Sātara district, caves at, XIX, 550.
- Rājput : Strength; chiefships (1891), IX, pt. i, 123; divisions, clans and sub-clans, *id.* 123, 124 and note 1; history of the chief tribes, *id.* 124, 129; appearance; speech; house *darbār*, *id.* 130; dress, *id.* 131-132; Character; calling; *id.* 133; condition; food, *id.* 134; daily life, *id.* 134-135; religion—Shiv worshippers, worship Hindu gods and goddesses, names of tutelary goddesses, *id.* 136-137; early beliefs—spirit-worship, Bhuvās, ways adopted to drive out evil spirits good and bad omens, *id.* 137-138; customs and birth-rites, *id.* 138; *Chhatthi* worship, four baths, sun-worship, *id.* 139; naming, *id.* 139-140; *mohorpān* or mango blossom-drinking; *botan*; *mudan* or hair clipping, *id.* 140; thread-girding, *id.* 141; marriage; inter-marriages among clans, explanation of practice of female infanticide, marriageable age, *id.* 141; betrothals, *id.* 141-142; marriage contracts, *id.* 17 note 2; invitation or *lagan patrika*, *id.* 143; ceremonies of *manak stambh* or ruby pillar-fixing, *id.* 143-144; of *Chakvadhāvani*, of Ganpati and gotra in-

- stallation, of *rāndel*, of *gotardo bharvo*, *id.* 144; observances and rites in sword-marriage, *id.* 145-146; in marriage when the bridegroom goes personally, *id.* 147; visits to the shrines of tutelary goddesses, *id.* 136; position of women after marriage, *golis* or female attendants, *khavās* or male slaves, *id.* 147; pregnancy, *rakhadi* or guard-binding, *agharni* or lap-filling, *id.* 147-148; Death, dead body, *id.* 148; widow, religious part of ceremonies, mourning and rites during first ten days after death, *id.* 149; eleventh day rites, performance of a *shrāddha* thirteenth day rites, *id.* 150; fifteenth day rites, monthly rites during the year after anniversary rites; community, *id.* 151; foreign or Gujar origin traced in Agnikula tribes, Chohan, Parmār, Parihāra Solanki, *id.* 449, 450, 480, 483-487; in Chavādās, *id.* 480 and note 4, 488-489; in Sisodiās, *id.* 443, 452, *id.* 495-496; in other Rājputās, *id.* 444, 446 note 4, 482, 494-495, 500; claim Bhimrāja, I, pt. ii, 27; their clan of Rāthods connected with Rāshtrakūtas, *id.* 384; in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 109-115; patrimony, *id.* 115; Bhāsajās, *id.* 115; Baharvatia, *id.* 116-117; distribution and character, *id.* 117; dress, daily life, customs and religion, *id.* 118-121; in Cutch, V, 57-69; in Pālanpur, *id.* 289; in Mahi Kāntha, *id.* 364; in Rewa Kāntha, VI, 24; in Kolhāpur state, XXIV, 85-86; in Kānara district, XV, pt. i, 193, 194; surnames of, XIII, 61 note 3; husbandmen in Nāsik district, XVI, 48; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 91-92; in Belgaum district, XXI, 129-131; in Dhārwar district, XXII, 143-144; in Bijāpur district, XXIII, 155-160; labourers in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 401-404; messengers in Ratnāgiri district, X, 128.
- Rājputāna: establishment of the kingdom of the Scythians in, I, pt. ii, 158; Rāshtrakūtas connected with, *id.* 384.
- Rājput Companies: raised (1684) in Bombay island, XXVI, pt. iii, 76-77.
- Rājogi: *see* Shrirāja.
- Rājula: place of interest in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 636.
- Rāj-ul-Mulak: special rules for conducting the *mulakgiri* or land-raiding system, I, pt. i, 418.
- Rājūr: hills in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 4. *Town*, *id.* 734.
- Rājūr: village in Poona district, old stones and Musalman remains at, XVIII, pt. 437-438.
- Rāj Vāsna: sub-division in Rewa Kāntha, VI, 112.
- Rakam: basis of assessment of the Bijāpur government, XXII, 440, 441, 442, 443, 447 note 3.
- Rakanoj: place of interest in Cutch, V, 249.
- Rakhadi: *see* Guard-binding.
- Rakhāich: son of Rājī and Lākha's sister - Rāyājī, I, pt. i, 160.
- Rakhasji: village in Bijāpur district, XXIII, 674.
- Rakisbon: *see* Rākshasbhuvana.
- Rāksha: division of Parihār Rājputās, I, pt. i, 465.
- Rākshas: hill in Kanara district, XV, pt. i, 4, 5.
- Rākshasas: wild tribe infesting the forest of Dandakāranya and disturbing the religious rites of Brāhman sages, I, pt. ii, 137; wild tribes met by the Āryas, *id.* 137.
- Rākshasbhuvana: village on the river Godavari, the Nizām defeated by the Peshwa at (1763), I, pt. ii, 627; XVII, 406; XVIII, pt. ii, 252.
- Rākshasgudda: hill in Kānara district, XV, pt. ii, 316.
- Rākshi Dongar: basalt dyke at Sopāra, XIV, 342, 417.
- Rakshita: Buddhist missionary to Banavāsi (n. c. 242), XV, pt. ii, 77, 264; I, pt. ii, 278 note 2.
- Raktapura: town, identified with the modern Lakshmeśvara in the Miraj state, I, pt. ii, 304 note 6, 368, 373; camp of Vijayāditya at, *id.* 373; camp of Vikramāditya II, *id.* 376.
- Rāla: food plant, XXV, 184; grown in Poona district, XVIII, pt. ii, 41; in Sātāra, XIX, 163.
- Rallidæ: family of birds in Ratnāgiri, X, 93.
- Rām: hill pass between Ratnāgiri and Belgaum districts, X, 166, 388, 392; XXI, 306.
- Rām: king of Ayodhya; incarnation of Vishnu, IX, pt. i, p. xxxvi, 530, 531; I, pt. ii, 28, 135, 142; followers of, IX, pt. i, 530; hero of the epic *Rāmāyana*, *id.* 531; said to have created Anāvala Brāhmins, *id.* 4; worships god Shiv at Saras; raises a *ling* or stone home known as Siddhnath; builds a well known as Rāmkund; offers a sacrifice near Bodhān; asks Hanumān to bring Brāhmins from Kolhāpur to help at the sacrifice; raises emblem of god Shiv known as Muktināth at Mota; founds a village, Muktipuri (Mota) for the Kolhāpur Brāhmins or Motals, *id.* 4, 12 note 1, 292, 313, 332, 345, 383; not alluded to by Patanjali and Pānini, I, pt. ii, 142; rivalled by Gotamiputra in exploits and prowess, *id.* 149; supposed ancestor of the Chudāsamma clan, I, pt. i, 139.
- Rāma: son of Kholeśvara, Singhana's minister (1240), in charge of Ambā, I, pt. ii, 524, 525; leads an expedition to Gujārat, is killed, *id.* 240, 242.
- Rāma: Western Chālukya king Someśvara's officer, I, pt. ii, 465.
- Rāma: Purushotama's son called Ekantada Rāmāyā, I, pt. ii, 482.
- Rāmachandra: *pandit* in Kumārāpala's court, writes the *Prabandhasāta*, I, pt. i, 190; Jain scholar ordered by Ajayapāla to sit on a red-hot sheet of copper, *id.* 194.
- Rāmachandra Parāñje: *subhedar* of Ratnāgiri, releases the impostor Sadāshiv Bhāu, I, pt. ii, 102.
- Rāmādev: Devāgiri Yādava king, I, pt. ii, 529, 530. *See* Rāmchandra.
- Rāmādeva: *see* Kholeśvara's son Rāma.
- Rāmaji Mahādev: Peshwa's *sarsubhedar* of Thāna (1760-1772), his water-works at Kalyān, Ganesh gate near the mansion of, at Kalyān, XIV, 115-117; the civil court at Thāna the

- mansion of, *id.* 352; the Sangameshvar Mahadev temple at Uran built by, *id.* 371.
- Rámájipant : Báráji Peshwa's general, I, pt. ii, 90; takes Anjanvel and Dábhól and all the forts north of Vijayadurga (1756), *id.* 92.
- Rámá Kamáti : citizen of Bombay Island, his supposed treasonable correspondence with Angria, tried and condemned (1720), XXVI, pt. i, 144-148.
- Rámakirva : Koli outlaw, plunders, both below and above the Sahyádris (1830), XVII, 417.
- Rámalinga : temple of, at Deur, I, pt. ii, 521 note 5; inscription at, *id.* 558 note 7.
- Rámánand : founded Rámánandi religious sect, IX, pt. i, 534.
- Rámánandi : *see* Religious Sects.
- Ra Mandlik : last Chudásama ruler of Juná-gadh, becomes Muslim, raised to a saint, IX, pt. i, 125.
- Rámanka : *taluká* in Káthiáwár, VIII, 638.
- Rámánuj, Rámánujácharya : South Indian Bráhmaṇ, founded *Shrī Sampradaya* cult of Vaishnav ereed in the twelfth century, IX, pt. i, 533; Vaishnav reformer, converted Vishnuvardhana, XV, pt. ii, 89; his life, reforms, spread of his sect, followers, their mode of life, initiation ceremony, XX, 36-38; XXIII, 149-150; XXIV, 134.
- Rámapurī : old territorial division, mention in a Sangli grant, I, pt. ii, 417.
- Rámaraja : I, pt. ii, 524. *See* Kholeśvara's son Ráma.
- Rámás : state and place of interest in Mahi Kántha, V, 426, 439.
- Rámattirih : Ushavadáta founded benefaction at, I, pt. ii, 148.
- Rámáyana : Sanscrit epic, IX, pt. i, 531; I, pt. ii, 135, 136, 137, 138; corruption of the, *id.* 141; uncertainty of the date of the, *id.* 142; reference to certain countries in passages of the, *id.* 142, 344; mention of Gokarn in, XV, pt. ii, 298.
- Rámazán : ninth month of the Musalmán year, month of fasting, IX, pt. ii, 115, 126, 141, 171 note 2; first fast of, *id.* 161; holidays in, *id.* 140; feasts in, *id.* 31 note 3, 127; recital of prayers in, *id.* 126, 132, 135, 136. *See* I'd.
- Rámabágh : a place at Mátherán, XIV, 276.
- Ramban : food-plant, XXV, 183.
- Rambháji Nimbálkar : Marátha noble (1715-1727), Nizám-ul-mulk takes him into his service, XX, 290; the founder of the Nimbálkar family of Karmála in Sholápur; gets Karmála in exchange for his estates in Poona (1727), *id.* 412-413; *see* also I, pt. ii, 598.
- Rámchandra : Devagiri Yádava king (1271-1310), I, pt. ii, 519; wrests the kingdom from his cousin Amána, his epithets and titles, the extent of his empire, *id.* 247, 528; the records of his time, *id.* 25, 247, 511, 529; his minister Hemádrī, *id.* 248, 530; is defeated by Allá-ud-din Khilji and compelled to pay tribute (1294), *id.* 250-251, 530-531; neglects to send tribute regularly; is defeated and taken prisoner to Delhi by Malik Káfur (1307); is released and presented with the district of Navsári, *id.* 251, 532; entertains Malik Káfur (1309); his death, *id.* 533; his rule in Thána district, XIII, 437-438; mentioned in Thána inscriptions, XIV, 387, 396, 418; in North Kánara, XV, pt. ii, 92 note 1, 93; his rule in Sátára district, XIX, 225 note 1; *see* also XVII, 352 and note 5; XVIII, pt. ii, 214 note 3, 215 note 2; XX, 275 and note 3.
- Rámchandra Appa Sáheb : Parashurám Bháu's son, XXIV, 347.
- Rámchandra Basvant : Baroda *kárbhádrī*, confined in Poona (1751), effects his escape, his intrigues to obtain his master's release, VII, 179.
- Rámchandradeva : *see* Devagiri Yádava king, Rámchandra.
- Rámchandra Ganesh : Peshwa's commander, defeated and slain at Dugad in Thána (1780), XIV, 56; I, pt. ii, 105.
- Rámchandra Malbár : administrative (1753) reforms of, XVIII, pt. ii, 250.
- Rámchandra Náik : second Sonda chief (1598-1618), his family tree, XV, pt. ii, 120 note 3, 123.
- Rámchandra Pant, Rámchandrapant Bávdekar : founder of the Bávda Amátya family (1689-1729); defends Vishálgad and Rángna against the Mughal forces, XXIV, 226, 293; suspected of leaving the Sátára fort unprovided, XIX, 249-253; tries to place Sambháji on the throne, *id.* 255.
- Rámdás Svámi : Shiváji's spiritual guide (1608-1681), XVIII, pt. ii, 228-229; XIX, 238; his letter to Sambháji, *id.* 245; his descendant, the chief of Cháphal, *id.* 460; his temple at Parli, *id.* 537, 538; *see* also XXIV, 294.
- Rámdé : converted Tuwar Rájput, spreads Islám in Cutch and Káthiáwár, IX, pt. ii, 40.
- Rámdé Pir : legend of, IX, pt. I, 544 and note 2; spreads the Bij or Mārgi sect, *id.* 347, 375.
- Rámdepotrā : a Sodha Rájput sub-division in Cutch, V, 67.
- Rámdev : *see* Rámchandra.
- Rámdharan : caves in Kolába district, XI, 377.
- Rámdurg : state in Southern Marátha Country, description, people, trade, history, land, justice, instruction, health, XXIV, 396-399.
- Rámeshvar : place of pilgrimage near Cape Comorin, IX, pt. i, 549.
- Rámeshvar : Cheul temple, XI, 272; (1623-1628), *id.* 282, 308-310.
- Rámeshvar : hot springs at Vajrábái in Thána district, XIV, 374.
- Rámeshvar : *see* Nārushankar's Temple.
- Rámeshvar : Poona temple, XVIII, pt. iii, 342.
- Rámeshvar : I, pt. ii, 198; *tirth* on the Tungabhadra, temple of Parameshvara at, *id.* 377; sacred place, *id.* 397.
- Rámeshvara : temple of, at Hulihalli, inscription at, *id.* 582 and note 1.
- Rametta : poisonous plant, XXV, 268.
- Rámgad : fort in Ratnágiri district, X, 362.
- Rámi : island of the Java group, I, pt. i, 528.
- Ramiar : Pársi priest, son of Shápur, IX, pt. ii, 221.

- Rámji Bhángria : Koli robber (1825) in Thána, XIII, 524 ; as police officer, receives present from villages, asks for discharge, his subsequent outlawry, XVII, 416-417.
- Rámkanta : *Acacia ramkanta*, a tree in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 51.
- Rámkund : Rám's well, near Saras, origin of, IX, pt. i, 12 note 1.
- Rámkund : Sopára reservoir, XIV, 320, 340.
- Rá nnavmi : Rám's birth-day, a holiday, a day of fast, IX, pt. i, 23 note 5 ; Hindu holiday, XVIII, pt. i, 242-243.
- Rámoshi : unsettled tribe, in Poona district, origin, settlement, divisions, surnames, appearance, language, special language, food, dress, ornaments, occupation, religion, holidays, customs, community, XVIII, pt. i, 409-425 ; *id.* pt. iii, 34 39 ; enlisted by Báji Rao II to shut up the *gháts* ; invade the Kalyán district, I, pt. ii, 116 ; in Ratnágiri district, X, 129, 219 ; in Kolába, XI, 71 ; plunder, *id.* 158, 220 ; in Thána district, XIII, 177 ; let loose on the Konkan by the Peshwa, *id.* 522 ; at Prabal fort in Thána district ; their proclamation (1828), XIV, 300 ; in Násik district, XVI, 72 ; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 209 ; in Khándesh, XII, 105 ; in Sátára district, XIX, 108-109 ; in Belgaum district, XXI, 174 and 175 ; in Kolhápúr, XXIV, 107.
- Rámoshi Rising : of 1826, in Poona and Ahmadnagar districts, XVIII, pt. ii, 306-307.
- Ramparda : taluka in Káthiáwár, VIII, 638.
- Rám Pátíl : the Koli captain of Janjira (1490), XI, 435.
- Rámphal : *Anona reticulata*, a fruit-tree in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 51.
- Rámpur : place of interest in Káthiáwár, VIII, 637.
- Rámpura : state in Mahi Kántha, V, 429.
- Rámpura : Chávada Rájpút estate in Rewa Kántha, IX, pt. i, 124 ; VI, 145 ; place of interest, *id.* 167.
- Rám.áj : stream in Kolába district, XI, 9.
- Rám Rája : king of Sátára, appoints (1699) Khandarév Dabhdé to collect *chaúth* and *sardeshmukhi* in Baglán, I, pt. i, 388. *See* Rájrám.
- Rám Rája : king of Sátára, entrapped by Tárabái and made a prisoner (1751), I, pt. ii, 603 ; set at liberty and allowed to live in Sátára (1761), *id.* 603 ; his death (1777), *id.* 604.
- Rám Rája : Vijayanagar king (1542-1565), Burhan Nizám attacks Bijápúr with the aid of (1549) ; renews alliance with Burhan (1553), his alliance with the king of Bijapur (1559) ; Nizám Sháh acknowledges the superiority of ; attacks the Ahmadnagar fort ; overthrown at Tálisot (1565), XVII, 366-370 ; XV, pt. ii, 114-116.
- Rámráv Naráyan : Rájmáchi commandant, surveys Vára (1795-96), XIII, 558.
- Rámráv Shástri : adviser of the Peshwa ; decides in favor of Sayájrav, son of Damáji by his second wife, I, pt. i, 400.
- Ramri : island off the coast of Arakaa, I, pt. ii, 347 note 2.
- Ramsay : the Honourable Mr. Andrew, President and Governor of Bombay (1788), XXVI, pt. ii, 490.
- Rámsej : hill fort in Násik district ; its history, XVI, 64, 642, 441, 442 note 3, 447 ; Dindori villages attached to (1826), *id.* 210 note 3.
- Rám Sen : hill range near Bhinmal, I, pt. i, 456.
- Rám Shástri : Poona judge (1761-1773), XVIII, pt. ii, 253 ; his opinion for the atonement of Náráyaúráv's murder ; retires, *id.* 256 ; produces the proof of Raghunáthráv's knowledge of the plot against Náráyaúráv, *id.* 257 ; I, pt. ii, 603 ; XVIII, pt. iii, 8, 408 ; XIX, 296.
- Rámsing : Malám, a skilful artist, V, 143 ; his works in the Dutch palace, *id.* 216 ; visits Holland (1750), XIII, 521.
- Rámsnehi : *see* Religious sects.
- Rám Taláv : hot spring in Khándesh, XII, 467.
- Ramtil : oil-yielding plant, XXV, 219.
- Rám-tirth : holy pool near Honávar, XV, pt. ii, 307.
- Rámtirth : village in Belgaum district ; holy river at, XXI, 598-599.
- Ramusio : Italian geographer (1550) ; his mention of Bnatkal (Batala) kings, XV, pt. ii, 273.
- Ran : encircles Dutch and Káthiáwár, its area, boundaries, bed, islands, routes, products and history, V, 11-16 ; VIII, 23, 77-78, 69-77 ; mention of, I, pt. i, 538.
- Rána : of Chitor, supposed to have given sun-face to the religious *gurus*, I, pt. i, 464.
- Rána : title of Udepur family, IX, pt. i, 495 note 5.
- Raná : ancestor of Navsári priests, IX, pt. ii, 221.
- Ranagraha : Gurjjara prince (A. D. 639), brother of Dadda II ; his copper-plate grant (A. D. 641), I, pt. i, 115 ; I, pt. ii, 314.
- Ranajay : *biruda* (title) of Rájasisimha the Pallava king, I, pt. ii, 329, 330, 331.
- Ránaka : chieftain, title of the Vaghelas, I, pt. i, 199.
- Ránakadevi : daughter of a potter sought in marriage by Siddharája, I, pt. i, 176.
- Ranaraga : second Chálukya prince, I, pt. ii, 181, 243 note 2 ; son of Jayasimha I. Chálukya king, *id.* 340, 342, 343 ; father of Pulakesin I, *id.* 329 note 4.
- Ranarangabhima : probably Tailapa, I, pt. ii, 233.
- Ranarasika : Vikramáditya I, I, pt. ii, 329 and notes 4 and 5, 343 note 2, 361.
- R-násan : state in Mahi Kántha, V, 420.
- Ránáváv : place of interest in Káthiáwár, VIII, 639.
- Ranavighraha : *biruda* (title) of Samkarazana, son of Kokkala, the king of Chedi, I, pt. ii, 223, 414.
- Ranavikrama : *biruda* (title) of Pulakesin I, I, pt. i, 343.
- Ranavikrama : *biruda* (title) of Mangalesa of Vátápi, I, pt. ii, 347 ; *biruda* (title) of Buddhavarman, son of Jayasimbavarman, the Chálukya prince of Gujarát, *id.* 359.
- Ran-bheady : fibrous plant, XXV, 227.
- Ranchod : Bhagat's Panth. *See* Religious Sects.

- Ranchodji : image of Vishnu at Dākor, IX, pt. i 118.
- Ranchodji : Diwān, his local history of the Kāthiās, extract from, IX, pt. i, 262.
- Randākhurd : village in Ahmadnagar district, waterfall, XVII, 734.
- Rāndel Mātā : Hindu goddess, IX, pt. i, p. xxxvi, 122.
- Rānder : town in Surat district, II, 299 ; Rāhanjir or Rāhānjur, capital of Lar, mentioned by Al Biruni, I, pt. i, 513, 520 ; a place of great trade (1507), XIII, 448, 449 note 1 ; plundered by the Portuguese (1530), *id.* 451.
- Rāndhia : *tāluka* in Kathiāwār, VIII, 639.
- Randhikpur : sub-division in Rewa Kāntha, VI, 116.
- Randia dumetorum : plant used as soap and for poisoning fish, fodder plant also, common everywhere, XXV, 252, 272, 278.
- Randpar : place of interest in Ratnāgiri district, X, 362.
- Randullah Khān : Bijāpur general, I, pt. ii, 39 ; defeated by the Mughals (1629), *id.* 650 ; plunders Rāybāg, XXIV, 318 ; mosque at Rahimatpur built in honour of, XIX, 548-549.
- Rānebennur : *tāluka* in Dhārwar district, I, pt. ii, 578 ; sub-divisional details, boundaries, area, aspect, soil, hills, climate, water, stock, crops and people, XXII, 644-646 ; survey of, *id.* 522-505, 555-559. *Town*, *id.* 783-784.
- Rāngāon : place of interest in Khāndesh, XII, 468.
- Rāngapatāka : wife of Kalakālā Narasimha Vishnu, the Pallava king, I, pt. ii, 330.
- Rāngāri : a caste of dyers in Ratnāgiri district, X, 125 ; in Kolāba district, XI, 65 ; in Khāndesh, XII, 76 ; in Thāna district, XIII, 133 ; in Sātāra district, XIX, 92-93, 143-144 ; in Sholāpur district, XX, 134-135 ; in Kolhāpur, XXIV, 97.
- Rāngarika : district, mentioned in an inscription at Udepur, I, pt. i, 187.
- Rāngna : fort on the border of Sāvāntvādī and Kolhāpur, besieged by Shāhu, I, pt. ii, 81 ; X, 467 ; XXIV, 5, 293 ; description and history of, *id.* 319 ; *pass*, *id.* 6 ; X, 166.
- Rāngo Bapuji : Pratapsinh's agent (1857), a rebel, XIX, 317-318.
- Rāngoji : is appointed agent by D. māji Gaikwār in Gujarāt ; defeats Kāntāji at Anand Mogri (1735), I, pt. i, 316, 317 ; agrees to aid Momin Khān on condition of receiving half the revenues of Gujarāt (1737), *id.* 318, 394 ; again appointed deputy by Dāmāji to collect tribute in Gujarāt (1741), *id.* 323, 325 ; defeated by Muft Khir Khān and Fida-ud-din ; deserted by Sher Khān Bābi ; is taken prisoner, his escape (1743), *id.* 326, 395 ; captures and demolishes the fort of Petiād ; employed by the Musalmāns in the quarrels regarding the viceroyalty of Gujarāt (1743-1744), *id.* 327, 395 ; imprisoned by Khāndevrāy Gaikwār ; is released by Umābāi and appointed her agent (1745), *id.* 329, 395 ; expels Trimbakrāv from Ahmadābād and himself collects the Marāṭha share of the city revenues, *id.* 329 ; takes shelter with Sher Khān Bābi in Kapadvanj ; besieged at Kapadvanj by Fakr-ud-daulah ; requests Holkar to come to his help ; the siege raised at the approach of Holkar ; his interview with Jawān Mard Khān at Ahmadābād (1747), *id.* 330 ; captures Borsād and forces Hariba to leave the country, *id.* 331 ; deserted by his allies and imprisoned (1747), *id.* 332 ; *see also* VII, 174-177.
- Rāngoli : quartz powder, note on, XXII, 821-822.
- Rāngrez : a caste of Musalmān dyers, said to be converts from Hindu Khatri or weaver caste, Sunnis in religion, IX, pt. ii, 79 ; I, pt. ii 451 ; in Ahmadnagar, XVII, 229 ; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 495 ; in Sholāpur district, XX, 200 ; in Dhārwar district, XXII, 243-244 ; in Kolhāpur, XXIV, 149.
- Rāngām : *taluka* in Kathiāwār, VIII, 640.
- Rani Mahāls : forests in Baroda, VII, 28, 117-118.
- Ranishkar : ruler of the Panjāb ; seems to have adopted the religion of the Magi, IX, pt. ii, 183 note 4.
- Rani's Lake : in Mahi Kāntha, V, 357.
- Rani Tunk Hill : in Pālanpur, V, 282.
- Rānjangaon : *deshmukhi* villages in Ahmadnagar district, old reservoir at, XVII, 734.
- Rānjangaon : village in Poona district, Ganpati's temple at, XVIII, pt. iii, 438 ; plundered by the Mughals, XVIII, pt. ii, 246.
- Rankāle : pond in Kolhāpur, XXIV, 12, 161 ; legend of, 305-306, 309.
- Ran-Kela : famine and fibrous plant, common on the *ghāts*, XXV, 204, 235.
- Rankine : Professor, suggests the form of Tulsi Lake in Thāna, XIV, 364.
- Rannalji : Navānagar *jām* (1664), I, pt. i, 283.
- Rannadevi : daughter of Govinda III, I, pt. ii, 394.
- Rānojirāv Sinde : founder of the Sindia family, I, pt. ii, 600 ; helps the prince of Idar, I, pt. i, 315 ; built a temple of Yamāi on Jotiba's Hill, in Kolhāpur, XXIV, 299.
- Ranpur : place of interest in Kathiāwār, VIII, 639.
- Ranshil : *see* Bhimāshankar.
- Ranu : sub-division in Baroda state, VII, 544.
- Ranubāi : a *gōṣāvi* goddess, in Sāvāntvādī, X, 419 ; in Khāndesh, XII, 51.
- Ranvāra : light-house and shoal in Kathiāwār, VIII, 19.
- Rānvata : *see* Abhir.
- Rānvati : dialects in Khāndesh, XII, 53.
- Rānvatia : land tenure in Baroda, VII, 352.
- Ranzan : pass in Sātāra district, XIX, 205.
- Rao Nāik Nimbālkar : Phaltan chief, XIX, 231.
- Rā's of Cutch : Bhārmal I, V, 136 ; Bhārmal II, *id.* 156 162 ; Bhojraj, *id.* 137 ; Desal I, *id.* 137 ; Desal II, *id.* 162 ; Godji I, *id.* 137 ; Godji II, *id.* 143-146 ; Khengār I, *id.* 135 ; Khengār II, *id.* 137 ; Khengār III, *id.* 172 ; Lakha or Lakhpatji, *id.* 140-142 ; Prāgnalji I,

- id.* 137; Prāgmalji II, *id.* 172; Prithirāj, *id.* 149-151; Rāyadhan I, *id.* 137, 138; Rāyadhan II, *id.* 147-149, 152-155; Tamāchi, *id.* 137.
- Rāos of Murbād: are Kunbis, XIII, 124.
- Rapithavan: midday ceremony among Pārsis, performed on the *Arđibehesht* day, IX, pt. ii, 219.
- Rapithavangeh: second watch, IX, pt. ii, 214 note 1.
- Raptors: family of birds in Ratnāgiri, X, 54-60; in Thāna district, XIII, 48-49.
- Rarunge: tribe mentioned by Pliny, I, pt. i, 534.
- Rasālgad: fort in Ratnāgiri district, X, 4, 362.
- Rasātala: division of Patala, I, pt. ii, 576.
- Rāsenanagar: city, camp of Vijayāditya at, identified with Rāsiyana of the Rāshtrakūta grant of A. D. 807, modern Rāsin in the Karjat taluka of the Ahmadnagar district, I, pt. ii, 371-372, 399.
- Ras Fartak: town in Arabia, I, pt. i, 536.
- Rashid-ad-din: Arab geographer (1310), I, pt. i, 501; translated *Al-Biruni*, *id.* 508, 514 note 9, 518, 529, 531; I, pt. ii, 4; his mention of the area of Gujārāt, XIII, 437.
- Rashnād: taluka in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 640.
- Rāshtrakūta: see Rāshtrakūtas.
- Rāshtrakūtas: Dakhan dynasty, I, pt. ii, 194-210, 382-425; origin of their name, *id.* 178, 383-385; said to be Reddis, *id.* 22 note 2, 143, 383; their earliest trace, probably Bah-tods, and thus connected with Rājputāna and Kanauj; Lattanur, their original town, *id.* 384; another explanation of the name, *id.* 384-385; their early kings, *id.* 296, 385-386; crest of the Rāshtrakūtas of Manapura, *id.* 386; crest, banner, family god, and hereditary title of the Mālkhed family of, *id.* 299 note 4, 387; their insignia, *id.* 338 note 7, 387; their musical instrument, *id.* 327 note 7, 387; their Purānic genealogy, *id.* 341 note 2, 383; overwhelm the Western Chalukyas of Bādāmi, succeed them (757), and extend their territory, *id.* 336, 340, 341 note 1, 382; identified with the Balhāras, *id.* 209; Dantidurga is the real founder of the family, *id.* 194, 389; establishment of an independent family of Rāshtrakūtas in Lāta, *id.* 392; overlords of the Konkan, *id.* 10, 16, 22, 392; kept back by the kings of Valabhi, *id.* 382; Govinda III places the power of the dynasty on a really firm footing, *id.* 197-199, 395; Lāta placed in charge of a prince of the family, *id.* 23, 382, 397; annex all the territory to the north as far as the Sābarmati and push on to the frontier of Sind, *id.* 383; become natural enemies of the Eastern Chalukyas, *id.* 316 note 5; Nāsik is probably their first capital, *id.* 396; Mālkhed is made their capital, *id.* 403; their Gujārāt branch, *id.* 400, 408, 413; extent of their territory, *id.* 382, 383, 396; religion under them, *id.* 208, 406-407; their dominions pass into the hands of the Western Chalukya of Kalyāni (973-974), *id.* 23, 207-208, 424, 426, 542 note 4; see also Dakhan branch of the (760-973), XX, 275; XVII, 351; XVIII, pt. ii, 214 and note 2; XIX, 224; XXI, 353-354 and note 2; XXII, 392; XXIII, 386 and note 7; XXIV, 218; XIII, 423-425, 434; their family tree, XV, pt. ii, 83-85 and note 1; IX, pt. ii, 2 note 1; another account of, I, pt. i, 119; dynasty of (743-974), *id.* 119-134; their origin and name, *id.* 119-120; their early dynasty (630-972), *id.* 120; Gujārāt branch of the, overthrows Chalukya kingdom, I, pt. i, 117; their conquest of Gujārāt (750-760), *id.* 465; their grants, *id.* 466, 506, 512 and note 1; in Gujārāt, *id.* 525, 526, 527; IX, pt. i, 48 and note 4; their dominions, I, pt. i, 529; their towns, *id.* 530; see also Dantidurga, Krishna I, Govinda II, Dhruva, Govinda III, Amoghavarsha I, Krishna II, Jagattunga II, Indra III, Amoghavarsha II, Govinda IV, Krishna III, Jagattunga III, Khottiga, Kakka II, and Indra IV.
- Rāshtrikās: Sanskrit for Prākṛit Rāshtrakas, I, pt. ii, 143; Kshatriya tribe, *id.* 178.
- Rāsin: old town in Ahmadnagar district, temple at, XVII, 734-735; I, pt. ii, 399.
- Rāsiyana: territorial division, I, pt. ii, 398; may be identified with Rāsin, *id.* 399.
- Rās Māla: (Forbes') historical work, IX, pt. ii, 2 note 3, 3 notes 1, 2, 3, 5 note 2, 15 note 3, 25 note 1, 26 note 2, 29 note 1, 58, 64 note 3, 68; I, pt. i, 146, 153.
- Rasores: order of birds, in Ratnāgiri, X, 87-89.
- Rasti: group of villages in Kaira (1802), III, 81.
- Rāstia: Poona ward, details of, XVIII, pt. iii, 274, 275.
- Rastias: Marātha nobles, XIX, 298-299; *oddā* of, in Poona city, XVIII, pt. iii, 342.
- Rastika: country to which Aśoka sent his ministers of religion, I, pt. ii, 143; province to which Aśoka appointed religious ministers, *id.* 146; supposed to be Marāthās, *id.* 277.
- Rasti Mahāls: districts in Baroda state, VII, 28, 117, 439.
- Rāsubai: hill in Belgaum district, XXI, 6.
- Rasalnagar: name given by Aurangzib to Visalnagar, I, pt. i, 286.
- Rasulpura: place of interest in Khāndesh, XII, 468.
- Rasulshāhi: a caste of beggars in Gujārāt, followers of the prophet; also called *mas-tāns*, Sunnis in religion, IX, pt. ii, 24.
- Rat: Ganpati's carrier called *Undar Mama*, killing of, considered a sin in Gujārāt, worship of, IX, pt. i, 379.
- Ratajuna: old name for Ratajan, village in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 352.
- Rātambi: *Garcinia purpurea*, fruit tree in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 51.
- Ratangad: fort in Kolāba district, XI, 378.
- Ratangad: fort in Nāsik district, XVI, 642.
- Ratangad: hill fort in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 3, 735-736.
- Ratanlāl Pandit: Mr., his note on Sārīka, I, pt. i, 463 note 1.
- Ratanmāl: name for Bhinmal in *Tretāyuga*, I, pt. i, 461.
- Ratanmāl: hills in Rewa Kāntha, VI, 2.
- Ratanpur: town near Jodhpur, I, pt. i, 471.

- Ratanpur: town in Central Provinces, proposed identification of, with the Rāshtrakūta Lattanur, I, pt. ii, 385.
- Ratanpur: town in Rewa Kānthā, the Marāthās gain a victory at (1705), tomb of Bāba Ghor at, VI, 167; see also VII, 167; IX, pt. ii, 12; Rājput chief of, sends troops against the Pārsi settlers of Variāv, heroic defence of the Pārsi female-warriors, IX, pt. ii, 186 note 9.
- Ratanpur Dhāmanka: *tāluka* in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 640.
- Ratansingh Bhandāri: deputy viceroy of Gujarāt (1733-1737), I, pt. i, 314; receives Dōlka; defeats Sohrāb Khān at Dholi near Dhandhuka, *id.* 315-316; enmity of, with Momin Khān, *id.* 316, 319; his attempts to oppose the Gāikwār, *id.* 317; defends Ahmadābād, *id.* 319; leaves Ahmadābād, *id.* 320. See also VII, 174-175.
- Ratansuri: Jain priest, converts king Jaychand and his followers to his faith, IX, pt. i, 97.
- Ratanvadi: village in Ahmadnagar district, temple at, XVII, 736.
- Rata Rāyadhan: chief of Cutch (1365), V, 134.
- Rattia: see Ratta.
- Rathestār: warrior, a class of the old Persian community, IX, pt. ii, 31.
- Rathod: a class of Rājputs, driven from Kanauj by Mahomedans, establishment in the deserts of Mārwar, received the fief of Sāmētra from Anahilavāda sovereign, take the fort of Idar; chiefships in Mahi Kānthā, in Rewa Kānthā, IX, pt. i, 128; a class of Rājputs in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 115; their history, *id.* 283; chief, at Idar, I, pt. i, 217 note 3; dynasty identified with Rāshtrakūtas, their origin, *id.* 119; chiefs in Khāndesh (A. D. 800), XII, 241; rulers in Ratnāgiri (A. D. 1000), X, 193; Dakhn rulers (A. D. 300-970), trace of, in Nāsik, XVI, 184; the Malkhet, XIV, 126.
- Rāthor: caste of Rājput converts, take wives of Hindu birth, some have reverence for Swaminārāyan, observe mostly Hindu customs, IX, pt. ii, 69.
- Ratl: pound (troy), I, pt. i, 531.
- Ratnāditya: Chāvada king, I, pt. i, 154, 155.
- Ratnāgar: hill range near Bhinnal, I, pt. i, 456.
- Ratnāgar: the sea, meaning of, IX, pt. i, 349.
- Ratnāgiri: district, boundaries, sub-divisions, aspect, hills, X, 1-5; rivers, creeks, *id.* 6-11; geology, *id.* 12-19; water-supply, hot and intermittent springs, climate, *id.* 20-28; minerals, forests, trees, *id.* 29-40; animals, birds, fish, *id.* 41-103; original settlers, colonists, population in 1820, 1835, 1846, 1852 and 1872; census details of 1872, dress, food, *id.* 104-110; details of Hindus, Musalmāns, Pārsis and Christians, *id.* 111-135; villages, houses, communities, movements, *id.* 136-143; soil, irrigation, holdings, stock, crops, cultivators, bad seasons, *id.* 144-153; capitalists, currency, classes who save, investments, money-lending, interest, *id.* 154-160; borrowers, land transfers, labour mortgage, wages, prices, weights and measures, *id.* 160-165; communications, tolls, bridges, rest-houses, ferries, shipping, light-houses, post, telegraph, *id.* 166-174; trade (247-1880): traders, exports and imports, course of trade, details of sea-trade, customs divisions, *id.* 175-187; industries, *id.* 188-191; history: early Hindus, Musalmāns, Marāthās (1660-1818); British (1818-1880), *id.* 192-199; acquisition, changes and staff, tenures, history of land revenue settlement, season reports, *id.* 200-265; judicial changes, staff, civil and criminal justice, civil court statistics, arbitration court, registration, criminal justice, staff, offences, police, jails, *id.* 266-274; balance sheet, local funds, municipalities, *id.* 275-281; schools, pupils, education, statistical returns, school of industry, town and village education, libraries, newspapers, *id.* 282-291; diseases, hospitals, native practitioners, cattle disease, vaccination, *id.* 292-295; sub-divisions, *id.* 296-316; places of interest, *id.* 317-384. Town, climate, X, 24; customs division, exports and imports of, *id.* 184; port details, water-supply, population, trade, manufactures, management, buildings, burning and burial grounds, history, fort, light-house, *id.* 363-368; see coast town, I, pt. ii, 388-467; caves at, *id.* 9; fort, *id.* 39; rebuilt by Shivāji, *id.* 68; head-quarters of the Southern Konkan, *id.* 128.
- Ratnāgiri: town in the southernmost parts of the Bellary district, I, pt. ii, 363.
- Ratnāgiri: estate near Navasāri, Mullā Jamasp receives the grant of, IX, pt. ii, 197 note 2.
- Ratnāgiri: river in Ratnāgiri district, X, 8.
- Ratnakośa: Sanskrit work, I, pt. ii, 134.
- Ratnamālā: poetic history of Gujarāt, I, pt. i, 149 note 2, 150, 151, 157; I, pt. ii, 409 note 1.
- Ratnamālikā: see Prasnotara Ratnamālikā.
- Ratnapala: king, slain by Perumāladeva, I, pt. ii, 509.
- Ratanpur: Kalachuri branch of, I, pt. ii, 296 note 5.
- Ratrāvali: dramatic play, I, pt. ii, 139.
- Ratnāvate: Tamluk, port on the Hugli, I, pt. i, 499.
- Ratrakas: people of Maharashtra, I, pt. ii, 143.
- Rats: plague of, in Bombay (1771), XXVI, pt. i, 364; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 280, 281; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. ii, 82-84, 502, 508; in Sātara, XIX, 388; in Sholāpur district (1878-1882), XX, 238, 364; in Belgam district, XXI, 289; in Dhārwar district (1879), XXII, 318; in Bijāpur district, XXIII, 336-337, 500; at Mātheran, XIV, 258.

- Ratta: progenitor of the Rāshtrakūtas, I, pt. ii, 194, 387.
- Ratta: a caste of Kānarese husbandmen in Kānara, XV, pt. ii, 84.
- Rattagiri: village mentioned in the grant from Madras, I, pt. ii, 364.
- Rattajjuna: village mentioned in a grant from Rādhanpur, I, pt. ii, 398.
- Ratta-Kandarpa: *biruda* (title) of Govinda IV and Khottiga, I, pt. ii, 387, 416, 422.
- Rattapādi: province mentioned in the Chola record, I, pt. ii, 431, 436.
- Rattapalli: village of Rāthalli in Dhārwar district, I, pt. ii, 504.
- Rattapūti: country of the Rāshtrakūtas, I, pt. ii, 298 note 3, 341 note 2; country of the Rattas or Rāshtrakūtas, *id.* 387, 431, 433.
- Rattarāja: South Konkan Silāhāra chieftain, feudatory of the Western Chalukya king Satyāśraya, I, pt. ii, 414 note 1, 433, 538; his grant, *id.* 426.
- Rattas: hold political supremacy in the Dakhan; assume the name of Rāshtrakūta, I, pt. ii, 143; name derived from the Rāshtrakūtas, *id.* 384; name used for the Rāshtrakūtas, *id.* 339, 424, 426; of Saundatti, *id.* 143, 384 note 4, 549-558; the title of the first branch is supreme lord of Kandharapura and probably belongs to the Reddi caste, *id.* 550; the second branch represents the Rāshtrakūtas, *id.* 425; their crest and banner, *id.* 299 note 4, 552; their musical instrument, *id.* 329 note 7, 552; Prithvirāma, the founder of the first branch, is raised to the rank of feudatory by Krishna III, *id.* 420, 552; their hereditary territory, *id.* 546; the boundaries of the Kundi province fixed by Kartavirya I, of the second branch, *id.* 549, 553; feudatories of the Western Chalukyas, *id.* 437, 439, 443, 450, 451, 458, 498, 552, 553, 554, 555; Kalachurya feudatories, *id.* 498, 555; independent, *id.* 519, 555, 556, 557; reduced by Bichana the general of the Devagiri Yādava king Singhana, *id.* 243, 524, 558; their rule in Belgaum district (850-1250), their inscriptions, administration and genealogy, XXI, 354-358; *see also* XVIII, pt. ii, 213 note 1.
- Rattavādi: kingdom of the Rāshtrakūtas of Mālikhed conquered by the Chola king Rājarājadeva, I, pt. ii, 308.
- Ratthalli: *see* Rattihalli.
- Ratthas: branch of Kshatriyas from whom the Rāshtrakūtas descended, I, pt. ii, 194.
- Rattiga: country mentioned in an inscription at Bālmuri, I, pt. ii, 308.
- Rattihalli: village in Dhārwar district, temple, inscriptions and history of, XXII, 390, 412, 784; records at, I, pt. ii, 523, 529.
- Rattis: Rāshtrakūtas known as, I, pt. ii, 143.
- Ratus: heads of creation, IX, pt. ii, 211 note 2 (8).
- Ratushtai: part of the *Zend Avesta*, IX, pt. ii, 211 note 2 (8).
- Raul: original title of Mewar chiefs, IX, pt. i, 495 note 5.
- Raul or Raval: caste of tape-weavers, in Thāma district, XIII, 133; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 358-361; in Sholāpur district, XX, 135-136; in Sātāra district, XIX, 93; in Kolhāpur district, XXIV, 97; in Nāsik district, XVI, 53; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 209-211; in Belgaum district, XXI, 75; in Bijāpur district, XXIII, 160.
- Raula: hill in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 4.
- Raulia: peak in Khāndesh, story of, XII, 12 note 2.
- Raushanias: *literally* "people of light," the Chaks so called, IX, pt. ii, 39.
- Rāutārāya: *see* Perumāledeva.
- Rāuzan: gorge in Sātāra district, XIX, 205.
- Rauzat-us-safā: Muslim historian, I, pt. i, 168, 512 note 3, 523 and note 1.
- Rav: village in Cutch, inscriptions, a stone well and a temple at, V, 249; I, pt. i, 204.
- Rāvad Chincholi: village in Khāndesh, temple at, XII, 468.
- Rāval: title, I, pt. i, 215 and note 2.
- Rāval: Jain, goes to Kāthiāwar and founds the town of Navānagar, V, 135, 136.
- Rāval: town in Kāthiāwar, VIII, 641; tomb at, *id.* 21.
- Raval: a caste of Brāhmins in Gujarāt, IX, pt. i, 17; priests of Bhils, duties, *id.* 304, 305.
- Ravaleyanāyaka: Bijjala's officer, I, pt. ii, 460.
- Ravalia: or Rāval, a low class in Gujarāt, divisions of, appearance, means of livelihood, customs, IX, pt. i, 508-509; in Kāthiāwar, VIII, 159; *see also* Jagaria.
- Rāvaliavadar: place of interest in Kāthiāwar, VIII, 640.
- Rāvan: demon king of Ceylon, IX, pt. i, 12 note 1; I, pt. ii, 135; tradition of, Kānara coast under, builds five temples, XV, pt. ii, 76; Gokarn the scene of the austerities of, *id.* 291; the Gokarn temple built by, *id.* 290; temple built by, at Shiveshvar fort, *id.* 341; builder of the silver temple of Somnāth, I, pt. i, 190, 454 note 1.
- Ravana: village officer in Cambay, VI, 237.
- Rāvan under Kailās: Elephant sculpture, XIV, 70.
- Ravayets: collection of opinions of the Persian priests on doubtful religious questions, IX, pt. ii, 189; compilation of, *id.* 189 note 3; writings in Persian of authoritative customs, *id.* 212 and note 3; Persian precepts, *id.* 226; mention of Pārsi settlements in Navsāri and other places in, *id.* 189; reference to the year of moving the Sanjān fire to Navsāri in, *id.* 88 note 1, 190 note 3, 238.
- Ravel: perhaps Rānder, I, pt. i, 220 note 2.
- Rāver: petty division in Khāndesh, survey (1856) settlement, XII, 405-406. *Town*, *id.* 249, 255, 468.
- Ravikirti: poet, composer of the Aihole inscription and builder of Jain temples, I, pt. ii, 191, 194, 357.
- Ravipanthis: *see* Religious Sects.
- Ravivār: Sunday, IX, pt. i, 393.
- Ravivarma, Ravivarman: early Kadamba king (A. D. 520), XV, pt. ii, 79; I, pt. ii, 288 and note 7; his war with the Pallava king, *id.* 289, 291 note 1, 322.

- Rāvji**: son of Mānekji the head of Sind Lohānās, converted to Islām by Eusuf-ud-din, called Ahmed after conversion, IX, pt. ii, 51.
- Rāvji Apāji**: Baroda minister, brought with his brother Bābāji Apa to Baroda (1793) by Govindrāv Gāikwār, I, pt. i, 412; both the brothers receive from the Bombay government the assistance of an auxiliary force under Major Walker, take the fort of Kadi by storm and compel Mulhārrāv to surrender, *id.* 412; his interview with governor Duncan at Cambay, *id.* 412; death of Rāvji Apa (1803), *id.* 414; VII, 200, 202-205, 293-294.
- Rāvlya-Jāvlya**: forts in Nāsik district, XVI, 441, 447, 642.
- Rawla**: food plant, XXV, 184.
- Rāya**: minister of Rechamalla the Western Ganga king, and promoter of the Jain religion, I, pt. ii, 499.
- Rāyadevarasa**: feudatory of Vira-Ballāla II, I, pt. ii, 506.
- Rāyāji**: sister of Lākha, married to Raji, I, pt. i, 160.
- Rāyakvāl**: a class of Brāhmins in Gujarāt, IX, pt. i, 2; derivation of name, origin of, sub-division, claim descent from Saiyngava Rishi, *id.* 17; Vānias, Meshri, *id.* 73 and note 1.
- Rāyan**: tree, IX, pt. i, 360; close to the tomb of Bāva Ghor at Ratanpur, its use in ordeals, *id.* 361.
- Rāyana**: village accountant, father-in-law of Vikramāditya VI, I, pt. ii, 449.
- Rāya Nārāyana**: *biruda* (title) of the Devagiri Yādava kings, I, pt. ii, 517.
- Rāyappa Sangoli**: village watchman (1820) in Belgaum, XXI, 404-405.
- Rāyarājaguru**: royal preceptor of the Devagiri Yādava king Krishna, I, pt. ii, 527.
- Rāyarājapura**: Talakād, pillaged by Vishnuvardhana, I, pt. ii, 496.
- Rāya-rekha**: a land measure in Dhārwar district, XXII, 407, 440 and note 2.
- Rāyettipura**: record at, I, pt. i, 508.
- Rāyathala**: class of Brāhmins in Gujarāt, IX, pt. i, 17.
- Rāybāg**: hill in Kolhāpur, XXIV, 4; pond, *id.* 12; town, temples, tomb, 318-319; survey of, *id.* 257; I, pt. ii, 457 note 2, 557; under the Delhi emperor (1347), XXI, 362.
- Raygad**: fort in Kolāba district, its description, approaches, the way up, XI, 357-359; hill top, objects, *id.* 360-362; history, *id.* 367-376, 442; centre of Vijayanagar power in Konkan, *id.* 142; taken by Shivāji (1648), I, pt. ii, 592; Shivāji crowned at (1674), *id.* 594; XIII, 476; Rājārām imprisoned in, I, pt. ii, 79; captured by the Mughals (1690), *id.* 79; XI, 145; XVIII, pt. ii, 239; XIX, 249; made over to the Sidi (1699), XI, 146; Rājārām dies at (1700), I, pt. ii, 597; retained by the Sidi (1732), XI, 150; taken by the Marāthās (1735), I, pt. ii, 83, 600; its commander rises in rebellion and is put down (1772), *id.* 100; Peshwa Bājirāv sends his family to (1817), XI, 156; taken by the English (1818), *id.* 159; I, pt. ii, 117; XVIII, pt. ii, 297. See Rairi.
- Rayghar**: village in Khāndesh, a ruined fort and temples at, XII, 468.
- Rāykarān**: Anahilavāda king (A. D. 1300), flees to Bīglān, takes shelter with Rāmdev of, Devgiri (1306), XVI, 187.
- Raziah**: *sultānah* (1237-1240), IX, pt. ii, 12, 38.
- Readers and Writers**: details of, in Kolāba, XI, 231, 232; in Thāna, XIII, 657; in Nāsik district, XVI, 330; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 576-577; in Sātāra district, XIX, 410; in Sholāpur, XX, 380-381; in Belgaum district, XXI, 484; in Dhārwar district, XXII, 613 614; in Bijāpur district, XXIII, 519-520.
- Reading Rooms**: in Kaira, III, 139; in Panch Mahāls, *id.* 289; in Kolāba, XI, 235; in Khāndesh, XII, 335; in Thāna district, XIII, 662; in Belgaum district, XXI, 489; in Dhārwar district, XXII, 621.
- Readymoney**: Hirji Jivanji, visits China (1756), IX, pt. ii, 195 note 2.
- Reagaon**: village in Khāndesh, temple at, XII, 468.
- Rechanaayya**: Rechana Kalachurya Sankama's officer, I, pt. ii, 487, 489.
- Reclamations**: of waste land in Ratnāgiri district, I, pt. ii, 33; in Thāna district, XIII, 281-283.
- Becolets**: Friars, at Tārāpur, XIII, 460 note 7; monasteries of, at Tārāpur, *id.* 483.
- Recorder's Court**: established (1798) in Bombay island, XXVI, pt. iii, 44-47.
- Recruits**: bad treatment of, on board (1686-87) of Company's ships, XXVI, pt. iii, 78-80.
- Reda**: pass in Sātāra district, XIX, 205.
- Redājiji**: image of, at Govalkot fort in Ratnāgiri, X, 336.
- Reddi**: Kānarese caste name, I, pt. i, 119; Telugu farmer, I, pt. ii, 383 84; tribe or caste, *id.* 550; Rāshtrakūtas probably descended from, XXI, 354 note 2, 355; XVIII, pt. ii, 213 note 1, 214 note 2.
- Redi**: village near Vengurla in Ratnāgiri district, I, pt. ii, 181, 347; fort, history and construction of, X, 369-371.
- Red Sea**: trade with, XIII, 410, 414, 416, 715; I, pt. i, 535, 536.
- Redshanks**: class of birds in Ratnāgiri district, X, 93.
- Reeves**: Mr., commissioner in the Kolhāpur rising (1844), XXIV, 242.
- Reforms**: of Aurangzib, I, pt. i, 283; (1863-1882), in Kathiāwār, VIII, 309 312; Balāji II's (1740-1761) administrative, XVIII, pt. ii, 250; Shivāji's (1839-1848), XIX, 312; introduced by Māhmud Gāwān (1478), XXIII, 402; by Yūsuf Adil Shāh (1489-1510), *id.* 409-410.
- Refugees**: in Gujarāt, I, pt. i, 1.
- Regan**: state in Rewa Kantha, VI, 146.
- Registration**: all district volumes, see Revenue and Finance under District Name.
- Regulations**: first published with vernacular translations in Bombay (1757), XXVI, pt. i, 318-319.
- Rehbāris**: herdsmen at Bhinmal, I, pt. i, 451.
- Rehekuri**: village in Ahmadnagar district, temple and pond at, XVII, 736.

- Rehen: Musalmán foreign tribe, Kasbátis trace descent from, IX, pt. ii, 15; class of Dholka Kasbátis, *id.* 64 note 3.
- Behvar: sub-division of Rájpúts, in Mahi Kántha, V, 355, 418 note 1; in Gujarát, origin of; derivation of name, IX, pt. i, 128 and note 2; minor estates in Mahi Kántha, *id.* 128-129.
- Reinaud: French writer; Parthian trade with India (B. C. 255-A. D. 235) according to, XIII, 410; his mention of the Chinese compass, *id.* 756; his notice of Dravir, I, pt. ii, 4; date of the *Periplus* according to, I, pt. i, 542-543.
- Rekha: standard rent in Kánara district, XV, pt. ii, 157; *jhaddi*, assessment scrutiny, *id.* 155.
- Rekhánasht: untaxed waste lands in Kánara district, XV, pt. ii, 171.
- Relacao: supreme court of the Portuguese, I, pt. ii, 52.
- Relic Chamber: Sopára *stupa*, XIV, 328.
- Relic Mound: at Sopára, XIII, 419.
- Relics: in Kanheri caves, XIV, 142, 145, 146, 167, 175 note 1; at Sopára, *id.* 336; Gautama's, at Sopára, *id.* 404-405; XIII, 409; in Kondviti caves, *id.* 204, 206.
- Relief Act: Dakhan Agriculturists', working of, in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 319-320; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. ii, 129-133; in Sátára district, XIX, 188.
- Relief Houses: famine (1877), in Poona district, XVIII, pt. ii, 92-93.
- Religion: Musalmán, two forms of—Sunni and Shiah, origin and points of difference between the two forms, IX, pt. ii, 47-48, 125-126; *imams* of, *id.* 125 note 2, 126; schools of, *id.* 126 note 1; schisms from Sunni, Mahdavi, *id.* 6 note 1, 35 note 1; and Wahhábis, *id.* 12 and note 1, 13; divisions of Shiahs—the Isma-Asharis and Ismá'ilis, further sub-divisions of Ismá'ilis into—Nazarians and Mustalians, *id.* 30 note 1; spread of the faith in Gujarát by missionaries and Musalmán rulers, *id.* 3-5, 125; leading beliefs and practice of, *id.* 126-130; religious buildings, *id.* 130-132; religious officers, *id.* 132-135; holidays, *id.* 136-141; early beliefs, *id.* 142-146; of the *Farsis*, different names of, IX, pt. ii, 211, 213; meaning of, *id.* 211; explanation of, 185; the sacred books of, *id.* 211, 212; leading beliefs in, *id.* 212-213; fire temples, *id.* 213-215; sacred fires—*Alesh Dádghan*, *id.* 213, *Aderan*, *id.* 213-214, *Alesh Behram*, *id.* 214-215; objects of veneration—*Amshas-pánda* and *Yazds*, *id.* 215-216; high festival days—*Jasans*, *id.* 216-217; season festivals—*Gahambárs*, *id.* 217-218; *Gáthás*, *Muk-tád* holidays, *id.* 218; leading high days, *id.* 218-219; observances, *id.* 219-220; early beliefs, *id.* 220; Brahmanical in Gujarát, early beliefs, religious beliefs, IX, pt. i, page xxxiv; worship of gods and goddesses; *Pancháyatán Dev* worship; *Sakti* worship in her various forms, *id.* p. xxxv; *Máds* or worship of goddesses, *id.* pp. xxxv-xxxvi; trinity or *trimurti* worship, *id.* p. xxxvi, 531; guardian or *dev* worship by early tribes, *id.* p. xxxiv; sun worship; fire worship; spirit worship, *id.* p. xxxv; *Jain*, *id.* 105-110; followed by different classes, bards and actors, *id.* 213, 220, 225, 226; Bráhmans, *id.* 30-31; craftsmen, *id.* 178, 179, 181, 182, 185, 186, 189, 191, 194, 196, 200, 205; depressed classes, *id.* 332-333; Bhángias, *id.* 335-336; Dheds, *id.* 341, 345; early tribes, *id.* 292-293; Bhils, *id.* 301-305, 312, 314, 319, 322, 323; herdsmen, *Bharváds*, *id.* 268-269; *Rabáris*, *id.* 288; husbandmen, *Kanbis*, *id.* 156-157, 154, 164, 168, 172, 173, 175; *Káthias*, *id.* 257; *Kolis*, *id.* 247; *Rájpúts*, *id.* 136-137; traders, *Vániás*, *id.* 89; *Shrávaks*, *id.* 105-110; writers, *id.* 56, 61, 64; Portuguese in Thána, XIII, 460-463; of Mátherán tribes, XIV, 263; see also census details under District Name.
- Religious beggars: in Surat and Broach districts, II, 55, 376; in Kaira, III, 35; in Panch Maháls, *id.* 226; in Cutch, V, 83-88; in Pálanpur, *id.* 291; in Mahi Kántha, *id.* 367; in Ratnágiri district, X, 131.
- Religious Beliefs: in Gujarát, IX, pt. i, p. xxxiv; animal worship, *id.* 372-382; disease worship, *id.* 365-372; element worship, *id.* 348-358; epidemic scaring, *id.* 413-415; grain worship, *id.* 389-392; hill worship, *id.* 388-389; offerings, *id.* 406-409; omens, *id.* 409-413; planet worship, *id.* 392-400; plant worship, *id.* 382-388; spirit possession, *id.* 415-425; stone worship, *id.* 362-365; tomb worship, *id.* 358-362; witchcraft, *id.* 425-430.
- Religious Sects: in Gujarát, chief object of modern Hindu worship, the trinity or *trimurti*—Brahma, Vishnu in his incarnation of Rám and Krishna, *id.* IX, pt. i, p. xxxvi, 531; epics and *puráns* furthering worship of Vishnu and Shiv, *id.* 531-533; growth of sectarianism, religious founders or apostles, *id.* 532-533; Vishnuites or Vaishnav sects, worshippers or followers of Vishnu—chief cult Vallábháchari, *id.* p. xxxvi, 530, 533, 535; Shaivs, worshippers or followers of Shiv, *id.* 541; minor sects or cults called "ways," that is *márgs* or *panthás*, *id.* p. xxxvi, 530; census details (A. D. 1872), *id.* 530.
- Bijpanthis*: or *Bijmargis*, *id.* p. xxxvi, 530; beliefs; Rámde Pir, object of worship; initiatory ceremony; peculiar features; saints, *id.* 544-545; followers among *Bajániás*, *id.* 503; *Bhois*, *id.* 505; *Cháranas*, *id.* 220; *Dhedás*, *id.* 341; *Golás*, *id.* 185; *Hajáms*, *id.* 233; *Káchhiás*, *id.* 154; *Kanbis*, *id.* 156; *Kolis*, *id.* 247; *Mochis*, *id.* 194; *Rabáris*, *id.* 288; *Sathvaras*, *id.* 175; *Sindhvás*, *id.* 346.
- Dádupanthis*: Vishnav sect, branch of the Rámánandi school, *id.* p. xxxvi, generation; doctrines; divisions—*Viraktas*, *Nágars*, *Vistardháris*; holy texts; chief shrine of the sect at Naraina, *id.* 548; followers among *Kanbis*, *id.* 156, 168, 548.
- Godiapanthis*: followers among *Luhárs*, *id.* 19.
- Haribáva*: followers among *Dheds*, *id.* 341.
- Imámsháhi*: or *Piráná* sect, generation; observances; religious books; *kákas* or shrine managers, *id.* 546-547; followers.

- among Golás, *id.* 185; Káchhiás, *id.* 154; Kanbis, *id.* 167.
- Jainism*: *id.* 69, 105-110; followers in Shrāvak Vániás, Mevadás, Narsipurás, Nimas, Osvás, *id.* 96; Porvadás, Shrimális, *id.* 97; Ummads, *id.* 98; Márwáris, Forwád and Osvál, *id.* 103; Bhávsárs, *id.* 179.
- Kabirpanthis*: Vaishnavs of the Rámanandi cult, *id.* p. xxxvi; 530; founded by Kabir; Kabir's philosophy, tenets of faith; moral code; rules of conduct; *guru* or spiritual guide; *gádís*; pontiffs; temples; branches of the sect, *id.* 539-540; followers among Bhangías, *id.* 336; Bháts, *id.* 213; Bhávsárs, *id.* 178; Chárans, *id.* 220; Dhedas, *id.* 341; depressed classes, *id.* 332; Dhobis, *id.* 229; Ghánchis, *id.* 182; Golás, *id.* 185; Káchhiás, *id.* 154; Kadiyás, *id.* 186; Kanbis, *id.* 156; Kolis, *id.* 247; Luhárs, *id.* 191; Mális, *id.* 172.
- Kuber Panth*: doctrine, ascetics; followers among Luhárs, *id.* 548.
- Lakshmanagar's Panth*: doctrine, ascetics; followers among Hajáms, Kanbis, Kolis, Kumbhárs, *id.* 548.
- Lalbegs*: followers of, among Bhangías, *id.* 336.
- Mádhaváchari*: *Brahma sampradáya* of Vaishnav creed, *id.* 530, 534, followers among Darjis, *id.* 181.
- Mádhavgar's*: or *Mádhavgar's Panth*, tenets; *gurus*, their duties; *id.* p. xxxvi, 546; followers among Bráhmans, Hajáms, Kanbis, *id.* 156.
- Márgipanthis*: see Bijpanthis.
- Meherápanthis*: see Paránámpanthis.
- Nának*: followers among Bhangías, *id.* 336.
- Paránámpanthis* or *pránámis*: also called *Meherápanthis*, *id.* p. xxxvi, 530; feature; temples; book of faith; *gurus*, *id.* 545; followers among Bháts, *id.* 213; Darjis, *id.* 181; Kadiyás, *id.* 186; Mochis, *id.* 194; Kanbis, *id.* 156; Suthárs, *id.* 205.
- Piránás*: see Imámsháhi.
- Radha Vallabhi*: *id.* p. xxxvi; object of worship, holy books, *id.* 548; followers among Darjis, *id.* 181.
- Rámánandis*: or *Rámavats*, also known as *Veragis*, Vaishnav sect, *id.* p. xxxvi, 530; worship Rám; initiation; chief seat of the sect at Benáres; *mathas* or monastic houses; *sádhus*; moral tenets, *id.* 534; followers among, Bhangías, *id.* 336; Bhavadás, *id.* 268; Bhávsárs, *id.* 178; Bhois, *id.* 505; Darjis, *id.* 181; Dhelas, *id.* 341; Ghánchis, *id.* 182; Golás, *id.* 185; Hajáms, *id.* 233; Kadiyás, *id.* 186; Kanbis, *id.* 156, 168; Kansárás, *id.* 187; Luhárs, *id.* 191; Mochis, *id.* 194; Rabáris, *id.* 288; Sathvárás, *id.* 175; Suthárs, *id.* 205.
- Rámánujas*: Vai-hnav sect, doctrine, called Visishtádvaita; *sádhus*; initiation; chief see or *gádi* at Dwárka, *id.* 534; followers among Bháts, *id.* 213; Chárans, *id.* 220; Dhobis, *id.* 229; Kanbis, *id.* 164; Lohínás, *id.* 122; Mális, *id.* 172; Máthur Kayásths, *id.* 64; Rájpúts, *id.* 136; Sindhvas, *id.* 346.
- Ramsnehs*: Vaishnav sect, worship Rám, *id.* p. xxxvi, 530; doctrine, *sádhus*, *id.* 534-535; followers among, Ghánchis, *id.* 182; Kolis, *id.* 247.
- Ranchhod Bhagat's Panth*: doctrine, *id.* 548.
- Ravipanthis*: Vaishnav sect, object of worship, *id.* 547.
- Sáktás*: or *Vámámargis*, *id.* p. xxxvi; devotees of Sakti or the creative energy; sacred texts; divisions—*Dakshināchāris*, *Vāmāchāris* or *Vāmamargi*, *Kaulamārga*, form of worship, *id.* 545-546.
- Santram Panth*: doctrine, chief *gádi* and temple at Nadiád, *id.* p. xxxvi, 547.
- Shais or smārts*: worshippers of Shīu also called Shivites, *id.* p. xxxvi, 530; worship Shīu under his various names; worship Shīu's phallic emblem called *ling*; *Seayambhu* and *gyotir* sacred emblems; elaboration of worship *shodash puja*; worship on *Shiv-rātris*, *id.* 541; worship placed on its modern footing by later Shankarāchāryas; four seats or *gádís* established by Shankar; *achāryas* or religious heads; moral code of Shankar school, *id.* 541-542; orders of *sádhus* or ascetics—*Dandis* or *Sanyásis*, *id.* 542; *Paramahansas*, *Aghoris*, *Yogis*, *id.* 543; *Jangamas*, *Urahvabāhus*, *A'kasa Mukhis*, *id.* 544; followers among Bráhmans, *id.* 30; Bháts, *id.* 213; Bhavayás, *id.* 225; Bhávsárs, *id.* 178; Bhois, *id.* 505; Brahman-kshatris, *id.* 56; Chárans, *id.* 220; Darjis, *id.* 181; Ghánchis, *id.* 182; Golás, *id.* 185; Káchhiás, *id.* 154; Kanbis, *id.* 56, 164; Kansárás, *id.* 187; Luhárs, *id.* 191; Mális, *id.* 172; Máthur-Kayasths, *id.* 64; Rájpúts, *id.* 136; Saláts, *id.* 196; Sathvárás, *id.* 175; Sonis, *id.* 200; Suthárs, *id.* 205.
- Svāminārāyens*: Vaishnav sect, *id.* p. xxxvi, 530; growth, *id.* 536-537; tenets of faith; religion; doctrines, sees or *gádís* of the sect, *id.* 537; four orders—*Brahmachāris*, *Sádhus*, *Pálds* and *Satsāngis*; their duties; initiation, *id.* 538; position of women, a special feature in, *id.* 539; followers among, Bháts, *id.* 213; Bhávsárs, *id.* 178; Bráhmans, *id.* 30; Chárans, *id.* 220; Darjis, *id.* 181; depressed classes, *id.* 332; Dhedas, *id.* 341; Ghánchis, *id.* 182; Golás, *id.* 185; Káchhiás, *id.* 154; Kadiyás, *id.* 186; Kanbis, *id.* 156, 164; Kolis, *id.* 247; Luhárs, *id.* 191; Mális, *id.* 172; Mochis, *id.* 194; Rájpúts, *id.* 136; Sompura Saláts, *id.* 196; Sathvárás, *id.* 175; Sonis, *id.* 200; Suthárs, *id.* 205.
- Udāri*: beliefs, *mahant* or head; followers among, Uda Kanbis, *id.* 547-548.
- Vallābhāchāris*: or Vallābhāchāryas, Vaishnav sect, called sect of the *Mahārāyas* or *Pushi-Mārga*, propagated by Vallabha, *id.* p. xxxvi, 530, 533; generation and growth; articles of creed, element of love for the deity; forms of worship; worship the image of Krishna in temples or *mandirs*, *id.* 535; eight daily services or *darshans*; chief seats or *gádís*; initiation; holy books; spiritual heads, *id.* 535-536; followers in Meshri Vanís, *id.* 69, 70, 71, 74, 89; Bhátiás, *id.* 118; Lohánás, *id.* 120; among Bháts, *id.* 213; Bhois, *id.* 505; Bráhmans (*abotís*), *id.* 4; Gírnáras, *id.* 9; Gúnglis, *id.* 9; Push-

- karnās, *id.* 16; Brahmakshatri, *id.* 56; Chhipas, *id.* 179; Darjis, *id.* 181; Ghānchis, *id.* 182; Kāchhiās, *id.* 154; Kanbis, *id.* 156; Kāyasths, *id.* 61, 67; Khatrias, *id.* 189; Luhārs, *id.* 191; Mālis, *id.* 172; Rājputas, *id.* 136; Sāthvārās, *id.* 175; Sonis, *id.* 200; Suthārs, *id.* 205.
- Vāma Margis*: see Shāktās.
- Remādevi: senior wife of the Hoysāla king Virā-Ballāla II, I, pt. ii, 488, 493, 501, 502.
- Remains: Buddhist (50), I, pt. ii, 1; at Atgaon, Pārol, Wālkeshvar in Bombay, and Lonād, *id.* 22; Musalmān, at Kalyān, Bhiwandi, Lānja and Rājpurī, *id.* 41; Portuguese, at Bassain, Chaul, Māndvi, Kelvā-Māhim and Marol, *id.* 65; and at Mandapeshvar, *id.* 66; Elephanta, XIV, 61, 90-93, 94-97; Goregaon, *id.* 101, 388-396; Kalyān, *id.* 396-399; Kanheri, *id.* 189; Karanja, *id.* 192; Lonād, *id.* 212; Nānāghāt, *id.* 287-290; Sanjān, *id.* 303; Atgaon, *id.* 307-312; Sonāvli, *id.* 313; Thāna, *id.* 349; Vehār, *id.* 379; Hemadpanthi, in Poona district, XVIII, pt. ii, 214 note 4.
- Remedies: Our Lady of, church dedicated to, at Poinasir in Thāna, XIV, 298, 386; I, pt. ii, 65; burnt by Kātkāji, *id.* 80.
- Remington: Mr., officiating resident of Baroda, VII, 267.
- Remmādevi: see Remādevi.
- Renādāl: near Kolhapur, record at, I, pt. ii, 527, 528.
- Renāvi: village in Sātāra district, temple at, XIX, 549-550.
- Rend-bhatti: Portuguese still-cess, XIII, 553.
- Rend-dāru: Portuguese liquor-cess, XIII, 553.
- Rend-doli: Portuguese net-cess, XIII, 553.
- Rend-māsli: Portuguese fish-cess, XIII, 553.
- Renukā: mother of Parasurāma, the destroyer of the Kshatriyas, I, pt. ii, 282 note 5.
- Reservoirs: in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 68; in Kolāba, XI, 11, 12; in Nāsik district, XVI, 95; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 9; XVIII, pt. ii, 24-28; in Belgaum district, XXI, 240, 241; in Dhārwar district, XXII, 258-263; in Bijapur district, XXIII, 312-314.
- Residency: at Sangam (1805), in Poona city, XVIII, pt. ii, 287.
- Residents: English, appointed to collect the revenues of Belapur, Kalyān and Karanja (1781), I, pt. ii, 105; at Baroda, Fatesing asks for a resident (1780), VII, 197; list of (1802-1882), *id.* 288.
- Rest-houses: all district volumes, see Trade under District Name.
- Restoration: Angria's grab, I, pt. ii, 94.
- Resurrection: day of, Musalmān belief in, IX, pt. ii, 126.
- Reva or Revāji: Narbada river, I, pt. i, 467; I, pt. ii, 350, 389.
- Revāgiri: hill in Sātāra district, XIX, 12.
- Revakabbe: wife of Palikāla the Sinda prince, I, pt. ii, 577.
- Revali: Hindu goddess, temple of, at Vadāli, healing shrine of, IX, pt. i, 366.
- Revana: the Western Chālukya king Someśvara IV's officer, I, pt. ii, 465.
- Revan Siddh: a saint at Renavi in Sātāra district, XIX, 549-550.
- Revarasa: lord of Māhishmatipura, feudatory of the Western Chālukya king Someśvara I and of Jagadekamalla II, I, pt. ii, 439, 457.
- Revarasa: see Revana.
- Revāri Canal: in Sātāra district, XIX, 151-152.
- Revas: port in Kolābā district, XI, 378; taken by Angria (1733), *id.* 150.
- Revati, Revatidvipa: island identified with Redi near Mālvān, I, pt. ii, 181, 182 and note 5, 345, 347 and note 2, 349, 355, 358 note 1.
- Revatikhshetra: traditional name of Cheul, XI, 269, 270 note 1.
- Revatimitra: present with Mularāja in the battle with Grahārīpa, I, pt. i, 160.
- Revdanda: Portuguese Cheul, village in Kolābā district, XI, 299; I, pt. ii, 48; Portuguese remains at, *id.* 65; sieges of (1570, 1592), XVII, 371-372, 379-380; proposed cession of, to the French, I, pt. ii, 102-103; lapses to the British (1840), XI, 159, 190; its assessment revised (1852), *id.* 192-193; revenue survey of (1857), *id.* 198-200.
- Reve Gujar: a caste of cultivators in Khāndesh, XII, 18-21.
- "Revenge": English frigate, beats off Shivāji's fleet (1679), I, pt. ii, 72; falls in with the Marāthā fleet (1774), *id.* 101.
- Revenue: land, its history and management under the British and under native rule; all district volumes, see under District Name.
- Revenue: of Bombay island farmed (1676), XXVI, pt. iii, 271; details of (1737), *id.* 308-313; improvements in (1753-55), *id.* 374; of villages farmed (1747-1772, 1779-1786), *id.* 430.
- Revenue Department: of the Bombay Government formed (1778), XXVI, pt. iii, 398.
- Revenue Farmers: in Thāna district, *desh-mukhs* and *deshpāndes*, XIII, 553, 554; revenue farming introduced by the Marāthās, *id.* 557-558; farming extended to *tālukas* and *prānts*, *id.* 559; farmers unrestricted, *id.* 559 note 5; could raise the rental, *id.* 560; their settlement with husbandmen, *id.* 560; their tyranny, *id.* 561; stipendiary officers as revenue farmers (1817), *id.* 563; result of farming, *id.* 563 note 5; disorders, *id.* 565; *talātis* appointed, *id.* 566 and note 5, 553-554; Marāthās, *id.* 553-562; British, *id.* 562; British changes (1818), *id.* 566-569; effect, *id.* 568 note 2; village accountants (1824), *id.* 571; (1828), *id.* 575-576.
- Reverts: from Christianity in Thāna district, XII, 117, 201 note 2, 202-203; see also Christian Reverts.
- Revolt: of Matia Kanbis and Momnas at Broach, IX, pt. ii, 66, 76; Pārsi (648), IX, pt. ii, 185 note 4; at Māndvi (1810), *id.* 198 note 5.
- Revti Nakshtra: Star-chamber, IX, pt. i, 352.
- Rewā: state in Central India, inscription, I, pt. ii, 277 note 5.
- Rewādi: see Rewandi.
- Rewa Kāntha Agency: political division, its boundaries, area, aspect, mountains, rivers,

- geology and climate, VI, 1-10; minerals, trees, forests, animals, birds and fish, *id.* 11-18; population, *id.* 19-37; census details, *id.* 19-22; Hindus and Rājapūts, *id.* 22-26; Bhils, Kolis, Christians, communities and movements, *id.* 27-37; agriculture, *id.* 38-40; interest, wages, weights and measures, *id.* 41-45; trade, *id.* 46-58; roads, ferries, post, imports and exports, and manufactures, *id.* 46-58; history, early Hindus up to 1484, Musalmān supremacy (1484-1700), local revival (1700-1730), Marāṭha supremacy (1730-1820), British supervision (1820-1879), Nāikda rising (1838), the mutinies (1857), Nāikda rising (1868), *id.* 59-66; land administration, management, staff, assessment, revenue survey, cesses, surveys, boundary disputes, *id.* 67-76; justice, civil and criminal, crime, courts of award, police and jails, *id.* 77-82; revenue and finance, *id.* 83-85; instruction, schools, readers and writers, libraries, *id.* 86-88; health, diseases and dispensaries, *id.* 89-90; states, *id.* 91-156; places of interest, *id.* 157-170; tribute to the Baroda state, VII, 332-337.
- Rewandi: village in Ratnāgiri district, north of Mālvān, I, pt. ii, 347 note 2.
- Rewāsvāmī: Brāhman grantee, I, pt. ii, 191.
- Reynal: Abbé, European writer (A. D. 1760), IX, pt. i, 78 note 1.
- Rhamnaceæ: species of fibrous and dye-yielding plants, XXV, 231, 242.
- Rhan-amb: gum-yielding plant, grows throughout India, XXV, 250.
- Rhea: fibrous plant, XXV, 234.
- Rheumatism: wind complaint, its cure, IX, pt. i, 358, 365.
- Rhita: oil-yielding plant, also used as soap, XXV, 216, 252.
- Rhizophorem: species of dye-yielding plants, XXV, 244.
- Rhynchoerpa foetida: famine plant, grows in several districts, XXV, 200.
- Riayat Khān: minister of Azām Khān, Gujārāt viceroy (1635-1642), I, pt. i, 278.
- Ribda: place of interest in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 641.
- Rice: most sacred of grains, offerings of, to gods and goddesses; worship of, IX, pt. i, 391; cultivation of, in Surat, II, 65; in Broach, *id.* 406; in Kaira, III, 47; in Panch Mahāls, *id.* 233; in Pālanpur, V, 294; in Mahi Kāntha, *id.* 370; in Bānsda state, VI, 247 footnote 3; in Rātnāgiri, X, 147; varieties of, *id.* 147 note 1; in Sāvāntvādī, *id.* 424, 425 note 1; in Kolāba, XI, 95-96; in Khāndesh, XII, 150; in Thāna district, XIII, 287, 288, 429, 465, 466 note 1, 501; trade in, XIV, 113; in Kānara district, sprouted rice, rice-planting, varieties of, XV, pt. ii, 16-18, 30; price of, *id.* 36; export of, *id.* 50, 53, 57-58; Portuguese tribute in, *id.* 110, 114, 133; in Nāsik district, XVI, 99; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 267; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. ii, 36-37; in Sātāra district, XIX, 162; in Belgaum district, XXI, 248-250, in Dhārwar district, XXII, 275-277; in Bijāpur, XXIII, 321; in Kolhāpur state, varieties of, XXIV, 165 and note 1; in Bombay island its supply to Bombay from Kānara, Surat, Sind, Mangalore and Bengal (1676-1743), XXVI, pt. ii, 17-67; discussion as how best to provide to the poor (1744), *id.* 31-53; its supply to the troops (1744), *id.* 53-54.
- Rice-washing: Bene-Israel marriage ceremony, XVIII, pt. i, 517.
- Richikas: Southern Country, Sugriva sends his followers to, I, pt. ii, 135.
- Ricinus communis: oil-yielding and medicinal plant, common in India, XXV, 220, 255.
- Rifāis: chief sayad family in Gujārāt, IX, pt. ii, 6 note 1 (3).
- Rihāl: Persian coin, IX, pt. ii, 233.
- Ring-worm: disease in Khāndesh, XII, 337.
- Riot: Broach (1857), IX, pt. ii, 198 and note 3; survey (1852), in Khāndesh, XII, 261; in Surat district, II, 155-157; in Broach, *id.* 476-477; at Cambay (1094-1143), VI, 215; in Thāna district, XIII, 456, 523, 524, 525; between the Hindus and Musalmāns at Bhiwūdi (1837) in Thāna, XIV, 47; at Karanja in Thāna, *id.* 193; in Kānara (1830), owing to high taxes or to Brāhman intrigues, XV, pt. ii, 152, 165; in Nāsik district (1843, 1857), XVI, 199-204.
- Rishabhadev: first Jain tirthankara, XIV, 319.
- Rishi Panchemi: Secr's fifth, Hindu holiday IX, pt. i, 23 note 5, 390; mention of, in the legend of Purna, XIII, 406, 408; see also I, pt. ii, 162.
- Rising: at Daulatābād, headed by Bahrām Khān aided by a Yadava chief and the rāja of Bāglān, the rebels defeated by the Bahamani king Muhammad Shāh (1366), I, pt. ii, 620; against Bāji Rāo II, Rāmosli chiefs headed by a gosāvi seize Prachitgad (1816), in Khāndesh (1817), *id.* 610; of Bhils in Khāndesh, Ahmadnagar, and the Nizām's country, quelled (1859), *id.* 632; at Kittur (1824), XXI, 401-404; (1829), *id.* 404-405; in Kolhāpur (1844), *id.* 407-408; in Sāvāntvādī (1844), *id.* 408-409; Narsimh's, in Bijāpur (1840) XXIII, 452-453.
- Ristikas: supposed to be Marāṭhās, I, pt. ii, 277.
- Rites: heathen, prohibited by the Portuguese (1581), I, pt. ii, 59; field, by husbandmen, IX, pt. i, 157, 405; by early tribes, *id.* 405.
- Riven hypocrateriformis: famine plant, grows in several districts, XXV, 202.
- Rivers: abode of Varuna, IX, pt. i, 349; sacred days for bathing in, *id.* 29, 349; offerings to; burning and after-death rites on the banks of, worship of after child-birth, *id.* 349; during flood, by a pregnant woman; sacred rivers—the Ganges, Godavari, Jamna, Narbada, Sarasvati, Tāpti; religious importance of, *id.* 350. See also all district volumes under District Name.
- Road's: all district volumes, see Trade under District Name.
- Road-side Trees: in Kānara, XV, pt. i, 31; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 40-41; in Kolhāpur, XXIV, 25.
- Road-Traffic: in Nāsik district, XVI, 140.

- Robbers: bands of, in Kolába district, put down (1834-1854), XI, 175; in Thána (1817), protection of armed messengers to officers against, XIII, 563 and note 4, 569; (1825-1844), *id.* 572 note 6; at Chandod in Násik district, XVI, 211.
- Robber's Caves: at Máhábaleshvar, XIX, 510.
- Roberts: General, puts down the rising of the *thakors* in Mahi Kánta (1857), I, pt. i, 439, 443.
- Robertson: Captain Henry Dundas, first collector of Poona (1818), XVIII, pt. ii, 304.
- Robin: birds in Ratnágiri, district, X, 76.
- Rockhill: author of *Life of Buddha*, IX, pt. i, 434 note 1, 437 note 1.
- Rock Temples: in Ratnágiri, X, 371; Shaivite, in Poona district, XVIII, pt. ii, 214 note 4.
- Rodas: Portuguese coins, XIV, 350 note 2.
- Rodda: conquered by Vishnuvardhana, I, pt. ii, 497.
- Rodentia: order of animals in Ratnágiri district, X, 45.
- Roe, Sir Thomas: traveller, on the oppressions of Mughal provincial governors (1615-1618), I, pt. i, 217 note 2; his description of Toda country, *id.* 222 note 1; passes through Khándesh, his reception at Burlámpur by prince Parviz (1616), I, pt. ii, 625; *see also* XII, 249.
- Roha: sub-division of Kolába district, its boundaries, area, aspect, climate, water, soil, holdings, rental, stock, produce and people, XI, 245-247. *Town*, *id.* 378-379; plundered by Rámshis, *id.* 158; old Rájpurí, *id.* 159, 186, 196, 220.
- Bohan: medicinal plant, XXV, 258; in Khándesh, XII, 26.
- Rohar: place of interest in Cutch, V, 250.
- Rohidas: Chamár religious teacher, IX, pt. i, 333.
- Rohing: medicinal plant, XXV, 258.
- Rohini: daughter of Prajapati, loved by the moon, I, pt. i, 521.
- Rohini: wife of Hiranya, the Pallava king, I, pt. ii, 325.
- Rohini Nakshatra: Star-chamber, IX, pt. i, 351, 352.
- Rohisa: place of interest in Káthiáwár, VIII, 641.
- Rohisala: *táluka* in Káthiáwár, VIII, 642-643.
- Rojhi: light-house in Káthiáwár, VIII, 19, 25.
- Rojmel: cash book, contents of, IX, pt. i, 83.
- Roller: the Indian, in Ratnágiri, X, 64.
- Rolt: President and Governor of Bombay (1677), XXVI, pt. i, 78.
- Roman element: in the architecture of Java and Cambodia, I, pt. i, 496.
- Romans: as chief traders in the Persian Gulf (545), IX, pt. ii, 185 note 4; in India as traders, XIII, 410, 417.
- Rome: appealed to, against the violence of the Inquisitors, I, pt. ii, 61; Indian spices in, XIII, 410 note 3.
- Ron: sub-division of Dhárwár district, its boundaries, area, aspect, soil, climate, water, stock, crops and people, XXII, 646-647. *Town*, *id.* 785; inscription at, I, pt. ii, 419 note 2, 477, 497, 503, 529, 573, 574, 576.
- Ropla: petty division in Sholápur district; survey, XX, 321-324.
- Rori: town in Siad, I, pt. i, 143.
- Rosa: oil-yielding plant, XXV, 222.
- Rosaceae: species of oil-yielding plants, XXV, 222.
- Rosary: Our Lady of the, Church of, at Thána (1605), XIV, 358.
- Rose: Sir Hugh, suppresses the mutiny (1857) in Khándesh, XII, 263.
- Rose: Mr., assistant collector (1839), suppresses Koli rising in Poona district, XVIII, pt. ii, 307.
- Ro e-apple: fruit tree in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 46.
- Roselle: fibrous plant, XXV, 227.
- Rosha: grass oil in Khándesh, XII, 23.
- Rosh Hosána: Bene-Israel feast day, XVIII, pt. i, 513.
- Roshmal: fort in the Satpuda hills built by Bhausingh of Maltwar, surprised by Devaji son of Jangar, Bhil Náik of Chikli, I, pt. ii, 633.
- Rotation: of crops, in Káthiáwár, VIII, 180; in Khándesh, XII, 147; in Násik district, XVI, 97; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 259-261; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. ii, 30-31; in Belgaum district, XXI, 245.
- Rothia trifoliata: famine plant, XXV, 197.
- Roti: village in Poona district, temple and fair at, XVIII, pt. iii, 439.
- Rot-puja: form of worship among the Bráhmans in Khándesh, XII, 51.
- Rottlera tinctoria: dye-yielding, medicinal and poisonous plant, XXV, 248, 258, 268.
- Rough Tail: snakes in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 72-73.
- Rowee: fibrous plant, grows in Konkan, XXV, 232.
- Royal Asiatic Society: Bombay Branch of the, I, pt. ii, 544.
- Royal College: of Fálsette, built at Mandapeashvar, I, pt. ii, 56.
- Royal Family Hotel: Poona, XVIII, pt. iii, 392.
- Royal Insignia: of the Chalukyas, I, pt. ii, 341 note 1.
- Rozabág: burial-place of the Ahmadnagar princes, I, pt. ii, 622.
- Rozi: place of interest in Káthiáwár, VIII, 643.
- Rubiaceae: species of famine and dye-yielding plants, XXV, 200, 246.
- Rubia cordifolia: dye-yielding plant, XXV, 246.
- Rudd: Lieutenant, suppresses Koli rising in Poona district (1839), XVIII, pt. ii, 307.
- Ruddavádi: old country, I, pt. ii, 298 note 3, 428 note 1; *agrahára* of, *id.* 449 and note 4.
- Rudder: Maráthi word for, derived from Arabic *sukkan*, XIII, 722.
- Rudra: lord of the Tailangas, slain by Jaitrapála, I, pt. ii, 239, 522.
- Rudra: prayer-book, XV, pt. ii, 290-291 and note 1.
- Rudra: *see* Shiv.
- Rudradáman: fourth Kshatrappa (143-158), coins and inscriptions of, I, pt. i, 6 note 2,

- 13, 34-36, 80 note 1; his kingdom, *id.* 540. *another account of*: Chashtana's grandson (150), I, pt. ii, 159; chosen as their lord by men of all castes, *id.* 160; drives away the Satavahanas and gets himself crowned as Mahākshatrapa, *id.* 161, 170; his Junagad inscription, *id.* 157; his minister, *id.* 317; reduces Andhra power, XVI, 183; mention *cf.* in Pāndu-Lena caves, *id.* 617, 619, 624; conquers North Konkan, XIII, 417; *see also* X, 192; XII, 240.
- Rudradāsa: grant of, I, pt. ii, 294.
- Rudradeva: I, pt. ii, 239; inscriptions of, *id.* 462, 522. *See* Rudra.
- Rudraditya: minister of Munja, king of Mālwa, I, pt. ii, 213, 432.
- Rudragana: Traikutaka king, son of Indravarma, first king after the revival of Traikutaka power, I, pt. ii, 295 note 1; *see also* I, pt. i, 58 and note 1.
- Rudramā: female ruler of Tailangana, I, pt. ii, 246, 247.
- Rudramabālaya: great shrine of Rudra at Siddhapura, I, pt. i, 161; built by Siddharāja, *id.* 179, 180.
- Rudramālā: building at Sidhpur in Baroda state, I, pt. i, 172; story of its erection, VII, 616-617.
- Rudrasena: seventeenth Kshatrapa (256-272), coins of, I, pt. i, 47; Virādaman's son, drives away the Traikutakas and restores the Western Kshatrapa power, I, pt. ii, 294.
- Rudrasena I: Kshatrapa (203-220) coins and inscription of, I, pt. i, 42-43.
- Rudrasena III: twenty-fifth Kshatrapa (378-388), coins of, I, pt. i, 51.
- Rudrasena IV: twenty-fourth Kshatrapa (348-376), coins of, I, pt. i, 50-51.
- Rudrasimha I: seventh Kshatrapa (181-196), coins and inscription of, I, pt. i, 41-42.
- Rudrasimha II: twenty-first Kshatrapa (308-311), coins of, I, pt. i, 49.
- Rudraswāmin: Brāhman grantee, I, pt. ii, 191.
- Rudri: prayer to Shiv, IX, pt. i, 531.
- Ruhāni: divine magic, *see* Magic.
- Rui: liquor-yielding, fibrous and sacred plant, XXV, 211, 232, 279, 282, 290, 291; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 51; marriage with, *id.* 560.
- Ruins: of Valabhi, I, pt. i, 78, 79. Portuguese, I, pt. ii, 27.
- Ruk: a giant bird on the sea, XIII, 433.
- Rukdi: village in Kolhāpur, temple and *darga* at, XXIV, 317-318.
- Rukmanibāi Dispensary: in Thāna, XIII, 668.
- Rukmāvati: river in Cutch, V, 127.
- Rukn-ud-Din Amir: ruler of Ormuz, I, pt. i, 204.
- Ruknuddin-Khur Shāh: ancestor of His Highness the Aghā Khān, IX, pt. ii, 41.
- Rulers: Musalman, of Gujarāt, spread Islām in Gujarāt by persecution; Mahmud Ghazni or Ghaznavi (1025), IX, pt. ii, 3 note 3, 81; emperor Alā-ud-din (1297), *id.* 82; governor Alīkhān (1297-1317), *id.* 3-5, 125; Muzaffar I (1395), *id.* 3 note 3, 125; Sultān Ahmad (1414-1420), *id.* 5 and note 2, 25 note 1, 125; Mahmūd Begada (1459-1513), *id.* 3 note 3, 5 and note 2, 68, 70, 77, 125; Muzaffar II (1513-1526), *id.* 125; Mahmūd II (1536-1547), *id.* 5 and note 2; emperor Jahāngir (1618), *id.* 5 and note 3, 125; emperor Aurangzib as viceroy of Gujarāt (1648), *id.* 5 and note 3, 125.
- Rumadesa, Rumāla: I, pt. i, 490; South Panjāb, *id.* 491, 509 note 5.
- Rum Distillery: at Bhandup, XIV, 44.
- Rumi: I, pt. i, 527. *See* Rahma.
- Rumi Khān: officer of Sultān Bahādur of Gujarāt (1536), I, pt. i, 349, 350, 351.
- Ruminantia: an order of animals in Ratnāgiri, X, 46.
- Rumis: Mamelukes, Sabayo (1509) hopes to defeat the Portuguese with the help of, XV, pt. ii, 108, 109 and note 1.
- Rumla: country of Sind, I, pt. i, 520 and note 1.
- Rundha: sub-division in Rewa Kāntha, VI, 98.
- Rundhvāl: caste of Brāhmins in Gujarāt, IX, pt. i, 18.
- Rupāl: state in Mahi Kāntha, V, 424.
- Rupa Nāik: leader of Nāikda Bhils; surrender of (1869), I, pt. i, 446.
- Rupa Sundari: wife of Jayaśekhara, gives birth to a son in the forest, I, pt. i, 150, 151.
- Rupe: silver, quarries of, near Bhīnmāl, I, pt. i, 455.
- Rupen: river in Baroda state, VII, 229, 607-608.
- Rupgad: ruined fort in Baroda state, VII, 585.
- Rupmati: same as Rupmani, wife of Bāz Bahādur of Mālwa (1555-1570); her pavilion at Māndu, I, pt. i, 353, 356, 371; captured by Adam Khān Atkah at Sārangpur, commits suicide (1562), *id.* 369, 371.
- Rupshi Sha: minister (1750) in Cutch, V, 141, 142.
- Ruriddhā: circle of villages, I, pt. ii, 413.
- Russel: Mr., English resident at Poona (1811), XVIII, pt. ii, 289.
- Rustam Ali Khān: marches on Jodhpur with Shujāt Khān and captures it (1723), I, pt. i, 303; governor of Surat, asks Pilāji Gaikwar's aid against Hāmid Khān and Kāntāji; defeats Hāmid Khān at Arās; his severe defeat and death by the Marāthās near Ahmadābād (1723), *id.* 305, 390; *see also* VII, 169-170.
- Rustam Meherbān: of Persia, makes copies of the *Vandīdād*, IX, pt. ii, 189 note 2.
- Rustampura: a Surat city ward, IX, pt. ii, 196 note 1.
- Rustampura: a Pārsi colony in the Panch Mahāls, IX, pt. ii, 200.
- Rustamrav: Marāthā leader in the army of Abdul Aziz, I, pt. i, 328; assists Jawān Mard Khān (1744), VII, 176.
- Rustom: Persian hero, IX, pt. ii, 136.
- Rustom Mānek: of Surat, leading English broker, visits Delhi, IX, pt. ii, 196 and notes 1 and 3, 197 and note 2.
- Rustom Zamān: Bijāpur officer in charge of Miraj and Panhāla, allows Shivaji to plunder up to the gates of Bijāpur, I, pt. ii, 652.

Rutaceæ: species of oil-yielding plants, XXV, 222.

Ruticilline: family of birds in Ratnágiri, X, 77.

S

SABÈNS: settled (n. c. 200), at Sofále in Thána, XIV, 313; see also I, pt. i, 535.

Sabalaeasa: mouth of the Indus, I, pt. i, 538.

Sabaliá: see Dúdwalá.

Sabana: town mentioned by Ptolemy, I, pt. i, 538.

Sabaras: aboriginal tribe on the banks of the Tápti and Narmadá, I, pt. ii, 134, 138 and note 3.

Sábar Kántha: sub-division of Mahi Kántha, V, 355.

Sábarmati: river in Gujarát, VII, 22; VI, 181; III, 4; IV, 5; V, 356; see also I, pt. ii, 383; I, pt. i, 159, 198, 206; floods of (1683, 1739), *id.* 287, 322, 511, 517; bridge on the, IV, 83.

Sabayo: title of Yusuf Adil Sháh (1489-1510), XV, pt. ii, 105, 254; title of the Bijápur kings, origin of the word, XXIII, 404 and note 1.

Sabayo: Shábaz, Portuguese sub-division (1500-1670), XIII, 456.

Sabdaliya: or Chandai, women mentioned by Al Idris, I, pt. i, 531.

Sabdánusasana: grammatical work of Hemachandra, I, pt. i, 103.

Sábdárnava Chandriká: Somadeva's commentary on Pujyapáda's Sanskrit grammar, I, pt. ii, 256, 549.

Sabian: religion of early Arabs, IX, pt. ii, 1 note 1.

Sábiins: see Seveners.

Sabiria: upper Sind, I, pt. i, 537. See Abiria.

Saccharum: *mimja*, fibrous plant, XXV, 238;

officinale, liquor-yielding plant, *id.* 212;

offinarum, food and fodder plant, *id.* 185,

277; *spontaneum*, fibrous plant, *id.* 237.

Saccopetalum tomentosum: fodder plant, XXV, 277.

Sachai: family goddess of Visas, IX, pt. i, 98.

Sachin: state in Surat district, its area, climate, production, population, dwellings, villages, crops, wages and prices, roads, ferries, manufactures, history, land administration, justice, registration fees, police, revenue and finance, duties, cesses, instruction and health, VI, 258-264; IX, pt. ii, 12; village, VI, 265.

Sachin Nawábs: origin of, XI, 448.

Sáchora: a Bráhma sub-division in Cutch, V, 46; in Gujarát, IX, pt. i, p. xi, note 3, 18.

Sacrifice: holding of, by Krishna at Dwárka, by Rám at Patarváda, IX, pt. i, 4; by king Mulraj, *id.* 7 and note 1; by Nal Rája at Borsad, *id.* 8 note 1; *Játars* among Bhils, *id.* 306-307; Vedic, XVIII, pt. ii, 212; of a buffalo at Dasara in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 61; among Musalmáns, IX, pt. ii, 158.

Sadalgi: village in Belgaum district, sugar-making at, XXI, 599-600.

Sádar: a caste of husbandmen in Dhárewá district, XXII, 145; in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 239, 240.

Sadárat: Mughal department of justice, I, pt. i, 213.

Sadáshiv: Poona ward, details of, XVIII, pt. iii, 274, 280-281.

Sadáshiv: other name of Shiv, IX, pt. i, 541.

Sadáshiv Bháu, Sadáshivráv: Chinnáji Ájál son and cousin to Báláji Bájiráv Peshwa (1749-1761); assists Báláji Peshwa in his scheme of usurping the sole power; quarrels with Báláji; is reconciled and becomes the Peshwa's minister; reforms the civil administration; character; enmity with Gopika báí, Báláji's wife; quarrels with Raghunáthráv; attempts on his life, XVIII, pt. ii, 241, 249; XVIII, pt. iii, 338; leads an expedition into the Bombay Karnátak (1746), I, pt. ii, 656; XIX, 287; suppresses the revolt of Yamaji Shivdev at Súngola, *id.* 292; I, pt. ii, 601; resolves to take Goa (1756), *id.* 88; falls in the battle of Páñipat (1761), *id.* 602.

Sadáshiv Bhau Mánkeshvar: see Sadásiv Mánkeshvar.

Sadáshiv Chinnáji: imposter, marches through the Konkan, is defeated, taken prisoner and put to death (1776), I, pt. ii, 101-102.

Sadáshiv Chinnáji Bháu: see Sadáshiv Bháu. Sadáshivdev Ráy: eleventh Vijayanagar king (1542-1573), XV, pt. ii, 96 note 4, 115-116, 258, 263, 265, 299.

Sadáshivgad: hill fort in Sátára district, description, temple and fair at, XIX, 511, 8, 11; built by Shiváji (1676), I, pt. ii, 1, 595; surrendered to the British (1818), XIX, 308.

Sadáshivgad: port in Kánara district, its description, history, fort and trade (1874-1882), XV, pt. ii, 338-340, 65-67; *id.* pt. i, 2, 3, 5; the fort said to have been built by Shiváji, *id.* pt. ii, 133 note 1; head-quarters of the Sonda chief (1715), *id.* 134; Portuguese attempt on (1747), *id.* 136 and note 7; captured (1752) by them, *id.* 137; taken (1763) by Hyder's general, *id.* 140; taken by the English, taken back by Tipu (1784), *id.* 143; origin of the name, *id.* 279.

Sadáshiv Keshav: *sarsubhedár* of the Konkan, I, pt. ii, 109; Marátha *mámlatdár*, his survey (1788-89) in Thána district, XIII, 558, 559; districts surveyed, *id.* 559 note 3; his rates changed, *id.* 560, 556 note 2.

Sadáshiv Khanderáv: Bhór *kárbhári* (1857), restored to office, XIX, 319.

Sadáshiv Mankeshvar: Bájiráv II's agent (1808), employed in conducting affairs with the Resident, XVIII, pt. ii, 288; quarrels with Khusrúji (1813), *id.* 291; chief adviser, *id.* 295; I, pt. ii, 609.

Sadáshiv Náik: founder (1499) of Bednur family, XV, pt. ii, 101.

Sadáshiv Náik: fifth Sonda chief (1674-1697), XV, pt. ii, 120 note 3, 130, 132, 339, 342, 348.

Sadáshiv Raghunáth: Marátha *mámlatdár*, his survey (1793-94) in Thána district, XIII, 558.

- Sadāshiv Ramchandra : Peshwa's general, besieges and takes the town of Ahmadābād from Morin Khān (1758); helps the Rāv of Cutch, I, pt. i, 340, 341, 342; besieges Bālāsīnor (1758) and levies tribute, *id.* 343, 398; defeats the chief of Dhrāngadhra at Halvād and captures him, *id.* 344; appointed viceroy of Ahmadābād by the Peshwa (1760), *id.* 344.
- Sadāshivrāv : see Sadāshiv Bhāu.
- Sadāvarts : alms-houses, money of members of merchant guilds spent on, IV, 112.
- Saddleback Hill : see Makrandgad.
- Saddo : *sheikh*, name of a vow-receiving genius, origin of, IX, pt. ii, 130 and note 1.
- Sadhara Jesangl : work of Rāo Sāheb Mahipatrām Ruprām, I, pt. i, 180 note 2.
- Sadharo Jesingh : another name of Siddharāja, I, pt. i, 173.
- Sādhus : or *friars* in Gujarāt, Bijpanthi, IX, pt. i, 544; Kabirpanthi, *id.* 539; 540, Madhavgars, *id.* 546; Parnamis, *id.* 545; Rāmānandis, *id.* 534; Ramanujis, *id.* 534; Ramsnehi, *id.* 535; Svāminārāyans, *id.* 538; ascetics, Dādupanthi, *id.* 548; Lakshmanangarpanthi, *id.* 548; Kuberpanthi, *id.* 548; Shaiv, *id.* 542; Shrivāk, *id.* 106. See Ascetics.
- Sādhis : nuns, Shrivāk ascetics, IX, pt. i, 108.
- Sadi : village in Baroda state, VII, 544.
- Sadia : class of Musalmān carriers in Cambay, VI, 185.
- Sādik : *pir*, son of Pir Dādu, IX, pt. ii, 41.
- Sadinoi : tribe mentioned by Ptolemy, I, pt. i, 540, 542.
- Sadi Sambati : bandits in Kānara district, (1801), XV, pt. ii, 150-151.
- Sadola : tree in Khāndesh district, XII, 27.
- Sadr : Mughal judge, I, pt. i, 213.
- Sādra : town in Mahi Kāntha, V, 439; schools, and hospitals at, VII, 487, 508; (Shāhdarāh), military post of the Mughals (1674), I, pt. i, 285, 433.
- Sadra : sacred shirt of the Pārsis, IX, pt. ii, 201, 227; clothing the child with, *id.* 231. See Navzot.
- Sadr-ud-din : *pir*, third Ismāīlia missionary, adopts Hindu names, IX, pt. ii, 38 note 7; said to have converted Brahma-kshatris, *id.* 39; founds the first *khānah* or Khojah religious lodge; tests the faith of his followers; starts the first tythe-gathering wallet; engrafts incarnations on the Ismāīlia faith to present it in an inviting form to Hindus; introduces himself as incarnation of Brahma, *id.* 40; gives his name to the fourth *bhaktā*; adopts the name of Satpanth for his new faith, *id.* 48.
- Sadrye : pass in Thāna district, XIII, 320.
- Saela : state in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 643-645; IX, pt. i, 127; fort, supposed to be built by Sidharāja, I, pt. i, 180 note 2.
- Saer : gum-yielding plant, XXV, 250.
- Safān : Tāfān, principality next to Konkan of the Arab travellers, I, pt. i, 527.
- Safand : part of the *Zend Avesta*, IX, pt. ii, 211 note 2 (13).
- Safar : second month of the Musalmān year, holidays in, IX, pt. ii, 139-140.
- Safdar Jang : son of Kamāl Khān, the protector of the Bijapur king Yusuf Adil Khān, assassinated (1510), I, pt. ii, 641.
- Safdar Khān, Safdar Muhammad Khān : successor of Teghbeg Khān (1746), governor of Surat, I, pt. i, 330; expelled by Sayad Achchan, *id.* 331; retires to Sind, *id.* 332; brought back to Surat by the Dutch and other merchants, *id.* 333; VII, 177-178.
- Safed Chandan : oil-yielding plant, XXV, 224.
- Safed Ran-phal : food plant, XXV, 178.
- Safflower : tillage of, in Poona district, XVIII, pt. ii, 46; in Nāsik district, XVI, 172-175; in Kaira, III, 52; in Sātāra district, XIX, 165; in Khāndesh district, XII, 153, 164.
- Safran : food plant, XXV, 177.
- Sagala-Vasahika : temple at Cambay, I, pt. i, 190.
- Sagapa : mouth of the Indus, I, pt. i, 538.
- Sagar : caste of professional husbandmen in Gujarāt, claim Rājput descent, their surnames; saints among, their faith in early beliefs, customs, IX, pt. i, 174-175.
- Sagara : Puranic hero, I, pt. ii, 149; king, *id.* 284 note 4; lineage, *id.* 475.
- Sagarababasi : wife of Kammara the Sinda prince of Bāgadage, I, pt. ii, 576.
- Sagararasa : son of Kalachuri king Sankama, I, pt. ii, 468.
- Sagarchakravarti : *lit.* ruler of the sea, another word for Gavandi, XXII, 146.
- Sāgardvipi : a Brāhman sub-division in Khāndesh district, XII, 53.
- Sāgardad : fort in Kolāba district, built by Kānhoji Angria, I, pt. ii, 96; XI, 6, 146, 151, 155, 156; description, view, remains, walks, *id.* 254, 379-383.
- Sagar-Gavandi : a caste of masons in Sholāpur district, XX, 97-101.
- Sagargota : oil-yielding and medicinal plant, XXV, 217, 218, 258.
- Sāgbāra : state in Rewa Kāntha, VI, 98; mountain range, *id.* 3; forest tract, I, pt. i, 388.
- Sāgtāla : sub-division in Rewa Kāntha, VI, 117.
- Sah : rulers in Cutch (78 A.D.), XII, 239 and note 4, 240 note 1.
- Sahadeva : the youngest of the Pāndu princes, visits Dakshināpatha in his career of conquest, XV, pt. ii, 77; I, pt. ii, 133; subdues the Pāndyas and other tribes and visits Kishkindha, *id.* 142.
- Sahadev Joshi : a caste of astrologers, in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 186-187; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 461-463.
- Sahajānand Svāmi : founder of Svāminārāyan sect, his life and works, IX, pt. i, 537.
- Sahajiga : father of Mlaka, mentioned in the inscription at Mangrol, I, pt. i, 176.
- Sahajigeśvara : temple at Prabhāsa, I, pt. i, 176.
- Sahamyapura : village on the bank of the Vihige, I, pt. ii, 372.
- Sahārais : of Aror in the north of Sind, rule over south Panjab and North Sind I, pt. i, 496; Buddhists, overthrow of, by usurping Brahmanist Chāch (642), *id.* 497-498.

- Saháran : Tánk ancestor of the Gujarát sultáns, converted to Islám by Firuz Tughlak, IX, pt. ii, 70.
- Sahas : Kshátrap kings of Sauráshtra (140-380 A. D.), conquer Cutch, V, 130.
- Sahasáuka : another name of the Ráshtrakúta king Govinda, IV, I, pt. ii 205, 416.
- Sahasra Arjuna : ancestor of the Central India Kalachuris, I, pt. ii, 293 ; lineage, *id.* 410.
- Sahasrabáhu Arjuna : *see* Sahasra Arjuna.
- Sahasralinga : lake at Pátan, built by Siddharája, I, pt. i, 177, 179 ; VII, 600.
- Sáhib Khán : Ahmadnagar minister (1576), enters into a plot against Changiz Khán, his crimes, put to death, XVII, 372-373.
- Sáhibat as-Salát : prayer book of the Dáudi Bohorás, IX, pt. ii, 30 note 1.
- Sahnak : also called Bibí-ki-sahnak and Kandári, fulfilment of vow by women to the Lady Fátimah, description of, IX, pt. ii, 151-152.
- Sáhu : Turk ancestor of the Gujarát sultáns, converted to Islám by Firuz Tughlak, IX, pt. ii, 70.
- Sahya : the Sahyádris, I, pt. ii, 149, 537.
- Sahyádrí Khand : a Sanskrit work, date of, I, pt. ii, 27 ; X, 114 note 2, 115, 372 ; XVIII, pt. i, 99-101, 171.
- Sahyádris : range of hills, I, pt. ii, 133, 136 ; inscriptions in the cave temples on, *id.* 147 ; chain on the north-east of Násik, *id.* 355 ; mountains, *id.* 537 ; in Ratnágiri district, X, 3 ; geological formation of, *id.* 16 ; in Khándesh district, XII, 5 ; in Thána district, XIII, 4-6 ; in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 1 ; in Násik district, XVI, 2 ; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 3-6 ; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 3-4 ; in Sátára district, XIX, 3.
- Sai : Sháhid, IX, pt. i, 360.
- Saiad : endemic form of small-pox, IX, pt. i, 368.
- Saiad-kaka : small-pox ancle, Hindu god, IX, pt. i, 368 ; his other names Balio or Baliá-kaka, his dwelling place, his nature, *id.* 369, 370. *See* Small-pox.
- Saiads : rulers at Delhi in the name of Farukhshir, I, pt. ii, 626.
- Saib : a caste of courtizans in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 325, 326.
- Saif-Ain-un-Mulk : Bijápur general (1551), suspected of treachery, tries to become independent, XIX, 228-229 ; XX, 283.
- Saikalgar : a caste of Musalmán blacksmiths in Násik district, XVI, 81 ; in Khándesh, XII, 126 ; in Bijápur, XXIII, 301 ; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 234 ; in Dhárwár district, XXII, 244 ; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 496 ; in Sholápur district, XX, 210 ; in Sátára district, XIX, 146 ; in Belgaum district, XXI, 220-221.
- Sailáhára : *See* Siláhára.
- Sailing Vessels : in Kánara district, canoes, *michvas*, *padávs*, *phatemaris*, XV, pt. ii, 60-65.
- Sailors : in Gujarát, *Hindu Kháryas*, IX, pt. I, 519, 521 ; *Kolis*, *id.* 519, 521, 524 ; *Múchhis*, *id.* 520 ; *Mahomedan*, *Bhadelas*, *id.* 519 ; *Kabavaliyas*, *id.* 522 ; *Miánás*, *id.* 519 ; *Vaghers*, *id.* 519, 523 ; form the most trusted portion of every Indian crew, *id.* 241 note 3 ; Gujar, *id.* 499 ; on the Thána coast at the time of Siláháras (810-1260), XIII, 433 ; Indian, their skill (1300-1500), *id.* 447 ; (1500-1670), *id.* 471 ; (1800-1882), *id.* 521 ; in Káthiáwár, VIII, 153 ; Abyssinian and Arab, I, pt. ii, 62.
- Saimhalaka : tribal name mentioned in the Allahábád pillar inscription, I, pt. i, 64 and note 5.
- Saimur : identified with Chembur, XIV, 52 ; with Cheul, *id.* 321 ; XIII, 424, 429 ; XI, 271 and note 1, 272 note 5 ; southern boundary of Bahára kingdom, I, pt. ii, 388 ; IX, pt. ii, 2 note 1 ; I, pt. i, 507, 508, 509, 510, 513, 516, 520, 523, 528, 529.
- Sain : Hajam saint of Márwár, IX, pt. i, 233.
- Saindhava : king, destroyed by the army of the Tájikas, I, pt. ii, 187, 375 and note 4.
- Saints : living and dead, appeals of women to, for children, IX, pt. ii, 147 ; belief in, *id.* 17, 22 ; vows made to, *id.* 128 ; worship of, *id.* 12 ; Abyssinian, *id.* 12 ; of Ahmadábád, *id.* 76 ; of Ajmer, *id.* 6 note 1 (4), 22 ; of Baghdád, *id.* 56 ; of Cambay, *id.* 26 note 1 ; of Gilan, *id.* 6 note 1 (2) ; of Gotarka, *id.* 17 ; Hindu-Musalmán, of Northern India, *id.* 17 ; Madárásháh, *id.* 82 ; Músa, *id.* 23 ; Nakshband, *id.* 20 ; of Pirána, *id.* 66, 67, 69, 74, 125 ; of Rafáís, *id.* 6 note (3) ; of Syria, *id.* 22 ; tombs of Musalmán, famous tombs of Báva Ghor, Dariyásha, worship of, IX, pt. i, 360-361 ; of Bijpanthi sect, *id.* 545. *See* Tomb-worship.
- Saint-wheel : worship of, among Shrivaks, IX, pt. i, 115. *See* Siddhachakra Puja.
- Saiva Faith : I, pt. ii, 435, 442 ; revival of, under the Kálachurya Bijala, *id.* 477, 481, 482, 484 ; site called Muktitirtha, *id.* 580.
- Saiván : name for Bassein district under the Portuguese, XIII 455, 456, 457 ; Portuguese garrison (1727) at, *id.* 490.
- Saivas : sect of, I, pt. ii, 464 ; ordinary, distinguished from Lingáyats, *id.* 477, 478.
- Saivism : revival of, I, pt. ii, 406 note 5 ; religion of the Valabhi kings, I, pt. i, 83.
- Saiyngava : *rishi* ; his excommunication ; Rayakvála claim descent from, IX, pt. i, 17.
- Sájgaon : village in Khándesh, temple at, XII, 469.
- Sájgaon : village in Thána district, temple and fair at, XIV, 301.
- Sajiri : sacred plant, XXV, 291.
- Sajjana : Siddharája's viceroy in Suráshtra, builds a temple at Girnár, his inscription, I, pt. i, 176-177.
- Sajjana : potter, hides Kumárapála, I, pt. ii, 182 ; is rewarded by Kumárapála with seven hundred villages, *id.* 184.
- Sajjangad : *see* Parli.
- Sajod : place of early sanctity in Branch district ; Sajodra Bráhmans take name from, IX, pt. i, 1, 18.
- Sajodrá : caste of Bráhmans and cultivators in Gujarát ; origin of, IX, pt. i, 1, 18, 152.
- Saka : era (A. D. 78), founded by Sálivahana, I, pt. ii, 157, 158, 169, 294, 335 and note 2, 337 and note 3 ; effaced by Western Chalukya king Vikramaditya VI, *id.* 447, 566 ; I, pt. i, 29.

- Sakæa : Pausanias' (170) name for Cochín China, I, pt. i, 499.
- Sakakala : Saka era, I, pt. ii, 169.
- Sakambhari : the Sámbar lake in Rájputána, goddess at, I, pt. i, 158 and note 1.
- Sakanripakála : era of the Saka king, I, pt. ii, 169.
- Sákapadra : probably Sákín ear Tulsi, I, pt. ii, 11.
- Sákaria : *táluka* in Kathiáwár, VIII, 645.
- Sákarkolu : pumpkin, seeds of, worship of, in Gujarát, IX, pt. i, 386.
- Sakár Páthar : plateau in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 5; health resort, XVIII, pt. iii, 439.
- Sakas : or Skythians, conquerors in Western India, IX, pt. i, 433; two hordes of, Su Sakas and Yuebis or Kusháns; their entrance into India, *id.* 455, 461; were same as Kusháns, *id.* 456 note 3; converted to Buddhism, *id.* 433; played leading part in first spread of Buddhism, were great friends of Gautama Buddha, *id.* 445 and note 5; their overthrow, *id.* 448; defeated by Guptas, *id.* 443 note 1; beaten by Gantampitra, by king Sagara, *id.* 448, 453 note 4, 439, 441, 443 note 1, 446, 449, 450, 461 and note 2; I, pt. ii, 149; masters of Maháráshtra, *id.* 155; invasions of the, *id.* 158; foreign tribe, *id.* 167, 168, 170, 173, 317 and note 3; I, pt. ii, 155, 158 and note 1; I, pt. i, 22, 67 note 2, 499.
- Sakasaka : king Sakasena, I, pt. ii, 167.
- Sakasena : king, I, pt. ii, 153, 154, 156; wrongly identified with Siva Sri, *id.* 167.
- Sakastene : land of the Sakas, I, pt. i, 142 note 5.
- Sakhaji Angria : (1731-1733) succeeds Kánhoji as chief of Kolába, attacks Janjira (1731), defeats Ghazi Khán and destroys Rájkot; sues for peace (1733), XI, 149, 150.
- Sákhār : stream in Kolába district, XI, 8; defeat of Peshwa at, 155.
- Sakháram Bápu : Peshwá's minister, I, pt. ii, 603; VII, 191; Poona minister (1761-1778), appointed chief minister by Raghunáthráv, XVIII, pt. ii, 251; removed from the office, *id.* 254; leading member of the ministry, his influence, *id.* 257-258; refuses to record his opinion in writing to restore Raghunáthráv; kept under restraint, *id.* 262-264, 263 note 3.
- Sakháram Divánji : nephew of Rávji Appáji, receives a double share from Gáikwár, VII, 208; is persuaded to help the English; Sitáram, the Baroda minister, tool in the hands of, *id.* 212; British advances to pay the mutinous *sibandi* of, *id.* 215.
- Sakháram Ghatge Shirzi Ráo : Poona noble, (1796), joins Sindia's army, wins over Sindia to Nána's side, and at Sindia's orders arrests Baloba Tátya, I, pt. ii, 606; levies money from the people of Poona; ill-treats Mahádaji Sindia's widows; his arrest by the Sindia, *id.* 607; another account of: Bájiráo under the charge of, XVIII, pt. ii, 273; made Sindia's minister, attacks Muzaffar, arrested, *id.* 275-277; destroys Baloba, plunders Dakhan, summoned to Málwa, *id.* 280-281. See also XXIV, 234 and note 1; XVIII, pt. iii, 412-413.
- Sakháram Hari : see Sakháram Bápu.
- Sakhupathár : see Sákár Pathár.
- Sakínah : Lady, daughter of Husain, bride-elect of Kásim, IX, pt. ii, 138.
- Saklapuri : a Bráhmaṇ sub-division in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 134-135.
- Sakran-mon : sweet-curd ceremony, IX, pt. i, 58.
- Sákæa : fortress, perhaps Sankshí, taken by the Portuguese (1540), I, pt. ii, 48.
- Sakti : the creative energy, mother of all creation; called *Máyá* or *Mahámáyá prakriti*, her worship under different names in Gujarát, IX, pt. i, p. xxxv, 530, 545.
- Saktivarman : Chálukya-Chandra, restores the Eastern Chálukya sovereignty (1003), I, pt. ii, 308 note 5, 347 note 2.
- Sakunika Vihara : at Broach (1143 A. D.), I, pt. i, 186.
- Sakurbái : dispensary at Chinchni in Thána, XIII, 667.
- Sakvábái : widow of Sháhu, applies to Dámáji Gáikwár and Rághoji Bhonslé against the Peshwa (1748), I, pt. i, 396; declares Rám Bája an impostor, XIX, 288-290; declares for Sambháji of Kolhápur; forced by the Peshwa Baláji to perform the rite of *sats*, I, pt. ii, 600.
- Sakyas : un-Indian Buddhist converts, claim Buddha's relics, IX, pt. i, 446 note 1.
- Sal : dye-yielding plant, XXV, 248.
- Sala : mythical ancestor of the Hoysálas, propitiates the goddess Padmávatí, I, pt. ii, 490, 491, 492.
- Salábat Jang : Nizám, succeeds Nizám-ul-Mulk (1748), is attacked by the Peshwa (1751), confirms the cession of territory made to the Maráthás by his brother Gázi-ud-din (1752), I, pt. ii, 627; combines with the Peshwa against the *nawáb* of Sávanur (1756), *id.* 657, 666. See Nizám.
- Salábat Khán : Ahmadnagar minister (1519-1589), sends an army to invade Bijápur dominions, attempt for his displacement, released, defeated at Paithan, allowed to retire, XVII, 373-378; his tomb at Ahmadnagar, *id.* 705-706; see also I, pt. ii, 623.
- Salábat Khán : claimant (1811) to the chiefship of Junágad, I, pt. i, 425.
- Salai : *Boswellia thurifera*, frankincense in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 52; in Khándesh, XII, 27.
- Salami : ancient tenure in Baroda, VII, 340.
- Sálana : identified with Sálivábana by Hemachandra, I, pt. ii, 169.
- Salangoi : Sálankáyana, tribe probably on the western coast, mentioned by Stephanos (450), I, pt. i, 546.
- Salaries : increase of, to civil and military officers (1768) in Bombay, XXVI, pt. iii, 388-89; inadequacy of, to writers, petition for increase of (1768), *id.* 389-90; revision of (1789), *id.* 402-404.
- Salaries and allowances : to the governor and other officials in Bombay (1711-1727), XXVI, pt. iii, 284-85.
- Salat : caste of stone-workers, in Gujarát, three classes of : Somparás, Kumbhárs, Ta-

- labdakolis; Somparás said to be originally Bráhmans, IX, pt. i, 195-196; Rájput origin of Kumbhár Salats; early beliefs, religious sects, *id.* 196; customs, *id.* 197; a class of masons in Cutch, V, 73; in Káthiáwár, VIII, 151; converts from the Hindu caste of the same name, IX, pt. ii, 79.
- Salaya: port in Káthiáwár, trade of, VIII, 27, 250, 645.
- Sálbái, Salbye: treaty of, between the English and the Peshwa (1782), I, pt. ii, 605, 628, 660; XIII, 508, 509; XIV, 35, 193; XVIII, pt. ii, 267; I, pt. i, 410; VI, 230.
- Saldanha: Antonio de, Portuguese admiral, destroys (1532) Thána coast, XIII, 451.
- Saldanha: Manuel de, attacks (1675) Bombay, XIII, 478.
- Sale: Mr., his *Preliminary Discourse to the Kurádn*, IX, pt. ii, 1 note 1.
- Sáler: hill fort between Baroda territory and Násik district, its original name, fair at, captured by Moro Trimal (1672), VII, 7, 584-586; I, pt. i, 387; I, pt. ii, 625, 626; XVI, 441, 442 note 3, 458, 459.
- Sálgirah: child's first birth-day among Musalmáns, IX, pt. ii, 159 and note 4.
- Sálgogah: *zillah* in Sorath, I, pt. i, 208 and note 3.
- Sálher: *see* Saler.
- Sáli: a caste of weavers, in Ratnágiri district, X, 125; in Thána district, XIII, 134; in Násik district, XVI, 53; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 130-131; in Sátára district, XIX, 93; in Sholápur district, XX, 137; in Belgaum district, XXI, 145-147; in Dhárwar district, XXII, 172-178; in Bijápur district, XXIII, 277-279; in Kolhápúr state, XXIV, 95; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 361-365; in Kolába district, XI, 65, 412; in Khándesh district, XII, 75, 229, 234.
- Salike: name for Ceylon, known to Ptolemy, I, pt. i, 543.
- Salim-i-ebisti: *sheikh*, tomb of, at Fatehpur Sikri, IX, pt. ii, 147.
- Salim Sháh: (1545-1553), Sher Sháh Sur's successor, I, pt. i, 369.
- Salix tetrasperma: fodder plant, XXV, 278.
- Sáliváhana: amorous verses attributed to, I, pt. ii, 144; same as Sávatáhana, defeats the king of Ujjayini, *id.* 161; Prákrit corruption of Sávatáhana, legends about his era, his birth, defeats Vikramáditya, his identification with Pulumáyí, his ignorance of phonetic rules of Sanskrit, *id.* 169-170, 175, 587.
- Saliva Tikkama: Devagiri Yádav general (1277), XV, pt. ii, 91.
- Sálivoge: village on the north-east of Banavási, I, pt. ii, 309, 369.
- Sáliyaputta: province, bordering on Asoka's kingdom, I, pt. ii, 146.
- "Salkh": scarification, performance of, in Arabia, IX, pt. ii, 160 note 3 continued on page 161.
- Salotgi: village in Bijápur district, temple at, legend of, XXIII, 674-675; inscriptions at, I, pt. ii, 206, 418, 420, 427 note 3, 536.
- Sálsette: island, in Thána district, XIII, 2; sub-division, its boundaries, area, aspect, climate, water, soil, holdings, rental, stock, crops, people, *id.* 2, 685-689; rent system, *id.* 547; leasehold villages (1882), *id.* 545-550; Portuguese, *id.* 552; Maráthás, *id.* 555 note 3; *havalárs* (1741), *id.* 556; rates, *id.* 557; condition (1774), *id.* 558, 562; British management (1774-1819), *id.* 562-563; residents and factors (1774), *id.* 562; revenue system (1798), *id.* 562; changes (1801-1811), *id.* 562; condition (1774-1819), *id.* 562, 563; compared with other parts, *id.* 566; improvements in Pavai, Virár and Goregaon (1833), *id.* 578 note 1; condition (1836), *id.* 584; survey assessment (1861), *id.* 608-609; included in Kápardikadvipa, I, pt. ii, 567; ruled over by the North Konkan Siláharás, *id.* 544; by Achyutanáyaka, officer of Rámachandra of Devgiri, *id.* 529; cave temples, *id.* 9, 404-541; stronghold of Buddhism, *id.* 12; district, seized by Bhim Rája, *id.* 27; its occupation and possession by Gujarát, *id.* 29; its independence of Gujarát, *id.* 37; its possession by the Portuguese, *id.* 46; supports the Goa and Bassein establishments; its condition and revenue system under the Portuguese, *id.* 53; Christian descendants of Parbhús in, *id.* 56; dispute about its cession, *id.* 63; its intended conquest by the English, *id.* 64; Portuguese churches at, *id.* 65; its division into seven districts, *id.* 100; its condition (1818), *id.* 122-3; proposal to establish a Chinese colony in, *id.* 123; *khots*, offer of permanent settlement (1801), customs duties abolished (1803) and administration of justice in, *id.* 124; invasion of, by the Maráthas (1737), XIV, 16; cession of, refused (1760), to the English, XVIII, pt. ii, 251; Portuguese attempt to retake (1774), XXVI, pt. i, 375; expedition against and capture of, by the Company (1774), *id.* 377-391; its settlement (1774), *id.* 397-400.
- Salshi: district in South Ratnágiri, I, pt. ii, 68; divided among the Pauts of Bánda, the Sávants and the Angríás, *id.* 79.
- Salt: *mithu* or *sabras*, meaning of; beliefs about; gift of, by the dying; use of, in spirit-scaring rites, IX, pt. i, 349; manufacture of, in Ahmadábád district, IV, 116-124; in Cutch, V, 21; in Káthiáwár, VIII, 92-93, 262; in Ratnágiri, X, 190; receipts and expenditure of, *id.* 276; pans, *id.* 348; in Sávantvádi, *id.* 438, 455; manufacture of, in Kolába district, XI, 134, 135, 226; in Janjira, *id.* 431; in Khándesh, XII, 237, 322; in Sátára district, XIX, 30-31; in Kánara district, XV, pt. ii, 58; receipts and charges, *id.* 206; price, trade in, *id.* 72-74.
- Saltangar, Saltankar: a caste of Musalmán tanners, in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 132-133; in Solápur district, XX, 136, 210; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 505; 366-367.
- Salter: hill, in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 4.
- Salt industry: in Bombay (1680-1819), XXVI, pt. ii, 164-175; farmed (1751), *id.* 170.

- Salt-lands : in Kolaba district, XI, 90-91.
 Salt-making : works, in Thána district, XIII, 363-365; *shilotris*, *id.* 365; workers, *id.* 365-366; process, *id.* 366-369; trade, *id.* 369-372; excise, *id.* 372-374; smuggling, *id.* 374-376; changes, *id.* 376, 377; results, *id.* 378; receipts, *id.* 651, 317, 429.
 Salt Marsh Trees : in Kolába district, used as fuel, XI, 26.
 Saltpetre : in Ahmadábád district, IV, 125; making of, in Dhárwár district, XXII, 388; in Bijápur district, XXIII, 61; making of, *id.* 376-377; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 350; in Bombay island for gunpowder from Rájápur (1676), XXVI, pt. iii, 186; house for (1762-64), *id.* 190-191.
 Salt-tasting : also called *botan* and *namak chashi*, rites relating to, IX, pt. ii, 159.
 Salt-works : in Cambay, VI, 208.
 Śálukika : family mentioned in a grant from Khándesh district, I, pt. ii, 399.
 Salutes : to the governor and other officers (1784) in Bombay, XXVI, pt. iii, 183-184.
 Saluvankuppam : village, I, pt. ii, 331.
 Sálva-Tikkamadeva : Yádava king Rámchandra's commander (1277-1280), I, pt. ii, 529, 530.
 Salva : mythic king of Mrittikávati, attacks and plunders Dwárka, I, pt. i, 10 and note 1.
 Salva, Salvan : hill between Ratnágiri district and Kolhápúr; geological formation of, X, 14; XXIV, 8.
 Salvas : tribe mentioned by Ptolemy, I, pt. i, 534; by Katyáyana, I, pt. ii, 139.
 Salvation : Our Lady of, Church at Karanja, XIV, 194.
 Sálveya : descendant of Sálva, form mentioned by Katyáyana, I, pt. ii, 139.
 Sálvi : caste of handloom weavers in Gujarát, claims Kanbi stock, IX, pt. i, 197.
 Sama : *see* Samma.
 Sama : a caste of Hindu converts in Gujarát, origin of, probably a Turk tribe, IX, pt. ii, 69.
 Sama : a food plant, XXV, 184.
 Sámádaskat : acknowledgment book, contents of, IX, pt. i, 83. *See* Books (Account).
 Samádhi : mental absorption, IX, pt. i, 360; practised by Núr Fatápur, IX, pt. ii, 38.
 Samadhiala : *táluka* in Káthiawár, VIII, 646-647.
 Samadhigata-Panchamahásabada : title of the Gurjjars, I, pt. i, 113.
 Samádhis : tombs raised over the remains of Hindu ascetics, sacred days for worship of, IX, pt. i, 360.
 Samagár : a caste of cobblers in Dhárwár district, XXII, 221.
 Samagi : *see* Satáni.
 Samandár : town near Kanauj, mentioned by Al Idrisi, I, pt. i, 519.
 Samangad : hill range in Kolhápúr, XXIV, 7; *fort*, description, history, *id.* 319; copper-plate grant found at, *id.* 219; grant from (753-754), I, pt. i, 467, 122; I, pt. ii, 190, 195, 377 and note 3, 378, 384, 387, 390, 538 note 8.
 Sámanta : feudatory, title of the Gurjjars, I, pt. i, 113.
 Samantabhadra : Jain writer, I, pt. ii, 406, 408.
 Sámantadhipati : title of Jayabhata III, Gurjara king, I, pt. i, 113 and note 6.
 Sámantasimha : Chávada king, defeated and slain by Mularája, I, pt. i, 157.
 Samara : king of Suráshtra, at war with Kumárapála, I, pt. i, 186 and note 1.
 Samarasimha : Chohan chief, daughter of, married to Bhim II (1179-1242), I, pt. ii, 197.
 Samarehanta : the holy drop, death ceremony among Khojas, IX, pt. ii, 46.
 Sámarkha : town in Kaira district, III, 178.
 Samastabhuvanásraya : *biruda* (title) of the Chálukya king Vijayáditya, I, pt. ii, 370; of the Kalachurya Bijjala, *id.* 474; of the Kalachurya Sovideva, *id.* 484; Yádava epithet, *id.* 518, 521, 527.
 Samatata : Ganges delta province, tributary to Samudragupta (370-395), I, pt. i, 64 and note 2.
 Samávartana : home-returning, Vedic rite, IX, pt. i, 31 note 3; performance of, *id.* 38.
 Samba : son of Mallugi, the Yádava prince, I, pt. ii, 237.
 Samba : son of Krishna, Samás trace descent from, IX, pt. ii, 69.
 Sambal : appointed Mughal admiral (1670), XI, 437; his quarrel with Sidi Kásim, removed from his command (1677), *id.* 439.
 Sámbar : wild elk in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 99-100.
 Samba Sampradaya : *see* Vaishnav.
 Sámhai Náik : object of Bajánias' veneration, IX, pt. i, 503, 504.
 Sambháji : Shiváji's son, deserts him (1679), I, pt. ii, 71, 595; returns to his father; plots against him, besieged at Panhála by Janárdan Pant Samant; is joined by Hambir Ráo Mohite, enters Ráygad (1680), *id.* 76, 595; revenges himself savagely on his opponents, putting to death Rájáram's mother; members of the Sirke family plot against him, puts to death Annáji Dattu and Báláji Auji (1681), *id.* 595; lays siege to Janjira (1682), successfully opposes the Mughals; builds the fort of Belápur, is defeated by the Sidis, plunders Portuguese villages and prepares to fortify Elephanta, besieges Chaul and takes Karanja (1683), *id.* 77; retires to Vishálgad, invests Bassein, spends his time in sensual pleasures, and is captured by the Mughals and put to death (1689), *id.* 78, 79, 596; *see* also XIX, 245-249; X, 195 note 8; *another account of*: second Marátha ruler (1680-1689); his dissipation; oppression; associates himself with the rebel prince Sultán Akbar; is surprised by Takarríb Khán; is disgraced; his insolence and execution, XVIII, pt. ii, 238-239; *another account of*: besieges Chaul and Janjira, XI, 285, 441, 145; plunders Burhánpur, XII, 251; XIII, 479; gives Karanja to the Portuguese, XIV, 193; builds fortification at Panvel, *id.* 296; fights with the Portuguese at Anjidiv, XV, pt. ii, 130, 131, 256, 349; XXIV, 314; capture and execution of, XX, 288.
 Sambháji II : second Kolhápúr *rāja* (1712-1760), Tárabái is (1712) confined and the administration conducted by Rámchandra

- Pant Amátya; Chin Kuli Khán the first Nizám, with a view to weaken the Marátha power supports Sambháji against Sháhu of Sítára; Sambháji is defeated by the *pratinidhi* and driven to Panhála; Tárábái and Bhawánibái taken prisoners to Sítára; treaty with Sháhu (1730), XXIV, 227-229; Rája of Kolhápur, XIX, 255, 257, 272, 273; defeated by the *pratinidhi*, I, pt. ii, 600.
- Sambháji Angria: supported by the Portuguese (1737), XIII, 492; carries away Bombay craft (1740), *id.* 496; XI, 149-152.
- Sámbar: expedition of Kumárapála's general Cháhada against, I, pt. i, 187, 188.
- Sambhu: Śaiva ascetic, I, pt. ii, 380.
- Sámbráni: village in Kánara district, history, XV, pt. ii, 132, 146, 304, 340 and note 8, 349.
- Sambuk: Arab passenger-boat in Thána district, XIII, 470 note 1, 721.
- Sámda: *thákor* of, conspires (1857), I, pt. i, 441.
- Sametshikhar: death-place of Párasnáth in Kolhápur, XXIV, 133.
- Sangamesvara: capital of a Chálnkya prince, I, pt. ii, 224; town in the Konkan, probably Sangameshwar, *id.* 467; local idol, *id.* 478.
- Sangár: *see* Chámbhá.
- Samghárma: mentioned by Hiuen Tsiang, I, pt. ii, 335.
- Sangitaratnákara: treatise on music by Sárngadhara, I, pt. ii, 243.
- Sani: town in Pálanpur state, V, 300, 347; grant of, to Fateh Khán Baluch, IX, pt. ii, 17.
- Sami: tree, *see* Khijáro.
- Sampadraka: village, gift of, entered in a grant found at Navsári, I, pt. i, 125; I, pt. ii, 314.
- Samkama: *see* Sankama.
- Sámkara: last Devagiri Yádava king, Devalá-devi offered in marriage to, I, pt. i, 205; rules Navsári, XIII, 438; marches to the relief of the fort of Devagiri, but is defeated, I, pt. ii, 250-251, 531; succeeds his father (1309), *id.* 251, 530; withholds the annual tribute, is defeated and put to death by Malik Káfur (1312), *id.* 251, 533.
- Sámkara: Jaitugi's governor of Tardavádi (1196), I, pt. ii, 521.
- Samkaráchárya: *see* Shankaráchárya.
- Samkaragana: Kalachuri prince of Western India, father of Buddha, I, pt. ii, 181, 295 and note 3; his father, *id.* 385; overthrown by Mangalesa (602), *id.* 311, 347.
- Samkaragana: Ranavigraha, son of Kokkala Kalachuri, king of Chedi, I, pt. ii, 203, 414.
- Samkaragrāma: battle at, I, pt. ii, 326.
- Samkaraguru: supposed author of *Prasottara-ratnamālīka*, I, pt. ii, 200.
- Samkarana: *see* Samkaragana, father of Buddha.
- Samshepa-Sariraka: Vedántic work, I, pt. ii, 212.
- Samlā: *táluka* in Káthiáwár, VIII, 647.
- Samlāji: old temple in Mahi Kántha, V, 440; place of pilgrimage, IX, pt. i, 549.
- Samma: Rájput tribe, I, pt. i, 138; probably of Turk origin, Chudásama an offshoot of, IX, pt. i, 125; Jádajas, the last representatives of, adopted Islām, *id.* 126; masters of Cutch after the fall of the Chauras, *id.* 517; conquer Cutch (1320), V, 132; a Musalmán sub-division in Cutch, *id.* 93; rulers in Sind (1351-1531), IX, pt. ii, 50.
- Sammatiya: Buddhist school, I, pt. i, 79.
- Sampagádi: possibly modern Sampgaon, I, pt. ii, 570 and note 1.
- Sampakarsa: of the Gutta family, I, pt. ii, 487, 581 and note 3.
- Sampgaon: sub-division of Belgaum district, its boundaries, area, aspect, soil, climate, water, stock, crops and people, XXI, 503-505; survey (1852), *id.* 434-437; place of interest, *id.* 600; inscription at, I, pt. ii, 436 note 1, 439 note 1, 556, 566, 567, 568, 569, 571.
- Samprati: grandson of Asoka, I, pt. i, 15.
- Sámrádev: or Sinriario, god of wild tribes, IX, pt. i, 363.
- Samri: tree, *see* Shami.
- Samsám-ud-Daulah: Dauran Nasrát Jang Bahádúr, forty-eighth viceroy of Gujarát (1716-1719), I, pt. i, 300.
- Samshergudd: hill in Belgaum district, XXI, 9.
- Samudraghosha: Pallava musical instrument, I, pt. ii, 327 and note 7, 374-375.
- Samudragupta: early Gupta king (370-395), his conquest, I, pt. ii, 280, 281 note 3, 311 and note 3; Eran inscription of, *id.* 286 note 1; restores the *Ásvamedha* or horse-sacrifice, *id.* 290 note 3, 320 note 2, 320 note 1; Allahábád pillar inscription of, *id.* 293, 317; father of Chandragupta II, *id.* 361 note 3; *see also* I, pt. i, 62-65, 67; pillar inscriptions of, IX, pt. i, 470 note 6; his victories, *id.* 448.
- Sámudri-Máta: Hindu goddess, chief shrine of, at Sundri, family goddess of Kapols, IX, pt. i, 71; of Sorathiyas, *id.* 74.
- Samundarpal: medicinal plant, XXV, 256.
- Sámvardad: fort in Kánara district, XV, pt. ii, 340-341.
- Samvat: Vikram era, I, pt. i, 204.
- Samvatasinha: king (1278) of Bhinmál, I, pt. i, 471.
- Samvatsaras: of the planet Jupiter, I, pt. ii, 288 note 1; cyclic years, list of, *id.* 432 note 8.
- Sámvedi Bráhmans: in Thána district, XIII, 82; XIV, 315.
- Samydaceæ: species of poisonous plants, XXV, 265.
- Samyn: ancestor of the Pallavas, I, pt. ii, 317.
- San: Bombay hemp, cultivation of, in Khándesh, XII, 163.
- Sána: hill in Káthiáwár, VIII, 12; caves, 647.
- Sánabhoga: village accountant, I, pt. ii, 449 and note 5.
- Sanadh: a caste of Bráhmans in Gujarát, IX, pt. i, 4 note 2.
- Sanadi Koravár: a caste of robe-makers in Dhárwár district, XXII, 162-163.

- Sanads** : title-deeds in Kánara district, furnished the revenue history to Sir T. Munro, XV, pt. ii, 156 and footnote 1.
- Sanakadi Sampradaya** : see Vaishnav.
- Sanakánika** : name of a province on the frontier of Samudragupta's kingdom, I, pt. i, 64 and note 3, 65.
- Sanála** : *táluka* in Káthiáwár, VIII, 647.
- Sánand** : sub-division of Ahmadábád district, details of, IV, 238-240. *Town*, *id.* 353.
- Sanaphulla** : founder of the Southern Konkan branch of the Silaháras, entrusted with the government of the Konkan, I, pt. ii, 253 and note 3, 392; favoured by the Ráshtrakúta Krishna I, *id.* 536, 537.
- Sanchair** : *máta*, luck of Parmárs, IX, pt. i, 485.
- Sanchi Stúpa** : Gupta inscription on, I, pt. i, 66.
- Sanchinimakta** : an Alibág survey, XI, 191.
- Sanchor** : an old gate of Bhimál, I, pt. i, 449.
- Sand** : in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 20; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 30; in Sátára district, XIX, 30; in Dharwár district, XXII, 26.
- Sandábur** : commercial town on the Western Coast mentioned by Arab travellers, I, pt. i, 510; old port, XIV, 81 note 2.
- Sandalías** : Chundala, menials, I, pt. i, 530.
- Sandalpur** : the site of an ancient city in Kaira, III, 178.
- Sandalwood** : trade in, at Sopára (n. c. 150), XIII, 406, 408; in Kánara district, export of, XV, pt. ii, 47, 54, 58; carving, *id.* 70, 306; in Poona, XVIII, pt. i, 44.
- Sandanes** : of the *Periplus*, I, pt. i, 44 note 2.
- Sandanes** : envoy, I, pt. i, 542, 543.
- Saudanes** : king of Kalyán, I, pt. ii, 1; I, pt. i, 546; sends Greek ships to Broach, XIV, 119.
- Sandápur** : apparently Goa, I, pt. i, 509.
- Sandarāja** : son of the Kalachurya king Kanama, I, pt. ii, 468.
- Sandhan** : old town in Cutch, V, 240; an Arab settlement (700-800) at, *id.* 131 note 5; I, pt. i, 509.
- Sandhier** : village south of the river Kim, I, pt. ii, 359 and note 5.
- Sandhiyara** : modern Sandhier, I, pt. ii, 359.
- Sandhubhúpa** : ruler of, defeated by Dantidurga, I, pt. ii, 389.
- Sandhya** : twilight prayer, IX, pt. i, 31.
- Sándor** : church near Bassain, XIV, 37, 402.
- Sand Pipers** : class of birds in Ratnágiri district, X, 92.
- Sandrocottos** : Chandragupta, I, pt. ii, 277.
- Sand Snakes** : in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 80.
- Sand Spits** : class of birds in Ratnágiri district, X, 19.
- Sandstone Ridges** : to the north of Belgaum, XXI, 7; beds, in Bijápur district, XXIII, 24-25; working of, *id.* 56-57.
- Sandur** : Randir, I, pt. i, 509, 520.
- Sanes** : village in Káthiáwár, VIII, 647.
- Sángali** : see Sàngli.
- Sangam** : village in Bijápur district, temple, flight to and absorption of Basav at, fair at, XXIII, 675.
- Sangameshvar** : sub-division of Ratnágiri district, details of, X, 2, 323-305. *Town*, trade, fires, history and temples of, *id.* 371-373; *náik* of, *id.* 341; caves at, I, pt. ii, 9, 37; head-quarters of Asad Khán, *id.* 39; Sambháji captured (1689) at, *id.* 78, 108, 596.
- Sangameshvar** : village in Khándesh district, Hemádpanti temple at, XII, 469.
- Sangameshvar** : Lingáyat place of pilgrimage in Bijápur, XXIV, 119, 120; on the confluence of the Malaprabha and the Krishna, favourite shrine of Basava, I, pt. ii, 227.
- Sangameshwar** : town, see Sangameshvar.
- Sangam-Máhu** : village in Sátára district, I, pt. ii, 334 note 2. See Máhu.
- Sanganner** : sub-division in Ahmadnagar district, its area, aspect, water-supply, climate, rainfall, cultivation, irrigation, crops, people, roads, railways, markets, crafts, survey changes, XVII, 632-640; survey of, *id.* 487-489, 538-540. *Town*, *id.* 736-738; grants at, I, pt. ii, 231, 232, 430, 433, 511, 512, 513, 514.
- Sangan** : a notorious pirate, IX, pt. i, 525.
- Sangana** : ruler of Vanthali, killed by Viradhavala, I, pt. i, 200.
- Sangana-Basaveśvara** : inscription in the temple of, at Hirúr, I, pt. ii, 436 note 1.
- Sanganians** : pirates from Cutch and the Gulf of Cambay, harass Thána coast (1760), XIII, 499 note 1, 711 note 2 continued on pages 713 and 714.
- Sangar** : caste of weavers in Ratnágiri, X, 125; in Kolába district, XI, 65; in Thána district, XIII, 134; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 365-366; in Sátára district, XIX, 93-94; in Sholápur district, XX, 137; in Kolhápur state, XXIV, 97-98.
- Sangavada** : village in Gujarát, I, pt. i, 187.
- Sanghadáman** : tenth Kshatrappa (222-226); coins of, I, pt. i, 43-44, 546.
- Sanghádía** : a caste of turners in Káthiáwár, VIII, 152 note 1.
- Sanghár** : caste of pirates in Cutch, V, 69, 95-97; in Káthiáwár, VIII, 165-166; Hindu and Mahomedan in Gujarát, IX, pt. i, 519, 525, 526.
- Sangharama** : *stúpa* mentioned by Hiuen Tsiang, I, pt. ii, 354.
- Sanghs** : pilgrims going in bands, IX, pt. i, 550.
- Sanghvis** : leaders of *sanghs*, IX, pt. i, 550.
- Sangit Mehel** : Bijápur palace, XXIII, 626.
- Sàngli** : state in Southern Marátha Country, description, production, people, agriculture, famine, capital, trade, fairs, history, land details, justice, instruction, health places, XXIV, 324-377. *Town*, details, fort, chief's residence, *id.* 365-367; copper-plate grant at, *id.* 219; I, pt. ii, 199 note 3, 203, 204, 205, 209, 342 note 1, 414 and note 5, 416 and note 5, 417, 431, 554.
- Sangola** : sub-division of Sholápur district, its boundaries, area, aspect, climate, water, soil, stock, holdings, crops and people, XX, 402-404. *Town*, *id.* 485; rising of Yamáji

- Shivdev (1750) against the Peshwa at, *id.* 290; XIX, 292.
- Sangrahini: dysentery and diarrhoea, its cure, IX, pt. i, 365.
- Sangreji: sand, IX, pt. ii, 223 note 1.
- Sangsi: village near Bāwada in Kolhāpur state, fragmentary inscription at, I, pt. ii, 286 note 1.
- Sangur: village in Dhārwar district, temples, and inscriptions at, XXII, 785; record at, I, pt. ii, 527.
- Sānikatta: salt works in Kanāra district, XV, pt. ii, 72-73, 341.
- Sanjala: village in Rewa Kāntha, temple and fair at, VI, 168.
- Sanjān: old village in Thāna district, early history of, remains at, XIV, 301-304; identified with the Sindan of Arab writers, I, pt. i, 509, 520; Pārsis settle at (716), IX, pt. ii, 185, 221; XIII, 248, 249; Silāhāras rule at (810-1260), *id.* 423, 425, 428; trade centre (900-1000, 1100), *id.* 429, 430, 432; chief of, defeated by Alap Khān (1312), *id.* 438; IX, pt. ii, 187; attacked by the Abyssinians (1559), I, pt. ii, 48; emporium of trade (1598), XIV, 30; under the Marāthās, *id.* 555 note 3; surveyed (1793-1794), *id.* 558; Marāthā cesses, *id.* 560; (1838), *id.* 585; cost and profit of tillage in (1845), *id.* 588; survey assessment (1866), *id.* 619-620; holy fire of Behram taken to Bharut hills (1315), to Bānsda, *id.* 187; to Navsāri (1419), *id.* 188; to Surat (1733), retaken to Navsāri (1736), *id.* 192; taken to Bālsār (1741), to Udvāda (1742), *id.* 193, 185 note 2; temple for, at Sanjān, *id.* 185; at Navsāri, *id.* 188.
- Sanjār: name borne by the *jāms*, I, pt. i, 139.
- Sanjeli: state in Rewa Kāntha, VI, 1, 2, 155-156.
- Sankagāvundā: village headman, I, pt. ii, 482.
- Sankama: Kalachurya king, I, pt. ii, 227-228, 465; son of Bijjala, *id.* 469; Nissankamalla (1177-1181), *id.* 471, 477, 486, 487, 488; recognised sovereign of Vira-Ballala II, *id.* 502, 576, 581.
- Sankarāchārya: see Shankarāchārya.
- Sankaradeva: see Samkara.
- Sankaragana, Sankarana: father of Buddhavarmman, Kalachuri prince, I, pt. i, 114.
- Sankaravarman: Kashmir king (890), I, pt. i, 3, 468.
- Sankasht-Chaturchi: trouble-cleaning fourth, worship of the moon on, IX, pt. i, 398.
- Sankeshvar: town in Pālanpur state, temples and fair at, V, 300, 347.
- Sankeshwar: large village in Belgaum district, the *math* of Shankarāchārya at, XXI, 600-602; seized by Bahādur Gilani (1493), *id.* 366; stone inscription at, I, pt. ii, 556 and note 6.
- Sankh: Broach chieftain, claims Cambay; is defeated by Vastupāla, I, pt. i, 200 and note 2.
- Sankhachūda: serpent king, saved by Jimūta-vahāna from Garuda, I, pt. ii, 253 and note 1, 536.
- Sankha-Jinālaya, Sankha-Jinendra: Jain temple near Pulikara, I, pt. ii, 373, 358 note 1.
- Sankhanpur: village sixty miles north-east of Ahmadābad, temple of goddess Behehrai, IX, pt. ii, 21, 82.
- Sankhavarman: son of the Kalachurya Sankarāja, I, pt. ii, 468.
- Sankheda: sub-division in Baroda territory, VII, 555-558. *Village*, ravaged by Kanholi, *id.* 199; Ganpatrao Gāikwar *jāghirdār* of, *id.* 206; the chiefs of, *id.* 336; grant from, I, pt. ii, 295, 313 note 4, 314; I, pt. i, 118.
- Sankheda Mehvas: state in Rewa Kāntha, VI, 1, 2; its area, boundaries, history and subdivisions, *id.* 140-148; Chohan estates in, IX, pt. i, 125.
- Sankh-hā-ra: Egyptian king, sends an expedition to Punt (B. C. 2500), XIII, 404 note 3.
- Sankrāji Nārāyan Gaudekar: ancestor of the present *pant sache*, I, pt. ii, 597; Tarābāi's chief adherent, commits suicide (1711), *id.* 598.
- Sankrant: Hindu holiday, IX, pt. i, 23 note 5.
- Sankshi: old fort in Kolāba district, description, tomb, the remains of a town at, history of, XI, 383-388; under the Gujarāt kings (1540), taken by Burhan Nizām Shāh (1540), *id.* 142, 143; XIII, 443, 452; came into British possession (1818), XI, 159; *khote* of, *id.* 178; condition, high assessment at (1837), *id.* 182 and notes 3, 5, 6 and 7, 183 and notes 2, 3; survey (1837, 1858), *id.* 189, 201-203, 220.
- Sankuvarbāi: wife of Jaysing Angria; captures Nāgothna (1793), XI, 155; takes Khānderi (1799), *id.* 156, 327.
- Sānoli: Sānoli, near Baroda, burning place of Pilāji Gāikwar (1732), I, pt. i, 313.
- Sanosra: village in Kathiāwar, VIII, 648.
- Sansāri Jangam: a caste of traders in Ahmad-nagar district, XVII, 82-85.
- Sansevera zeylanica: fibrous plant, XXV, 236.
- Sansi: near Dhārwar, action at (1776), between the Marāthās and Hyder, XXII, 413.
- Sansi: see Sansya.
- Sanskārs: sixteen observances, kept by Chit-pāvans, XIII, 76.
- Sanskrit College: in Poona city (1821-1851), XVIII, pt. iii, 49, 51.
- Sanskrit Schools: in Baroda, VII, 488-489.
- Sansya: or Sansis, race of plunderers in the Punjab, Vāghris said to have sprung from, IX, pt. i, 510.
- Sānta: I, pt. ii, 559. See Santivarman II.
- Santa Cruz: hill, near Asheri, retaken by the Portuguese (1684), I, pt. ii, 78.
- Santa Cruz: Church of, at Nirmal in Thāna district, XIV, 293.
- Santa Cruz: Poona tombs, XVIII, pt. iii, 392.
- Santāji Ghorpade: Shivāji's officer under Hasāji Mohita, I, pt. ii, 594; commander-in-chief of the Marāthās, *id.* 596; his rupture with his lieutenant Dhanāji Jādnav; is surprised and killed by Nāgoji Māno, *id.* 597. See also XIX, 249.
- Santakarna: see Satakarni, I, pt. ii, 155.

- Santalaceæ: species of food, famine and oil-yielding plants, XXV, 174, 204, 224.
- Santaladevi: wife of the Hoysāla king Vishnuvardhana, disciple of the Jain Prabhāchandra, I, pt. ii, 491, 493, 494.
- Santalige: old territorial division, I, pt. ii, 298 note 2, 306 and note 5, 430, 433, 437, 439, 443, 449, 450, 452, 454, 456, 476, 489, 505, 506 and note 1, 562, 563, 577.
- Santali Mandala: old territorial division, I, pt. ii, 583, 506 note 2.
- Santalpur: state in Pālanpur, V, 281, 332; Jādeja Rājput chiefship, IX, pt. i, 126.
- Santalum album: famine and oil-yielding plant, XXV, 204, 224.
- Santama: Kalachurya king, I, pt. ii, 468.
- Sántara: family of Patti-Pombuchchapura in Mysore, I, pt. ii, 458.
- Santasama: see Santama.
- Santaya: see Santivarman II, the Hāngal Kādamba.
- Santeya-Bāgevaḍi: modern Hire-Bāgewaḍi, I, pt. ii, 527.
- Santhāl: early tribe in Kānara district, XV, pt. i, 298 footnote 1.
- Santharo: vow of fasting to death, taken by Jain *sādhus*, IX, pt. i, 114 note 1.
- Santhli: *taluka* in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 648.
- Santideva: Jain teacher of Vinayāditya, I, pt. ii, 491, 492.
- Sāntikas: a Konkan tribe, identified with Sadinoi of Ptolemy, I, pt. i, 44 note 2, 540.
- Santinātha: Jain *tirthankara*, I, pt. i, 192.
- Santivāhana: Southern king, I, pt. ii, 171.
- Santivaravarman: see Santivarman I.
- Santivarman: chieftain, I, pt. ii, 411 note 1; Ratta chieftain of Saundatti, *id.* 428; feudatory of the Western Chālukya king Taila II (980), *id.* 552, 553.
- Santivarman I: Hāngal Kādamba, I, pt. ii, 559, 286, 287 and note 9.
- Santivarman II: Hāngal Kādamba prince and feudatory of Vikramāditya VI (1075-1089), I, pt. ii, 450, 559, 561.
- Santoshgad: see Tāthāvada.
- Santram: holy man, or *bhāgat*, founder of Santrampanth, his temple at Nadiād, IX, pt. i, 154, 547.
- Santrāmpanthi: see Religious Sects.
- Sāntu: minister of Chālukya king Karna, builds a Jain temple, I, pt. i, 170; Siddharāja's minister, *id.* 172; attacks an army of Bhils, *id.* 178.
- Sāntuvasahi: Jain temple, built by Santu, Karna's minister, I, pt. i, 170.
- Sanwa: food plant, XXV, 184.
- Sanyāsia: Shaiv, see Dandi.
- Saon: food plant, XXV, 184.
- Sapādalaksha: name of the Ajmir kings, I, pt. i, 157.
- Sapādalaksha: Simbhār territory, I, pt. i, 184. See Sewālik.
- Sapādalakshiya: name of Chohans, I, pt. i, 157.
- Sapara: mouth of the Indus, I, pt. i, 538.
- Saphād: village in Konkan, cave at, I, pt. ii, 11.
- Sapindaceæ: species of famine and oil-yielding plants, XXV, 197, 216.
- Sapindi-Shrādh: memorial service in honour of seven generations of ancestors, XVIII, pt. i, 154, 157.
- Sapindus: *detergens*, *laurifolius*, *mukorossi*, *saponaria* trees, fruits of, used as soap, XXV, 252; *emarginatus*, *trifolius*, oil-yielding plants, also used as soap, *id.* 216, 252.
- Sapinulus trifolius: tree used to poison fish, XXV, 272.
- Sap-Kanda: famine plant, grows on the *ghāts*, XXV, 207.
- Sāpor: the Sassanian, his wars with Constantine, with emperor Julian, IX, pt. i, 473 and note 5.
- Sapotaceæ: species of famine and oil-yielding plants, XXV, 201, 213, 219, 223.
- Sappalig: a class of musicians in Kānara district, XV, pt. i, 314, 315.
- Sapsan: vegetable antidote to snake-bite, XXV, 275.
- Saptakholla: district, I, pt. ii, 547.
- Saptakotiśvara: family god of the Goa Kādambas, I, pt. ii, 566 and note 7.
- Saptapadi: principal part of Chitpāvan marriage ceremony, XVIII, pt. i, 212.
- Saptasāgar: holy village in Belgaum district, XXI, 602.
- Saptasāti: work composed by Hāla, I, pt. ii, 171.
- Saptashring: hill and temple in Nāsik district, reservoirs and fairs at, XVI, 643-646.
- Saptavarman: a minister mentioned in Taranatha's *History of Buddhism*, I, pt. ii, 171.
- Sara: small town in Kāthiāwār, mosque and an inscription at, VIII, 648.
- Sārābhai: Native agent at Baroda, misuses his power, VII, 265.
- Saraca Indica: sacred plant, XXV, 279, 285.
- Sarāddar: village in Kāthiāwār, history of, VIII, 649.
- Saraganes: the Shātkarnis, XIII, 417; I, pt. i, 543; the younger and the elder, *id.* 546.
- Sāragvāla: old port in Ahmadābād district, IV, 353.
- Sarāj-ud-din: *maulvi*, preaches *jehād* or religious war in Ahmadābād (1857), I, pt. i, 434.
- Sārākachchha: circle of villages mentioned in a Paithan grant, I, pt. ii, 397.
- Sarambal: village in Śāvantvādi state, a large lake at, X, 467.
- Sarandib or Sarandip: Ceylon, I, pt. i, 516; dependency of the Gujarāt kingdom, rubies imported (1025) from, to Somnāth, I, pt. i, 168.
- Sarāng: boat-captain, XIII, 716.
- Sāraṅgadeva: Vāghela king (1275-1296), I, pt. i, 203; succeeds Arjunadeva, his inscriptions, *id.* 204-205, 206.
- Sarangpur: town near Ujjain, I, pt. i, 368; battle of (1422), *id.* 207 note 1.
- Sarānia: caste of arms-cleaners in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 158.
- Saraostus: probably Surāshtra, I, pt. i, 6, 535.
- Saras: village, centre of Motāla Brāhmins; origin of name; Siddhanāth or *ling* stone-home of Shiv raised by Rām near, IX, pt. i, 12 and note 1.

- 390-395; civil courts and suits, registration, magistracy, police, offences, jails, *id.* 395-402; finance, *id.* 403-408; instruction: staff, cost, private schools, school details, libraries and newspapers, *id.* 409-415; health: hospitals, vaccination, cattle disease, births and deaths, *id.* 416-422; sub-divisional details, *id.* 423-446; places of interest, *id.* 446-616; states, *id.* 617-624; copper-plate inscriptions in, I, pt. ii, 298 note 2, 390, 544, 546, 548, 577; Lingáyats in, *id.* 478.
- Sub-division*, its boundaries, area, aspect, climate, water, soil, stock, holdings, crop, and people, *id.* 438-440; survey of, *id.* 367, 369.
- Town*, its description, climate, divisions population, management, water-supply, markets, gardens, objects, fort and history, *id.* 551-580; trade centre, *id.* 214; reservoir at *id.* 157-158; fort of, built, *id.* 226; used as a prison, *id.* 244; Diláwar Khán the Bijápur regent imprisoned in (1591), I, pt. ii, 590; taken by Shiváji (1673), *id.* 594; XIX, 244; head-quarters of the Marátha government (1697), I, pt. ii, 597; captured by Aurangzeb (1700), XIX, 250-251; taken by the Maráthas (1705), *id.* 253; taken by Sháhu (1707), *id.* 254; Tárabái imprisoned (1734) in, *id.* 276; Chandásáheb imprisoned in (1741), *id.* 283; ceases to be Marátha capital, *id.* 291; Rám Rájá imprisoned (1750) in, *id.* 292; disturbance at (1798), *id.* 298-299; surrendered to the British (1818), *id.* 303, 313-316; *see also* I, pt. ii, 601, 603, 607; proclamation (1818) of, *id.* 665; XVIII, pt. ii, 302; annexation of (1848), I, pt. ii, 613; copper-plate inscription and grants at, *id.* 71, 185, 338, 351, 352, 356.
- Sátára Rájás: (1818-1848), the state of Bijápur under the, XXIII, 598-599.
- Sátarkár: a caste of husbandmen in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 240-242.
- Sátarur: Armativala rules at, I, pt. ii, 505.
- Sátaváhana: prince mentioned in an inscription, I, pt. ii, 147.
- Sátaváhana: dynasty, I, pt. ii, 147-148, 151, 154, 158; identified with the Andhrabhrityas, *id.* 156; chronology of, *id.* 157-168; blood relationship of Kshatrapas with, *id.* 161; their rise, *id.* 165; dates of the later, *id.* 168; political and literary traditions about, *id.* 169-172; religious, social and economic condition of Maháráshtra under, *id.* 173-176; foreign princes, their establishment in the Dakhan, *id.* 194. *See* Andhrabhrityas.
- Satavari: food plant, XXV, 180.
- Sataves: principal star of the West, is supposed by Dr. Geiger to be the star "Vega," IX, pt. ii, 217 note 1.
- Sátavli: village in Ratnágiri district, identified with Dobetala of Barbosa, remains at X, 373; I, pt. ii, 37.
- Satban: son of Rásal, king of Hindustán, that is Kanauj, I, pt. i, 519.
- Sáténhalli: village in Dhárwár district, temples and inscriptions at, XXII, 785; I, pt. ii, 563.
- Sateraka: counsellor of the queen of Vasishthi-putra Sátakarni, I, pt. ii, 153.
- Sáthamba: state in Mahi Kántha, inscription at the town of, V, 423, 442.
- Sáthi: *see* Chhathi.
- Sáthod: place of interest near Dabhoi, IX, pt. i, 13.
- Sáthodra: division of Nágara Bráhmans, IX, pt. i, 13, 15 and note 2.
- Sáthvára: caste of professional husbandmen in Gujarát, surnames; faith in early beliefs, bird-worship among; places of pilgrimage, customs, IX, pt. i, 175-176; in Kathiáwár, VIII, 143.
- Sati: suppression of, by Lord William Bentinck; beliefs regarding, woman sacrificing herself; famous *sutis* of Gujarát, IX, pt. i, 358; story of Rajbái, famous *sati* of Bharvád caste, *id.* 358-359; account of widow-burning in Gujarát, *id.* 359-360; *devdi* or masonry platform over the burning spot; daily and annual worship of the *devdi*, *id.* 360; suppression of, in Sátára (1840), XIX, 312.
- Sátin: variety of honey bee in Kolhápur state, XXIV, 24.
- Sátivli: hot spring in Thána district, XIII, 15, 16; XIV, 342.
- Satiyaputa: king of Southern India, I, pt. ii, 277.
- Satka: evil spirit of Bhinmál, I, pt. i, 457.
- Satlásan: state in Mahi Kántha, V, 425.
- Satmála: mountain range in Khándesh and Násik districts, XII, 5; XVI, 2, 5; Ajanta and other caves in, I, pt. ii, 355, 619.
- Satmasa: seventh-month celebration during first pregnancy among Gujarát Hindus, IX, pt. ii, 149.
- Sát Mazli: palace at Bijápur, XXIII, 617-619.
- Satodar Vávdí: *táluka* in Kathiáwár, VIII, 651.
- Satpanth: name given by Pir Sadr-ud-din to his new faith, IX, pt. ii, 48.
- Sátpatti: a village in Thána district, XIV, 305.
- Sátputas: hills in Khándesh, XII, 4; forests, *id.* 19.
- Satrap: Persian word for Kshatrapa, I, pt. ii, 155; I, pt. i, 21.
- Satrumalla: *biruda* or title of the Pallava Mahendravarman I, I, pt. ii, 328; of Gunabhara the Pallava king, *id.* 331.
- Satrunjaya: Jain hill in Kathiáwár, I, pt. i, 78, 79 note 3, 164 note 5, 177, 186; Hemacharya's visits to, *id.* 189, 199; temple of Neminátha on, *id.* 202.
- Sat-svarup: lineal descendant of Vallabhacharya, establishes seven bishoprics or *gádís* of Vallabhacharyan sect, IX, pt. i, 537.
- Sattalige: district, *see* Sántalige.
- Satti: pass, in Násik district, XVI, 128.
- Sattiga: Western Chálukya king Satyáshraya, I, pt. ii, 432.
- Sattigana Chatta: *see* Kundamarasa.
- Sattikkara: village mentioned in a Karnaul grant, I, pt. ii, 369.
- Sattima: Western Chálukya king Satyáshraya, I, pt. ii, 432.

- Sattūru : inscription at, I, pt. ii, 501.
 Sātu : food-plant, cultivated throughout India, XXV, 189.
 Saturday : Śhanivār ; other names of ; beliefs about, IX, pt. i, 403 ; sacredness of, XVIII, pt. i, 241.
 Saturn : *Shani*, a planet ; worship of, IX, pt. i, 403 ; influence of, I, pt. ii, 400.
 Satvāi : Hindu goddess, XVIII, pt. i, 291.
 Satwiu : medicinal plant, XXV, 259.
 Satyadeva : Vikramāditya VI's feudatory, I, pt. ii, 450.
 Sātyaki : branch of the Yadu race, I, pt. ii, 194, 383.
 Satyasamdha : *biruda* or title of the Pallava king Gunabhara, I, pt. ii, 331.
 Satyasena : Chālukya king, I, pt. i, 51.
 Satyāśraya : *biruda* or title of Pulikeśin I, I, pt. ii, 181, 343 ; of Kirtivarman I, *id.* 345, 358 note 1 ; of Pulikeśin II, *id.* 182, 351, 357 note 1 ; of Vikramāditya I, *id.* 361 ; of Vikramāditya II, *id.* 374 ; of Kirtivarman II, *id.* 376, 377.
 Satyāśraya : progenitor of the Western Chālukyas of Kalyāni, I, pt. ii, 211, 339.
 Satyāśraya : Western Chālukya king (997-1008), succeeds his father Taila II, I, pt. ii, 213, 332 ; his *birudas*, *id.* 432 ; his feudatories, *id.* 254, 432-433 ; records of his time, *id.* 431, 432, 433, 434 note 5.
 Satyāśraya-Dhruvarāja-Indrarvarman : appointed governor of the Konkan by Kirtivarman I ; stationed at Revatidvipa by Pulikeśin II ; victories of, I, pt. ii, 345, 355, 356.
 Satyavakya-Kongunivarman-Permanadi : Western Ganga king (A. D. 870) ; also known as Satyavakya-Kongunivarman Rajāmalla Permanadi, I, pt. ii, 303 and note 7.
 Satyavakya-Kongunivarman-Permaladi : Western Ganga king (A. D. 910), I, pt. ii, 304.
 Satyavakya-Kongunivarman-Permanadi-Butuga or Butayya : Western Ganga king (A. D. 940) ; his *birudas* (or titles) ; kills Rachamalla and acquires the Gangavādi province ; marries a daughter of Amoghavarsha Vaddiga and receives as her dowry the Puligere district, I, pt. ii, 304 and notes 1 and 4.
 Satyavakya-Kongunivarman-Permanadi-Ma-rasimha : Western Ganga king (A. D. 963-974) ; son of Butuga ; his *birudas* (or titles), I, pt. ii, 305.
 Satyavakya-Kongunivarman-Rachamalla-Permanadi : Western Ganga king (A. D. 978), I, pt. ii, 307.
 Satyavarman : Western Ganga king, son of Devendravarman ; Chicacole grants of, I, pt. ii, 297.
 Satyavarman : Hāngal Kadamba king, I, pt. ii, 559.
 Satyayug : first cycle of Hindu chronology, I, pt. i, 461.
 Saubha : name of a country, perhaps Svabhra, I, pt. i, 10 and note 1.
 Sand : Wahhābi leader, IX, pt. ii, 12 note 3.
 Sandāgar : a caste of Musalmān traders in Dhārwar district, XXII, 238 ; in Bijāpur district, XXIII, 289.
 Sandāgar Gumbaz : merchant's tomb at Junnar, XVIII, pt. iii, 150-152.
 Saunāgars : school of the, I, pt. ii, 140.
 Saundatti : town in the Belgaum district, inscriptions, fort and history of, XXI, 602-607 ; I, pt. ii, 431 ; Rattas of, *id.* 143, 299 note 4, 327 note 7, 411, 420, 425, 428, 437, 439, 443, 450, 451, 455, 458, 476, 498, 519, 524, 546, 549, 550, 551, 556, 571 ; Jain temple at, *id.* 201, 213 ; inscriptions at, *id.* 202, 411 note 1, 552, 553, 554, 555, 557.
 Saur : gum-yielding plant, XXV, 250.
 Sauraseni : the Prākrit language, I, pt. ii, 136.
 Saurāshtra : ancient name of Kāthiāwār, VIII, 272, 277 ; king of, destroyed by the army of the Tājikas, I, pt. ii, 187, 375 and note 6 ; afflicted by an Arab army, I, pt. i, 109 ; tribe of Kāthiāwār, *id.* 534.
 Saur : tribe in Sind, I, pt. i, 533.
 Sausara : king of Surāshtra, I, pt. i, 186 and note 1.
 Santas : tribe conquered by Govind III, Rāshtrakūta king, I, pt. ii, 396.
 Sauvira : or modern P'dar, XIV, 318.
 Sauvira : Upper Sind and Multan, I, pt. i, 537, 545.
 Sāva : food-plant, XXV, 184 ; cultivation of, in Poona district, XVIII, pt. ii, 41 ; in Sātara district, XIX, 162.
 Savadhavatti : Saundatti, I, pt. ii, 550.
 Savāi Suti : one and-a-quarter remission, XIII, 532 note 1 ; see Suti.
 Sāval : pass in Nāsik district, XVI, 128.
 Sāvaladevi : wife of the Western Chālukya king Vikramāditya VI, I, pt. ii, 448.
 Sāvaladevi : wife of Kalachurya Sovideva, I, pt. ii, 471, 484.
 Savali : village in Baroda, tombs of Dhanāji and Pilāji at, VII, 537 ; Damāji burns his father's body at, *id.* 174 ; restored to Peshwa (1791), *id.* 199 ; ceded to the British (1817), exchanged, *id.* 226-227.
 Savandhavatti : modern Saundatti, I, pt. ii, 550.
 Savant Rising : (1858-1859) in Kānara district, XV, pt. ii, 152-153.
 Sāvants : hereditary *deshmukhs* of Kudāl, I, pt. ii, 39 ; Marātha chiefs of Sāvantvādi, make a temporary alliance with Shivāji but soon return to their fealty to Bijāpur ; enter into a treaty with Bijāpur and the Sidis against Shivāji ; submit to Shivāji (1661), *id.* 68 ; share in the Sālshi province, *id.* 79 ; help Tārābāi (1710), *id.* 81 ; plunder Vengurla (1780), *id.* 107 ; negotiate with Sindia and retain their possessions (1793), *id.* 108 ; take the forts Nivti and Rāiri (1803), *id.* 112 ; their treaties with Kolhāpur, X, 198 ; family tree of, *id.* 447 ; see also XVIII, pt. ii, 228-229.
 Sāvantvādi : state in Ratnāgiri district, its boundaries, sub-divisions, aspect, rivers, geology and climate, X, 387-400 ; production, minerals, trees, forests, domestic and wild animals, birds and fish, *id.* 401-406 ; population : census details, food, dress, *id.* 407-411 ; Brāhmins, writers, husbandmen,

- traders, depressed classes, beggars, Musalmáns and Christians, *id.* 411-422; agriculture: soil, irrigation, holdings, stock and crops, *id.* 423-427; capital, investments, currency, land transfers, labour-mortgage, wages, prices, weights and measures, *id.* 428-432; trade, roads, bridges, rest-houses, post offices, exports and imports, toys, fairs, *id.* 433-438; history: early Hindus (500-1500), Bijapur rule (1500-1627), the Sávant (1554-1884), *id.* 439-447; land, its administration, tenures, peasant holders, survey rates, *id.* 448-451; civil and criminal justice, registration, police, *id.* 452-454; revenue and finance, *id.* 455-457; instruction, readers and writers, library, *id.* 458-459; health, diseases, hospitals, vaccination, births and deaths, *id.* 460-462; places of interest, *id.* 463-469; rises in importance, I, pt. ii, 67, 663; rising in, XXI, 408-409. *Town*, population, trade, lake, fort and sub-divisions of, X, 467-469.
- Savanur: state in Dhárwár district, description, production, people, agriculture, capital, trade, history, land, justice, finance, schools, XXII, 410-411, 442-443, 792-806; *nawáb*: origin of the, XXI, 377; XXIII, 439, 441; deprived of his Belgaum possessions, XXI, 380-381; the fort of Belgaum passes into the hands of, I, pt. ii, 656; Majid Khán throws off his dependence on the Mughals, cedes a large portion of the territory to the Peshwa (1747); his son Abdul Hakim Khán incurs the displeasure of both the Peshwa and the Nizám and cedes to the Peshwa additional territory (1756), *id.* 656-657, 666-667; is defeated by Haidar, (1764), *id.* 658, 667; taken by Haidar (1776), *id.* 659; the *nawáb* of, enters into a close alliance with Haidar (1779), XXI, 384; I, pt. ii, 659, 667; taken by Tipu; practically annexed by the Peshwa (1787), *id.* 667; revenue of twenty-five villages assigned to the *nawáb* of, *id.* 667-668; the name of the *nawáb* of, is entered in the list of first class *sardárs*, *id.* 668. *Town*, *id.* 229 note 1, 441 note 6, 665; its history, *id.* 665; founded by Abdul Rauf Khán (1700), *id.* 666.
- Savashá: a caste of Bráhmans in Kolhápúr, XXIV, 63; in Sátára, XIX, 55.
- Savati-Gandabahasti-Basadi: Jain temple at Sravana-Belgola built by Lakshmadevi, wife of the Hoysala Vishnuvardhana, I, pt. ii, 495.
- Savati Gandavárana Jinálava: Jain temple at Sravana Belgola built by Lakshmadevi, wife of the Hoysala Vishnuvardhana, I, pt. ii, 495.
- Sávda: sub-division of Khándesh, boundaries, area, aspect, climate, water, soil, holdings, survey details, survey results, stock and crops, people of, XII, 2, 400-409. *Town*, *id.* 261, 469.
- Savdi: village in Belgaum district, a tomb at, XXI, 607.
- Savdi: village in Dhárwár district, temples at, XXII, 785.
- Sáve: coarse grain in Dhárwár district, XXII, 274.
- Sávgaon: village in Kolhápúr, battle at (1808), XXIV, 235.
- Sávidar: gateway of Bhinmál, I, pt. i, 450 note 1.
- Savimale: country, I, pt. ii, 298; place of trade in Western India in the sixth century, identified with Savanur, *id.* 299 note 1, 439, 492; plundered by Vishnuvardhana, the Hoysala king, *id.* 496, 499.
- Sávitri: wife of Brahma, said to be a Gurjara maiden, I, pt. i, 464; IX, pt. i, 15, 502.
- Sávitri: river, dividing the Konkan into North and South, "Introduction to the History of the Konkan," I, pt. ii, p. x, 28, 33; X, 6, 297; XI, 10, 11.
- Sávla: pass in Thána district, XIII, 322; XVIII, pt. ii, 152.
- Savri: silk cotton tree in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 52.
- Sávta: timber mart in Thána district, XIV, 306.
- Savváse: a sub-caste of Bráhmans in Dhárwár district, XXII, 97.
- Sawa: *see* tava.
- Sawanihnigars: news-writers under the Mughals, I, pt. i, 214.
- Sawantvadi: *see* Sávantvádi.
- Saw-gins: in Belgaum district, XXI, 328-336.
- Saw-mills: steam, in Kanára district, XV, pt. ii, 74; in Ratnágiri district, X, 189, 288-289.
- Saxicolinae: sub-family of birds in Ratnágiri, X, 76.
- Sayad: Musalmán trader, arrest of, at Cambay in the thirteenth century, I, pt. i, 202.
- Sayad: title among Musalmáns, IX, pt. ii, 7.
- Sayad Achchan: paymaster at Surat, aspires to the governorship of Surat, seeks Marátha help (1747), I, pt. i, 396; takes the city of Surat and gets the merchants to sign a deed addressed to the emperor and the Nizám that he should be appointed governor (1748), *id.* 331-332; makes over one-third of Surat revenue to the Maráthás, *id.* 332; oppresses influential persons, surrenders the citadel to the Habsi and withdraws to Bombay and thence to Poona (1750), *id.* 333; receives the governorship of Surat from the Peshwa and establishes himself in the government (1758); *id.* 343; receives a body-guard from the Peshwa (1759), *id.* 399.
- Sayad Imám-ud-Din: Ismáiliáh missionary in Gujarát during the reign of Máhmud Begada (1459-1513), I, pt. i, 288.
- Sayad Jelál Bhukhári: chief law officer or *sadr-us-sudur* under the Mughals for the whole of India (1642-1644), I, pt. i, 279.
- Sayad Miththan: marches on Surat and returns unsuccessful, his suicide, I, pt. i, 331.
- Sayads: Musalmán class; descendants of Fatimah and Ali; their dislike to intermarry with other communities, IX, pt. ii, 6 note 1, 7; arrival and settlement of, in Gujarát;

- the ten chief families of, *id.* 6 note 1; appearance, titles before or after their names, condition, religion—Sunnis and Shiah, Shiah *sayads* form a distinct community, *id.* 7-8; beggars of Bukhāri stock, *id.* 8 note 1; of Mahdavi faith, *id.* 6 note 1 continued on page 7.
- Sayads: brothers Hassan Ali and Abdullaklān, king-makers at Delhi, I, pt. i, 297, 301.
- Sayad Shahji: preceptor of Matias of Khāndesh and Momnas of Gujārat, his suicide, I, pt. i, 288.
- Sayaji Gaikwār I: (1771-1778) son of Dāmāji Gaikwār; collects tribute in Sorath (1759), I, pt. i, 342, 398, 344; sent to Mangalvedha, VII, 179; enthroned (1771), *id.* 188; I, pt. i, 400, 401; his grant to the British, VII, 195; eldest son of, killed at Bhilapur (1731), *id.* 173.
- Sayaji Gaikwār II: (1819-1847) account of his administration, VII, 230-268, 300-304, 385, 388, 399-400.
- Sayaji Gaikwār III: adopted by Jamnābāi (1875); the present *Mahārāja* of Baroda; account of his administration, VII, 283-286.
- Sāyan: village near Kamlej, I, pt. i, 130.
- Sāyana, Sāyanāchārya: codifies civil and religious laws, I, pt. ii, 229; *Rigveda* commentator (1370), XV, pt. ii, 96 note 3, 262 note 3.
- Sāyer: land customs under Mughals, I, pt. i, 213.
- Sāykheda: town in Nāsik district, XVI, 647.
- Sayvān: stockaded fort of the Portuguese on the Vaitarna river, I, pt. ii, 48; built by Shivāji, *id.* 71.
- Sāzantion: town, possibly Rutlām, I, pt. i, 540.
- Sazgaran: food plant cultivated in several districts, XXV, 185.
- Scansores: class of birds in Thāna district, XIII, 49.
- Scarcity: *see* Famine.
- Scharan: a quadruped in the Konkan, mentioned by Alberuni, I, pt. ii, 4.
- Seherpi: rats in Thāna, mentioned by Odoricus, I, pt. ii, 5.
- Schiefner: translator of the *Ratnamālikā* from the Thibetan language, I, pt. ii, 201.
- Schistose Rocks: in Bijāpur district, XXIII, 18; in Ratnāgiri, X, 13; in Sāvāntvādi, 391.
- Schleichera trijuga: medicinal plant, XXV, 261.
- Scholarship: centres of, Zend and Pehlevi, IX, pt. ii, 194.
- School: Protestant charity, in Bombay, funds raised for (1719), XXVI, pt. iii, 535; established (1753-54), *id.* 537-538; state of (1754-1771), *id.* 536-541.
- Schools: of the Suani division, IX, pt. ii, 126 note 1.
- Schools: in Kāthiawār, VIII, 311, 347, 348; in Kānara district, XV, pt. ii, 210, 211, 213-216; in Kolāba district, XI, 230, 232-235; in Janjira, *id.* 459-460; in Khāndesh district, XII, 329-330; in Thāna district, XIII, 216, 500; town and village, *id.* 660-661; in Nāsik district, XVI, 329; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 574-581; in Sholāpur district, XX, 381-384; in Belgaum district, XXI, 481-488; in Dhārwar district, XXII, 612-619; in Bijāpur district, XXIII, 518-523; for orphans, at Chaul and Dabhol, I, pt. ii, 33. All district volumes *see* Instruction under District Name.
- Schultzen: Dutch writer (1650), describes Honāvar in Kānara district, XV, pt. ii, 124, 310; describes Anjdiv (1658), *id.* 255.
- Schweinfurth: African traveller, concludes that the Hindus were the first sailors in the Indian Ocean, XIII, 715.
- Seirpus Kysoor: food plant, common throughout India, XXV, 184.
- Scitamineæ: species of food, famine, fibrous and dye-yielding plants, XXV, 174, 204, 235, 249.
- Scobie: Colonel, marches against Bet (1859), I, pt. i, 447.
- Scelopacidae: family of birds in Ratnāgiri district, X, 91.
- Scelopacium: sub-family of birds in Ratnāgiri district, X, 91.
- Scorfula: *see* Kanthmal.
- Scott: Colonel Caroline Frederick, appointed engineer general of all Indian settlements (1733), XXVI, pt. ii, 304.
- Sculptures: in Elephanta caves, reflections on, XIV, 83.
- Seythians: identified with Sakas, I, pt. ii, 158; settlement of, in Cutch, defeated by Vikram (56 B.C.), V, 129; drive the Andhras from North Konkan (A.D. 150), XIII, 411.
- Sea: abode of Varuna, water-god; also called *Ratnāgar*; churned during Vishnu's second incarnation; days sacred for sea-bath; sea-bath held cleansing on no-moon day, on no-moon Monday during intercalary month; worship of, by different classes on different occasions; salt, its use, IX, pt. i, 349.
- Sea: Our Lady of the, church at Utān in Thāna district, XIV, 372.
- Seafarers: chief classes of, in Gujārat, distribution, IX, pt. i, 519; Māchhis, *id.* 519-520; Dhimars, *id.* 620; Khārvas, *id.* 520-522; Kābāvaliyās, *id.* 522; Vāghers, *id.* 522-523; Kōlis, *id.* 523-524; Sanghars, *id.* 525-526; festival in South Gujārat, *id.* 524-525; piracy, *id.* 526-529.
- Sea Fisheries: in Kolāba district, XI, 474; in Thāna district, XIII, 55-56.
- Seal: Valabhi, I, pt. i, 80.
- Seamen: in Ratnāgiri district, earnings of, X, 170, 172; in Kānara, XV, pt. ii, 60, 61, 63; on Thāna coast, Hindu, early, XIII, 403, *id.* 711-715; (A.D. 150-247), *id.* 417; (810-1260), *id.* 433; (1320-1442), *id.* 447; (1508), *id.* 471 and note 4; (1820), *id.* 521; (1882), *id.* 716; names of, *id.* 716.
- Seamen's Wages: in Bombay island (1769), XXVI, pt. iii, 241-242; regulations about (1771), *id.* 242-243.
- Sea of Fars: the Indian Ocean, I, pt. i, 516, 518.
- Sea Snakes: in Poona district, described, XVIII, pt. i, 81.
- Sea Trade: in Ratnāgiri district, X, 170, 172; early, sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries, *id.* 174-178; (1819-

- 1879), *id.* 181-183; in Kolába district, XI, 126-130; of Thána district, XIII, 342-363; prehistoric, *id.* 404 note 3; (B. C. 25-A. D. 150), *id.* 410, 412; (A. D. 150), *id.* 416; (250), *id.* 418; (550), *id.* 420; (810-1260), *id.* 429-431; (1300-1500), *id.* 444-447; (1530-1670), *id.* 464-468; (1660-1710), *id.* 485-488; (1800-1812), *id.* 514, 518-520; in Baroda, VII, 149-150.
- Sea View: name of Kánheri cave LVIII, XIV, 186.
- Sebbi: modern Chabbi, I, pt. ii, 307.
- Secretariat: Bombay, accommodated in a building north of the Cathedral, now occupied by Kemp and Co. (1764-1829), in the old Secretariat (1829-1874), in the present buildings since 1874, XXVI, pt. iii, 611-12; provided in the Fort House (1668-1758), in the warehouses adjoining the marine yard (1758-1764), *id.* 613-614.
- Securinea obovata: poisonous plant, also used for poisoning fish, XXV, 269, 272.
- Sedhál: village in Kolhápúr, inscription at, XXIV, 219.
- Sedimentary Rocks: in Bijápúr district, XXIII, 47-48.
- Sefareh-el-Hendi: Sopára in Thána, XIII, 404 note 3.
- Sefareh-el-Zinge: Sofáls in Africa, XIII, 404 note 3.
- Segat: oil-yielding plant, XXV, 218.
- Segváh: fort in Thána district, XIV, 98; description of, *id.* 306.
- Fehra: flower-sheet, IX, pt. ii, 159, 165.
- Seif-cin-ul-Mulk: Bijápúr noble, is harshly treated by Ibráhim Adil Sháh, rebels, and is defeated by the brother of the king of Vijayanagar, I, pt. ii, 590.
- Seif-ud-din: chief *mulla* of the Dáudi Bohorás (1797), IX, pt. ii, 31 note 4.
- Seja: tenant-held villages, IX, pt. i, 166.
- Sejak: leader of Gohils, IX, pt. i, 125.
- Sejakpur: village in Káthiáwár, ruins at, founded by Sejak (1236), VIII, 651.
- Sejja: bedstead given on the twelfth day after death, IX, pt. i, 50.
- Selára: family name among the Maráthás, traced to Siláharas, I, pt. ii, 256.
- Seláravádi: village with railway station in the Poona district, I, pt. ii, 257.
- Selbári: mountain range in Násik district, XVI, 5.
- Selencus Nikátor: general of Alexander the Great, I, pt. ii, 155; I, pt. i, 532.
- Selayahalliya-koppa: a village, halt at of Someśvara IV, Chalukya king, I, pt. ii, 484.
- Self-sacrifice: in the Konkán, Masudi's account of (915), XI, 271 note 4.
- Sell: puss in Násik district, XVI, 129, 130.
- Sella-Vidyádhara: North Konkán Siláharas, I, pt. i, 129.
- Sembolala: village south of Polikara, I, pt. ii, 373.
- Semicarpus anacardium: oil-yielding, dye-yielding, gum-yielding, and poisonous plant, XXV, 216, 242, 250, 264.
- Seminary: Jesuit, establishment of, at Bassein (1548), I, pt. ii, 56.
- Semmenatty: famine plant, XXV, 195.
- Semulla, Semylla: I, pt. ii, 2; identified with Chembur or Chaul, *id.* 174; I, pt. i, 546.
- Sena I: also called Kálasena, Ratta chieftain, I, pt. ii, 551, 553.
- Sena II: also called Kálasena, Ratta chieftain (1102-1121), I, pt. ii, 455, 551, 554.
- Sena-khas-khel: hereditary title of the Gáikwárs, meaning of, conferred on Piláji by Bajiráo (1731), VII, 173; said to be conferred on Dámáji (1763) by Sátara rája, *id.* 186; Govindráv recognized as, by Rághuba (1773), *id.* 101; obtained by Sayájiráv (1776), *id.* 184; assumed by Govindráv (1793), *id.* 199.
- Senánanda: Prithivivallabha, Sendraka prince, I, pt. ii, 366.
- Senánandarája: I, pt. ii, 186. *See* Senánanda.
- Senapati: chief captain of Maráthá army, XIX, 244 note 1; authorised to levy tribute in Gujarát (1717), VII, 167.
- Senapati Bhatárka: *see* Bhatárka.
- Sendrakas: ruling race, identified with the Maráthá name Sínde, I, pt. ii, 186, 189, 369; family, XV, pt. ii, 82; dynasty, I, pt. ii, 292 and note 10; feudatory family under the Chalukyas of Bádami, *id.* 361, 369 note 3; possibly Nágas, *id.* 281 note 3; chief, I, pt. i, 55; grant, *id.* 111.
- Sendur or Rásunai: hill in Belgaum district, temple on, XXI, 607.
- Senja: or simple villages in Kaira, III, 106.
- Senna: plant in Poona district, XVIII, pt. ii, 64.
- Sepoy: pay and regulations (1759), in Bombay island, XXVI, pt. iii, 133-135.
- Sequestrations: of Baroda territories, by the British, for the discharge of debts (1828), VII, 241-242; in 1830, *id.* 244-245; of Petlád (1839), *id.* 248-249.
- Sericulture: experimental (1828-1884), in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 277-280.
- Serpent: cobra or *nag*, form of worship, cures of snake-bite, IX, pt. i, 379-380.
- Servants: personal, among Gujarát Hindus, three classes of; strength and distribution, IX, pt. I, 228 and note 1; accounts of the three classes of, *id.* 228, 236; staff of, in a Musalmán house, IX, pt. ii, 96-97; personal, in Kolába district, XI, 67, 413; in Khándesh district, XII, 77; village, *id.* 265; personal, at Mátherán, XIV, 265; in Kánara, XV, pt. i, 326-335; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 145-149; in Sholápur district, XX, 143-144; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 379-384; in Dhárwár district, XXII, 183-189.
- Service: Musalmán classes of Hindu converts connected with: *see* Behrúpías, Bhándas, IX, pt. ii, 80; Bhattis, Bhawayyás, Gandúraps, *id.* 8; Kamáliás, Madaris, *id.* 82; Mirs or Mirásis Sipáhis, *id.* 83; Táshebis, Turki Hajáms, *id.* 84; government and private, followed by Musalmáns, *id.* 122.
- Service Mortgage: *see* Labour Mortgage.
- Sesamum: grain, seeds of, emblem of Vishnu, worship of, offerings of, on Makár Sankrant day, IX, pt. i, 391; cultivation of, in Kolába district, XI, 97; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. ii, 46; in Khándesh district, XII, 152.

- Sesamum Indicum**: oil-yielding plant, XXV, 219.
- Sesbania**: *egyptiaca*, famine plant, XXV, 197; *grandiflora*, sacred plant, *id.* 292.
- Sesekreienai**: burnt islands, near Vengurla, I, pt. i, 546; also called Vengurla rocks, XV, pt. ii, 48 note 3; I, pt. ii, 1; X, 378.
- Sesha**: king of serpents, I, pt. ii, 169, 281.
- Seshās**: I, pt. ii, 389; possibly Nāgas, *id.* 403 note 3.
- Sesodia** or **Sisodia**: a clan of Rājputs, called Gohils, or Gehlots, said to be foreigners of Mihira tribe of the Gujjar or White Hūna, horde, IX, pt. i, 443, 452, 495-496; the premier Hindu family in India; Bāla, their oldest name; Bappa, their founder, *id.* 494 notes 2 and 3, 495; of Udaipur, their Persian connection, *id.* 439; *rāna*, the title of the honored family of, *id.* 495 note 5; of Gujarāt, representatives of the Mevad house of Udaipur, traditional settlement of in Gujarāt, the present chiefships, *id.* 129.
- Sessions**: quarter, in Bombay island, to be presided over by the governor and council (1728), XXVI, pt. iii, 9; (1753), *id.* 22-29.
- Setā**: tribe of Mewār, I, pt. i, 533.
- Setarzan**: early form of marriage among Pārsis, IX, pt. ii, 238 note 2.
- Sethia Indica**: famine plant, XXV, 195.
- Seton Kerr**: Mr., resident at Baroda, VII, 271.
- Settlement**: of Shahn's territory (1720), XIX, 263-266; of Bijāpur (1818), XXIII, 451.
- Settlements**: of the Aryas in the Dakhan, I, pt. ii, 135-137; in Dandakaranya, *id.* 138; Pārsi, in Diu (about 700), IX, pt. ii, 184; in Sanjān (716), *id.* 185; in Cambay (900-1100), *id.* 186 and note 1; in Cheul (966); in Navsāri (1142), *id.* 186; in Variāv, *id.* 186 and notes 1 and 9; in Ankleshvar (1258); in Broach (1300); in Chandravati (15th century), *id.* 189; in Thāna, Vānkānir, *id.* 186; in Bombay (before and after 1666), *id.* 195, 199 note 1; Indian, in Persia, Arabia and Africa; foreign, in Thāna, XIII, 60-65, 403, 404 note 3.
- Settlers**: Portuguese, lands in Sālsette granted to, I, pt. ii, 53.
- Setubandha**: poem, attributed to Kālidāsa, I, pt. ii, 144.
- Setudgar**: part of *Zend Avesta*, IX, pt. ii, 211 note 2 (2).
- Setudtar**, **Setud Yashts**: part of *Zend Avesta*, IX, pt. ii, 211 note 2 (1).
- Setuvina-Bidu**: town in Mysore, I, pt. ii, 458 and note 2.
- Seuna**: country, I, pt. ii, 247, 284, 433, 443, 445, 460, 511, 520.
- Seuna**: king, army of, pursued and destroyed by Vira-Ballāla II, I, pt. ii, 504 and note 2, 516, 517. See **Seunachandra II**.
- Seunachandra I**: son of Dridhaprahāra and founder of Seunapura, I, pt. ii, 231, 512.
- Seunachandra II**: Yādava prince (1069), XIV, 387; I, pt. ii, 235, 236, 284; feudatory of the Western Chālukya king Someśvara II, *id.* 443, 515; assists Vikramāditya VI to the throne, *id.* 445; elevates the Yādava sovereignty, *id.* 515, 516, 518.
- Seunadeśa**: country, ruled by Seunachandra I, the Yādava king, I, pt. ii, 231; Yādavas of, *id.* 236, 420, 425, 430, 433, 435, 436, 437, 457, 501; named after Seunachandra I, *id.* 512.
- Seunadeva**: of the Yādava family, feudatory of the Western Chālukya king Jagadekamallā II, I, pt. ii, 457, 515; his *viruda*, *id.* 516.
- Seunapura**: town, founded by Seunachandra I, I, pt. ii, 231, 512 and note 4.
- Sevalakurasa**: word inscribed on coins found at Kolhāpur, probably the name of the governor, I, pt. ii, 152.
- Sevana**: kings of, I, pt. ii, 511; possibly Seunachandra II, *id.* 515; Mallugi's father, *id.* 517, 519.
- Sevener**: division of the Shīāhs, also called Sābuns and Ismāīli, IX, pt. ii, 47. See **Ismāīli**.
- Seven Mothers**: guardians of the Chālukyas, I, pt. ii, 180.
- Sevuna**: king, humbled by Narasimha II, I, pt. ii, 507.
- Sevya**, **Sevyarasa**: son of the Sinda prince Polasinda and feudatory of the Western Chālukya king Someśvara II, I, pt. ii, 437, 577.
- Sewalik**: hills possibly near Ajmir, I, pt. i, 157; king of, *id.* 194.
- Sewant**: a caste of Hindu servants in Sātara district, XIX, 102-104.
- Sewri**: famine plant, XXV, 197.
- Sex Divination**: by milk, ceremony of, IX, pt. ii, 153-154.
- Shaābān**: eighth month of the Musalmān year, holiday in, IX, pt. ii, 115, 140. See **Shab-i-barāt**.
- Shābāz**: old Portuguese province, XIII, 456; captured by the Sidis (1682), *id.* 479; state of its defences, *id.* 491.
- Shab-i-barāt**: night of record, falls on the 14th of Shaābān, IX, pt. ii, 115, 140.
- Shachi**: Indra's wife, image of, in Ajanta caves, XII, 493.
- Shadakshari**: poet, author of the *Rājasekhara-vilāsa*, I, pt. ii, 437 note 6.
- Shadhs**: beggars at Bhinmāl, I, pt. i, 451.
- Shier**: ancestor of the Udvāda priests, IX, pt. ii, 221.
- Shafaii**: Sunni *imām*, IX, pt. ii, 125 note 2, 126; Sunni school, *id.* 126 note 1.
- Shag**: see **Cormorant**.
- Shah**: honorific title of Vania, meaning of, IX, pt. i, 78 note 2; title among *sayads*, IX, pt. ii, 7.
- Shāhāb-ud-Din Ghori**: defeat of (1178), by Jaichand, I, pt. i, 229; IX, pt. ii, 39.
- Shāhābuddin Khān**: Mughal general, defeats Sambhājī (1684), I, pt. ii, 78.
- Shāh Abdul Hassan**: Bijāpur noble, called to her council by Chānd Bibi, I, pt. ii, 647; frees the state from its difficulties, is blinded and put to death by Dilāwar Khān, *id.* 647-648.
- Shāhāda**: sub-division of Khāndesh, boundaries, area, aspect, climate, water, soil, holdings, history, survey details, survey results, stock, crops and people of, XII, 2, 409-413. *Town*, *id.* 469.

- Shahadat: night of the martyrdom, the ninth night of the Muharram, IX, pt. ii, 129.
- Shahaji: eighth *rāja* of Sātara (1839-1848), his loyalty, his reforms, adopts a son, his death, XIX, 312-313; justice under, *id.* 391-394.
- Shahaji: *rāja* of Kolhāpur (1821-1837), XXIV, 238-240.
- Shahaji Bhonsle: (1594-1665), Shivaji's father; his marriage with Jijabai; succeeds (1629) to his father's estate of Poona and Supa; breaks his connection with the Nizāmshahi and goes over to the Mughals; leaves Mughal service and sides with Bijāpur; on the fall of Ahmadnagar overruns the country and seizes places of strength; weighs himself against money; is humbled (1637) by the Mughals; is confirmed in his estates in Poona and Supa; leads an expedition into the Karnatic; visits Poona (1649); much respected by his son Shivaji; his death, XVIII, pt. ii, 223-231; XXIV, 81; Karād under, XIX, 232; seizes (1632) Nāsik and other places for Ahmadnagar, XIII, 464; retreats to the hill-fort of Mahuli (1635); enters the service of Bijāpur (1637), XI, 143 and note 7; deserts Malik Ambar (1621), XVII, 393; becomes regent (1632); manages the Ahmadnagar country; submits to Shāh Jahan and enters the Bijāpur service (1636), *id.* 397-398; *another account*: sets up a king at Ahmadnagar; overruns the Gangthari and Poona districts and drives the Mughals from Purandhar (1633), I, pt. ii, 590-591; overruns the North Konkan, *id.* 38; takes service under the Bijāpur king and receives the *jahagir* of Poona and Supa (1637), *id.* 39, 590-591; goes with Randulla Khān and extends the limits of the Bijāpur kingdom to the Bay of Bengal, *id.* 650-651; arrested by Baji Ghorpade of Mudhol and imprisoned, *id.* 592, 651; XIV, 220.
- Shah Ālam: saint, learned man of Mahmud Begada's reign, IX, pt. ii, 3 note 3, 76, 148; shrine of, at Ahmadābād, *id.* 56.
- Shahamat Khān: forty-fifth viceroy of Gujarāt (1713), I, pt. i, 297; defeats the Marātha invaders at Ankleshvar (1711), VII, 167.
- Shahānushahis: Kushān dynastic name, I, pt. i, 64 and note 5.
- Shahāpur: sub-division of Thāna district, its boundaries, area, aspect, climate, water, soil, holdings, rental, stock, crops and people, XIII, 2, 683-685. *Town*, temples, ponds, and history of, remains near, XIV, 306-312.
- Shahāpur: Bijāpur suburb, XXIII, 577.
- Shahāpur: town in Kolhāpur state, schools, temples and churches at, XXIV, 367.
- Shahapur: town in Belgam district, built in 1559, XXI, 371.
- Shahazan: royal marriage, marriage of a maid, IX, pt. ii, 238 and note 1.
- Shah-Bandar: harbour master, village officer under the Mughals, I, pt. i, 212.
- Shah-Bandar: town in the Indus delta, I, pt. i, 538.
- Shahbaz-Garhi: rock inscription at, I, pt. ii, 142.
- Shah Bhikan: Hajrat, son of Saint Shāh-i-Alam, the tomb of, on the Sābarmati near Ahmadābād, I, pt. i, 337 note 1.
- Shah Budāgh Khān: appointed commandant of Māndu (1568); builds Nilkantha, I, pt. i, 370.
- Shahdādpur: town near Haidarābād (Sind), I, pt. i, 538.
- Shāh Husain Kaderi: Bijāpur minister (1663), tomb of, at Bhiwandi, XIV, 47.
- Shāhi: Kushān name, I, pt. i, 64 and note 5.
- Shāh Jahān: Mughal emperor (1625-1658), defeats Malik Ambar (1621-1623), XVII, 393-394, 376, 398; favors the Portuguese, I, pt. ii, 40; calls on Bijāpur to deliver the Ahmadnagar forts and show no favour to Shahji Bhonsle, besieges Bijāpur, forces the king of Bijāpur to come to terms and annexes to the Mughal territory the country north of the Bhima (1636), *id.* 590-591, 650; admits Shivaji into the imperial service and causes the release of Shahji from imprisonment, *id.* 651; introduces revenue settlement in Khāndesh, XII, 249; cedes the province of Kalyān-Bhiwandi to Bijāpur, XIV, 47; stays at Māndu; is defeated, his brother Shāh Parwiz retreats to Māndu (1621-1622), I, pt. i, 381; his death (1666), *id.* 284; XIV, 380.
- Shahji: *sayad pir*, descendant of Imām-ud-din (1691); spiritual head of Matids, commits suicide, IX, pt. ii, 69.
- Shah Madar: Musalmān saint, IX, pt. ii, 82.
- Shah Najaf: Shiah place of pilgrimage, place of Ali's martyrdom, IX, pt. ii, 47, 126.
- Shah Nawāz: tomb of, in Bijāpur city, XXIII, 617.
- Shah Nawāz Khān Safāvi: thirty-first viceroy of Gujarāt, joins prince Dāra in his rebellion against Aurangzeb (1659), I, pt. i, 282.
- Shāh Nur: Hassan Kuli Khān Bahadur, viceroy of Oudh, sets out for Macca; his unsuccessful attempt to arrange matters between Momin Khān and the Peshwa, I, pt. i, 341.
- Shahpur: *tāluka* in Kāthiāwar, VIII, 651.
- Shah Ramzan Mahi Savar: *see* Kanhoba.
- Shah Tahir: Ismailian courtier-missionary, preceptor of Muzaffar II, IX, pt. ii, 3 note 3, 125.
- Shāh Tahir: minister of Burhān Nizām (1508-1553), XI, 435, 464, 466; his visit to the Gujarāt king, XVII, 364-365; his death, *id.* 367.
- Shahu: Marātha ruler (1707-1749), his imprisonment, release, marriage, arrives at Poona, is established at Sātara; Angria becomes tributary to, appoints Balāji Vishvanāth as his Peshwa; receives three imperial grants of *chauth*, *sardeshmukhi* and *svarāj*, Bajiāv and Balāji, the second and third Peshwas, invested by; his death, XVIII, pt. ii, 239-245; *another account of*: taken prisoner at Raygaḍ (1690), I, pt. ii, 79, 596; released by the Mughals (1708), *id.* 655; XVII, 403; plunders Khāndesh, XII, 251; adopts the founder of the present Akalkot state, XVII, 403, XX, 489; defeats the army of Tarābai and is formally seated on the throne (1708), I, pt. ii, 598; lays siege to Rāngna and builds

- the Harnai fort (1707-1713), *id.* 81; takes the fort of Panhāla (1708), XXIV, 314; appoints Khanderāv Dābhāde *senāpati*, I, pt. i, 389; obtains a grant of *chauth*, *sardesh-mukhi* and *sardaj* in the Dakhan (1719), I, pt. ii, 655; XX, 290; XIX, 262-263; his attempts at order, I, pt. ii, 599; obtains Miraj, Tasgaon and Athui by treaty with the *rāja* of Kolhāpur (1731), *id.* 656; settles the terms of agreement between the Peshwa and Dābhāde (1732), I, pt. i, 393; his friendly relations with the Bombay government (1739), XXVI, pt. i, 217-219; makes the Peshwa the head of the Marātha confederacy (1749), XXIV, 229; his death, I, pt. ii, 600; his ministers, XIX, 259.
- Shāhu: adopted son and successor of Rama Rāja of Satāra, I, pt. ii, 604.
- Shahu: Pratāpsimha's adopted son (1857), XIX, 317, 319.
- Shāhuka: *tāluka* in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 652.
- Shaik: caste of Musalmāns of the regular class, in Gujarāt, IX, pt. ii, 6; also include local converts, *id.* 8 note 3; meaning of the name, origin, branches, appearance, titles before and after the names of, *id.* 8 and notes 2 and 3, 9; Telia division of, in Rādhanpur, *id.* 8 note 2; in Cutch, V, 89; in Ahmadnagar, XVII, 226; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 491; in Shelāpur district, XX, 197-198; traders and soldiers in Belgaum district, XXI, 204; in Dhārwar district, XXII, 231; in Bijāpur district, XXIII, 288; in Kolhāpur, XXIV, 148.
- Shaik: title among Musalmāns, IX, pt. ii, 8.
- Shaikhda: caste of Hindu converts, devotees of the Pirāna saints, also called Shaikhs, form a distinct community, IX, pt. ii, 69-70.
- Shaikhji: pirates on the Ratnāgiri coast (1733); I, pt. ii, 82.
- Shaikhsallās: tombs of Musalmān saints in Poona city, XVIII, pt. iii, 339, 343-344.
- Shaikh-ul-Jabal: title assumed by Hasan Sabāh, IX, pt. ii, 37.
- Shaikh-Zeinudin: sage of Daulatābād, I, pt. ii, 620.
- Shailāhāra: Sanskritised form of the Marāthi surname Selar, I, pt. ii, 15 note 4.
- Shāistah Khān: twenty-sixth viceroy of Gujarāt (1646-1648), I, pt. i, 280; twenty-eighth viceroy of Gujarāt (1652-1654); his expedition against the Chunvālā Kolis, *id.* 281; Mughal general (1662-1664) in Poona; surprised and wounded by Shivājī, I, pt. ii, 593; takes the fort of Chakan, XVIII, pt. iii, 122, 404; XVIII, pt. ii, 229-230; *subhedar* of Surat (1671), XXVI, pt. i, 47.
- Shaivites: religious sect, worshippers of Shiv, IX, pt. i, p. xxxvi, 530, 541; places of pilgrimage, *id.* 549.
- Shaiv Nāgas: Shaivite mendicants, attack General Goddard (1778), XIV, 135 note 10.
- Shaivs: religious sect in Gujarāt, IX, pt. i, 530, 541, 542.
- Shaiv Temples: the ten great, XVIII, pt. ii, 211 and note 1.
- Shakespeare: Sir Richmond, resident at Baroda, I, pt. i, 443; VII, 274-275.
- Shakra: god Indra, XIII, 406.
- Shaks: tribe mentioned in *Vishnu Purāna*, XIII, 413 and note 7. See Sakas.
- Shāktas: devotees of Sakti, the creative energy, IX, pt. i, 545-546. See Religious Sects.
- Shakuna Sālī: a caste of weavers in Dhārwar, XXII, 177-178.
- Shākyamuni: Gautama Buddha, image of, at Sopāra in Thāna district, XIV, 412; statue of, in Ajanta caves, XII, 483, 499 note 1, 501.
- Shālās: lecture-halls in Kānheri caves, I, pt. ii, 10.
- Shales: in Ratnāgiri, X, 14-15.
- Shaley Beds: in Bijāpur district, XXIII, 27, 33, 35-37.
- Shālī: stream in Kolhāpur state, XXIV, 9.
- Shāligrām: black round stone representing Vishnu, IX, pt. i, 362; origin of, *id.* 387; daily worship of, *id.* p. xxxv; XIII, 105 note 2.
- Shalivātan: or Kanaksena, that is, Kanishka, IX, pt. i, 125, 443 note 1; founder of the Shaka era (A. D. 78), XVII, 351. See Kanishka.
- Shalu: food and fodder plant cultivated throughout India, XXV, 186, 276.
- Shama: food plant common throughout India, XXV, 184.
- Shamans: priests and medicine-men of the foreign conquerors; their admission among Brāhmaṇs, IX, pt. i, 436.
- Shambu: other name of Shiv, IX, pt. i, 531.
- Shambhu: fourth *rāja* of Kolhāpur (1812-1821), XXIV, 237.
- Shambhudev Hill: in Poona district, temple on, XVIII, pt. iii, 440.
- Shambhurām: Nāgar Brāhmaṇ, supporter of Monim Khān at the siege of Ahmadābād, is taken prisoner by Damājī and sent in chains to Baroda, I, pt. i, 342.
- Shami: *Prosopis spicijera*, tree, also called *aparajita*, regarded as Shiv's wife; also known as *vijayadevi*, held sacred; reason why; worship on Dasara day chiefly by Rājputs, marriage of a man with, object of the marriage, *id.* 386; held to be the abode of a saint, *id.* 362; a sacred plant, XXV, 279, 280; XVIII, pt. i, 52.
- Shāmia Aliks: beggars at Bhinmāl, I, pt. i, 451.
- Shāmil: extra levy on land in Kānara under Musalmāns, XV, pt. ii, 155.
- Shāmla Dev: Hindu god, worship of, in Gujarāt, IX, pt. i, 292, 314, 319, 363; family deity of Nīmas, *id.* 73, 96.
- Shamonāmīr: tomb of, at Arag in Kolhāpur state, XXIV, 293.
- Shamoola: fodder plant, XXV, 276.
- Shāmrājant: Shivājī's minister (1655), XVIII, pt. ii, 227, 228.
- Shamsher Bahādūr: hereditary title of the Gāikwār, title conferred on Damājī by Shāhu after the battle of Balāpur (1720), I, pt. i, 389; VII, 168, 176.
- Shamshergad: hill fort in Belgaum district, XXI, 607.
- Shams-ud-din Altamsh: *sultān*, I, pt. i, 174 note 1; takes the fort of Māndu and drives away its Hindu chief (1234), *id.* 357.

- Shams-ud-din: second Ismā'īlī missionary, also known as Chote, works miracles, makes conversions chiefly from Chāks, IX, pt. ii, 39 and note 3.
- Shani: *see* Saturn.
- Shanivār: Saturday, IX, pt. i, 403.
- Shankaldev: Yādava ruler (1312), XII, 242.
- Shankar: doer of good, other name of Bhiv, IX, pt. i, 531; XIII, 406.
- Shankar: *see* Samkara.
- Shankarāchārya: founder of the Smārt sect, XV, pt. i, 121 note 2; I, pt. ii, 28; his date, *id.* 212; is credited with the authorship of *Prasannottara Ratnamālikā*, *id.* 200; his *Vedāntasūtrabhāṣya*, *id.* 246; places Vedic worship on modern footing, his work on philosophy, seats or sees of Shaivite sect established by, IX, pt. i, 533, 541-542; turns Elura and Elephanta caves into Brāhmanic caves, XIV, 135; temple of, at Nirmal in Thāna district, *id.* 292 and note 3, 325. *See* also I, pt. i, 84; XXIV, 134.
- Shankarāchārya: title of Smārt pontiffs of Dwārka, IX, pt. i, 542; at Sankeshvar, XXIV, 60.
- Sbankargaud: Chellketan chief (860-870), XV, pt. ii, 84.
- Shankarji: governor of Viramgām (1753), I, pt. i, 338.
- Shankarji Keshav: *sareubhedār*, builds temples at Nirmal in Thāna district (1750), XIV, 292, 325, 367, 373.
- Shankar Nārāyan: temple and story of, XV, pt. ii, 292-293.
- Shankar Rāi: *rāja* of Khelna, defeats the Musalmān army, I, pt. ii, 31.
- Shankarāji Malhar: Syed Husain Ali's clerk (1716), XIX, 260.
- Shankarāji Nārāyan: appointed *pant sachiv* (1697), XIX, 618; supports Tarābhāi, *id.* 255; XVIII, pt. ii, 240; is filled with remorse and commits suicide, *id.* 241.
- Shanmukha: Shivā's son, I, pt. ii, 479.
- Shānti: quieting ceremonies, details of, IX, pt. i, 413-414; performance of, to stay epidemics, *id.* 368, 413; for other occasions, *id.* 413; spirit-quieting ceremonies, *id.* 416; *planet-soothing*, *id.* 42-43; use of trees in; Ambo, *id.* 382; Ankdo, *id.* 383; Limdo, *id.* 385; Sopari, *id.* 387; quieting rites, XVIII, pt. i, 140-143, 152.
- Shāntivarma II: Kādamba chief (1088), XV, pt. ii, 88.
- Shanvār: ward of Poona city, details of, XVIII, pt. iii, 274, 279-280.
- Shanvār Vāda: Peshwā's palace in Poona city, XVIII, pt. iii, 344-346; *id.* pt. ii, 287.
- Shāpur Sheheriar: first Pārsi priest to settle in canjān with his family (716), is claimed as ancestor by all Gujarāt priests except those of Cambay, IX, pt. ii, 221.
- Sharad: cold season, XV, pt. i, 11.
- Shārada Pith: throne of learning, Dwārka seat established by Shankar, IX, pt. i, 542.
- Sharākati: share villages in Thāna, number of, XIII, 539 and note 3, 540, 544.
- Sharanpur: Christian settlement near Nāsik city, XVI, 85-87, 537, 543.
- Sharivar: *Amshaspad*; fourth day of the Pārsi month, sixth month of the Pārsi year, IX, pt. ii, 217, 218.
- Sharivar Jasan: chief festival day among Pārsis, IX, pt. ii, 217.
- Sharmistha: wife of Yayāti, I, pt. i, 460.
- Sharva: an animal, I, pt. i, 508.
- Shāsanas: land grants in Kānara district, XV, pt. ii, 164.
- Shashthadeva I: Goa Kādamba prince (1007-1008), feudatory of the Western Chālukya king Jayasimha II, I, pt. ii, 436, 565, 567.
- Shashthadeva II: Sivachitta, the Goa Kādamba king (1246-1257), I, pt. ii, 565, 571; makes grant to Goveśvara, *id.* 572.
- Shasthi Pujan: destiny worship, corresponding to *jātakarma*, the sixth Vedic rite, worship of goddess Shasthi or mother sixth, IX, pt. i, 33.
- Shastri: or divine; qualifications, authority on Hindu law till A. D. 1827; *vidyārthi* or pupils of, IX, pt. i, 26-27; head religious officer in Ratnagiri, X, 141.
- Shāstri: river in Ratnagiri district, X, 8, 303.
- Shatakarni: Hindu dynasty (B. C. 200-A. D. 300), XVIII, pt. ii, 212 and note 1; I, pt. ii, 10; XIX, 224; XX, 275; their rule in Thāna, XIII, 409; driven from Konkan (A. D. 50-100), *id.* 411; king of, defeated by Rudradāman (A. D. 178), *id.* 417; Thāna coast again lost to (247), *id.* 418. *See* Andhrabhritya.
- Shatānand: capital of Mallikārjun, I, pt. ii, 24.
- Shātavāhana: king, statue of, at Nānāghāt in Thāna district, XIV, 288.
- Shatavāhans: *see* Andhrabhritya.
- Shatrunjaya: hill in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 12; description, *id.* 147 note 1; inscriptions on, Gujjara occurs among the tribe names given in inscriptions, IX, pt. i, 499 note 3; Jain shrines on, *id.* 9, 550.
- Shatrunji: river in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 62.
- Shatshashti: old district included in Thāna, I, pt. ii, 543; *Salsette*, *id.* 544, 567.
- Shaving ceremonies: of the Chitpāvans, XVIII, pt. i, 116; Gujarāti Brāhmins, *id.* 164; Kanojs, *id.* 168; Dhruv Prabhus, *id.* 187, 206-207; Pātane Prabhus, *id.* 225-226; Velālis, *id.* 257; Brahma-Kshatris, *id.* 267; Gujarāti Vānis, *id.* 275; Kunbis, *id.* 300-301; Pābādis, *id.* 311; Beldārs, *id.* 317; Bhāvāsārs, *id.* 323; Chāmbhārs, *id.* 330; Gaundis, *id.* 332; Jingers, *id.* 341; Kumbhārs, *id.* 350; Salis, *id.* 363; Nhāvis, 381; Bhois, *id.* 388; Kolis, *id.* 393; Lodhis, *id.* 399; Rājputis, *id.* 403; Rāmohis, *id.* 415; Vanjāris, *id.* 429; Dhors, *id.* 433; Uchliās, *id.* 471; Bene-Israels, *id.* 518, 530 and note 2.
- Shaw: Mr. A. N., collector; encourages cotton experiments in Dhārwar (1840-1842), XXII, 287-289, 368.
- Shawwāl: tenth month of the Musalmān year, its first day is the Ramāzān 1st holiday, IX, pt. ii, 141. *See* Ramāzān 1st.
- Shearer: Mr. W. (1866-1876), his cotton experiments in Dhārwar, XXII, 296-300; appointed superintendent of the cotton farm,

- id.* 305-306; agricultural instructor in the College of Science, Poona, XVIII, pt. ii, 8 note 1.
- Shedbal: village in Belgaum district, a temple with inscription at, XXI, 607; I, pt. ii, 548 note 6.
- Shedhi: river in Raira district, III, 4.
- Sheep: in Ratnágiri, X, 40; in Khándesh district, XII, 29; in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 80; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 65-67; in Sholápur district, XX, 17-18; in Belgaum district, XXI, 68; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 37-39; in Dhárwar district, XXII, 37.
- Shehedmakhi: opium-eater, IX, pt. ii, 110.
- Shekhda: Marátha petty divisional officer, XII, 269, 271; XVIII, pt. ii, 326.
- Shel: moist land in Ratnágiri district, X, 423.
- Shelgaon: village in Khándesh district, remains of a *matha* at, XII, 470.
- Shell bracelet: manufacture of, in Káthiáwar, VIII, 261.
- Shell-games: among Parbhu girls, XIII, 104 note 1.
- Shell-lime: manufacture of, at Kurla in Thána district, XIV, 211.
- Shell-money: sowing of, at the gate of Anahilaváda, I, pt. i, 163, 164 and note 1.
- Shemti: a dye-yielding plant, XXV, 242.
- Shenala: lake in Thána district, XIII, 13.
- Shendivadar: *taluka* in Káthiáwar, VIII, 652.
- Shendri: fibrous and dye-yielding plant, XXV, 226, 248.
- Shendorni: town in Khándesh district, Hemadpanti temple at, XII, 470.
- Shenshahis: a division of the Pársi community, meaning of, IX, pt. ii, 193 note 2, 194.
- Shenvi: a caste of Bráhmans in Gujarát also called Sárasvats, said to have been shipwrecked strangers purified with fire by Parasharám, IX, pt. i, 436, 438; in Ratnágiri district, X, 116; peculiarities in dialect of, *id.* 116 note 6; in Sávantvádi, *id.* 411; in Kolába district, XI, 45, 46; in Thána, XIII, 85; in Násik district, XVI, 41; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 63-64; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 175-180; in Sátára district, XIX, 56; in Sholápur district, XX, 38-40; in Belgaum district, XXI, 90-92; in Kolhápúr state, XXIV, 63; in Dhárwar district, XXII, 98; in Bijápúr district, XXIII, 89; in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 139, 168; influence (1797) of, at Sindia's court, XVIII, pt. ii, 276; district of the, coinciding with the Konkan, "Introduction to the History of the Konkan," I, pt. ii, p. x.
- Shenvi: title of respect in Cutch, IX, pt. i, 438.
- Shepherd: in Kolába district, XI, 67, 68, 414; in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 295-300; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 149-153; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 384-387; in Sátára district, XIX, 104-105; in Sholápur district, XX, 146-151; in Dhárwar, XXII, 179-182; in Kolhápúr state, XXIV, 102-103.
- Sher: weight in Ratnágiri district, X, 164; in Sávantvádi, *id.* 432.
- Shera: place of fair in Panch Maháls, III, 317.
- Sheri: state lands, in Thána district, XIII, 564; in Násik district, XVI, 209 and note 3.
- Sherif-ul-mulk: Bijápúr governor, defeats Venkatappa of Bednur (1608), XV, pt. ii, 122, 123, 258, 277, 317, 331, 342.
- Sheri Thikán: a special tenure in Ratnágiri district, X, 259.
- Sherkhán Babi: governor of Baroda; defeat of; capture of Baroda, I, pt. i, 314; deputy governor of Sorath (1738), *id.* 321; allows Rangoji to escape to Borsad and joins Khanderáv, Damáji's brother, *id.* 326; joins Rangoji and marches against Fakhr-ud-daulah; wounded in the battle of Kapadvanj, *id.* 330; dispute of, with his Arab mercenaries at Bálásinor, *id.* 338; dies (1758) at Junágadh, *id.* 343.
- Shero-gár: a caste of husbandmen in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 225-226.
- Sher Sháh Sur: revolt of, in Bengal, I, pt. i, 368; emperor (1542-1545), *id.* 368-369; IX, pt. ii, 9.
- Sherzi: Bijápúr bastion, XXIII, 569-570.
- Sheth: headman of a mercantile community, IX, pt. i, 103.
- Shethe: see Kunkari Valánju.
- Shetia: headman among Vánis, in Ratnágiri, X, 118, 142, 191.
- Shetiýár: a caste of traders in Bijápúr district, XXIII, 160-163.
- Shetsandi: village watchman in Kolhápúr state, XXIV, 274.
- Shetuji: commander of the Ahmadábád garrison (1753), suffers a defeat, I, pt. i, 338.
- Shevgá: *Moringa pterygosperma*, food plant in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 52.
- Shevak: caste of priests in Gujarát, IX, pt. i, 19; Gujar element in, *id.* 500; at Bhinmal, I, pt. i, 450, 464; in Cutch, V, 47.
- Shevgad: hill pass in Ratnágiri district, X, 166.
- Shevgaon: sub-division of Ahmadnagar district its area, aspect, water-supply, climate, rainfall, cultivation, irrigation, crops, people, roads, railway, markets, crafts and survey changes, XVII, 640-645; survey of, *id.* 520-524. *Town*, *id.* 738.
- Shevtiya: pass in Kolába district, XI, 5, 114.
- Shia, shiah: one of the two forms of the Muslimán faith, IX, pt. ii, 125; etymological meaning of, *id.* 47 note 1; origin and points of difference of, 46-47, 125-126; *imáms*, 125 note 2; divisions of, into Isná-ásharis or twelvers, and seveners also called Ismáílians or Ismáílis (765), *id.* 30 note 1, 47; further sub-divisions of seveners or Ismáílis into Nazárians and Mustaaliáns (1094); Nazárians represented in India by Khojahs, Mustaaliáns by Bohorás, *id.* 30 note 1; spread of, in Gujarát, chiefly by Ismáíli missionaries, *id.* 24, 125; Muslimán sect in Belgaum district, XXI, 202 and note 1; state religion, in Ahmadnagar (1531), XVII, 365.
- Shiál: see Koli.
- Shiál Bet: island in Káthiáwar, history of VIII, 66, 652-653.

- Shiáni: ancient capital of Limbdi state in Káthiáwar, VIII, 653.
- Shibádi: a sailing vessel in Ratnágiri district, X, 171.
- Shibar: large *phátimári*, a sailing vessel in Thána district, XIII, 348-349.
- Shibi: puranic king, famous for his charity, version of the life of in Ajanta caves, XII, 536 and note 1, 562.
- Shiddápur: see Siddhápur.
- Shidgad: pass between Thána and Poona districts, XIII, 321; XVII, pt. ii, 151.
- Shidodi: fibrous plant, XXV, 233.
- Shield: manufacture of, in Cutch, V, 127.
- Shiggon: town in Dhárwar, district, XXII, 785; inscription at, I, pt. ii, 529.
- Shihanagar: village in Káthiáwar, VIII, 653.
- Shikandar Adil Sháh: Bijápur king (1672-1686), minority; factions; the Mughals besiege Bijápur (1679); overthrow of the kingdom of, XXIII, 431-435, 591 and note 3.
- Shikári: a caste of hunters, in Khándesh, XII, 79; in Belgaum district, XXI, 175-177.
- Shikárpur: village in Cutch, a fort and temples at, V, 250.
- Shikárpur: *táluka* in Mysore, I, pt. ii, 277.
- Shikhar-Shingnápur: hill in Sátára district, XIX, 11.
- Shikotri: Shikotar, Hindu goddess, IX, pt. i, 336, 363, 520; a famous spirit, *id.* 417.
- Shikshapátri: sacred book of Matia Kanbis, IX, pt. i, 168.
- Shilangi: a caste of husbandmen in Káuára district, XV, pt. i, 252, 253.
- Shiledárs: self-horsed Marátha cavaliers; pay of, under Shiváji, XIX, 240-241.
- Shi-lo-o-tie-to: Chinese for Siladitya, I, pt. ii, 353.
- Shilotri: salt-marsh reclamation tenure in Thána district, XIII, 534, 544 and note 2, 545, 551 and note 4, 553 and note 2, 561 note 7; in Sálatte (1836) *id.* 584 note 5.
- Shilotridars: gap wardens in Kolaba district, XI, 90, 91, 166-168, 168 note 2, 195.
- Shilvant: a caste of Lingáyat traders, in Dhárwar, XXII, 125-126; in Bijápur district, XXIII, 221; origin of the name of, XXIV, 123 note 1.
- Shinga: Hindu holiday, as kept by Shenvis, XVIII, pt. i, 254-255; by Kunbis, *id.* 292-293, by Rámoshis, *id.* 414.
- Shimogga: district in Mysore, I, pt. ii, 561.
- Shimpi: a caste of tailors, in Ratnágiri district, X, 126, 142; in Savantvádi, *id.* 415; in Kolaba district, XI, 66, 413; in Khándesh district, XII, 73; in Thána district, XIII, 138-139; in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 268; in Násik district, XVI, 50, 51; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 367-371; in Sátára district, XIX, 94-95; in Chólápur district, XX, 140; in Belgaum district, XXI, 147-148; in Dhárwar, XXII, 159-161; in Bijápur district, XXIII, 163-169; in Kolhápur, XXIV, 98.
- Shimti: gum-yielding plant, XXV, 250.
- Shinda, Shinde: caste of cultivators, in Ratnágiri district, X, 124; in Kolába district, XI, 71; son of a Kunbi woman by Bráhmau father so styled, IX, pt. i, 442 note 6; in Kolába district, XI, 71.
- Shindi: liquor-yielding tree in Khándesh district, XII, 27.
- Shindigár: a caste of palm-juice sellers in Belgaum district, XXI, 167.
- Shinga: hill in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 5.
- Shingaru: literally a foal, a table land in Nánaghat so called, XIV, 287.
- Shingnápur: holy village in Sátára district, temples and fair at, XIX, 580-587.
- Shingnápur: old name of Kavlápur near Sanggal, XXIV, 360.
- Shinguti: famine plant, XXV, 201.
- Ship building: at Bassein, Surat and other ports on the Western Coast (1530-1620), I, pt. ii, 36; at Surat (1759-1800), II, 146, 180; in Ratnágiri district, X, 172; at Agáshi and Bassein, XIV, 1, 31; in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 22; in Bombay (1672-1778), XXVI, pt. ii, 187-196; cost of (1776), *id.* 194-195.
- Shipil: canoe in Thána district, XIII, 721.
- Shipman: Sir Abraham, commissioned to take possession of Bombay, XXVI, pt. i, 10; lands (1662) at Anjidiv; his death (1666), *id.* 11; XIII, 472; XV, pt. ii, 256, 251.
- Shipping: in Ahmadábád district, IV, 84; in Cutch, V, 114-117; investments in, in Ratnágiri, X, 158; in Kánara district, XV, pt. ii, 27-28; of the East India Company, half to load directly at Bombay without going to Surat (1684), XXVI, pt. iii, 581.
- Shiprak: Andhrabhritya founder (300 B. C.), XII, 239 and note 1.
- Ships: the English and the Dutch, frequent the ports of Dábhól, Chaul and Bassein without hindrance, I, pt. ii, 63; in Bombay, description of, by Grose (1750), XXVI, pt. ii, 522-524; by Forbes (1766-1770), *id.* 524; by Parsons (1775), *id.* 525; list of Bombay ships (1736-1857), *id.* 526-529; not to be built for country powers (1765), XXVI, pt. i, 352.
- Shipwrecks: in Bombay, list of (1826-1872), XXVI, pt. ii, 532-533.
- Shir: pass in Násik district, XVI, 129.
- Shiral: fibrous plant, XXV, 230.
- Shirála: town in Sátára district, grove and fair at, XIX, 587-588.
- Shiráli: port in Kánara district, XV, pt. ii, 341; imports and exports of, *id.* 65, 66, 68.
- Shirápur: village in Ahmadnagar district, water-fall at, XVII, 739.
- Shiráyati: river in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 4, 7.
- Shirazis: chief *sayad* family of Gujarát, IX, pt. ii, 6 note 1 (6).
- Shirhatti: town in Kolhápur, its history, fort, monasteries and fair, XXIV, 367-371.
- Shirin: picture of, in Ajanta caves, IX, pt. ii, 183 note 4.
- Shiris, Shirish: sacred plant, XXV, 291; in Khándesh district, XII, 27.
- Shirke: Konkani chiefs, I, pt. ii, 31; Marátha chiefs, *id.* 72; their state put an end to by the Peshwa (1768), *id.* 86; X, 194.
- Shirke: surname among Kunbis, XIII, 63 note 4.

Shirol : town in Kolhápúr state, survey details, XXIV, 256-257 ; temples and mosque at, *id.* 319-320.
 Shirol : village in Kolhápúr, temple and fair at, XXIV, 320.
 Shirpur : sub-division of Khândesh district, its boundaries, area, aspect, climate, water, soil, holdings, history, survey details, survey results, stock, crops and people, XII, 2, 413-417. *Town, id.* 470.
 Shirsári : pass in Násik district, XVI, 130.
 Shirsaphal : reservoir at, in Poona district, XVIII, pt. ii, 26-27.
 Shirval : village in Sátára district, caves at, XIX, 588.
 Shirve : peak in Kánara district, XV, pt. ii, 303, 341.
 Shirvegudda : hill in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 4, 5.
 Shirzekhán : Mughal general (1686), at Sátára, defeated by Hambíráv, XIX, 246-247.
 Shirzi Káo Ghítge : *see* Sakharám Ghátgo Shirzi Ráo.
 Shishahgar : a caste of glass-makers, Hindu converts, found chiefly in Kaira district, make glass bottles, etc., IX, pt. ii, 89 ; Muslims in Khândesh, XII, 126.
 Shist : standard rent in Kánara district, XV, pt. ii, 157.
 Shiul : modern Cheul, XI, 275 note 3.
 Shiv : or Rudra, god or deity worshipped by Shaiva ; third member of Hindu trinity, IX, pt. i, p. xxxvi, 531 ; worshipped under the names Máhádev, Sadáshiv, Shambhu, Shankar, *id.* 531, 541 ; form, *id.* 541 ; nature, euphemistic epithets ; healing powers ; praised as greatest of the physicians ; is given name of Mrityunjaya ; Rudri and Mrityunjayana-jap prayers, *id.* 531 ; worship of ling emblem, *id.* p. xxxv, 531, 541 ; elaboration of worship ; *Shivdris* (r great nights of worship, *id.* 541 ; worshipped by Rám at Saras ; ling or stone home of, at Siddhnáth, *id.* 12 note 1 ; of Hátakeshvar at Vadnagar, *id.* 14 ; worship of, by women on *Rishi Panchmi*, *id.* 23 note 5 ; *Nandi* the bull, his carrier, *id.* 374 ; is lord of serpents, *id.* 379 ; Mondays sacred to him ; is represented with a crescent moon on his fore-head, *id.* 397, 400 ; his ill-treatment by his father-in-law ; *Lálas pinto* worshipped by, *id.* 381, 385 ; offerings to the stone image of ; his pet flowers, *id.* 408-409 ; *Bél* tree leaves are favourite offerings to, *id.* 383 ; Nágas Bráhmans said to have been created by, *id.* 14 ; devotion to the worship of, among strangers, *id.* 433, 440 ; worshipped at Sopára (100-400 A. D.), XIII, 406 ; titular deity of the *viláshtras* (810-1260), *id.* 424 ; image of, at Elephanta, XIV, 75, 76, 130 note 10 ; at Mandapeshvar, *id.* 224 ; at Sopára, *id.* 337 ; Elephanta sculpture in Thana district, XIV, 66-67, 76.
 Shivachari : caste of Lingáyat weavers in Bijápúr district, XXIII, 259.
 Shivaji : founder of the Marátha power (1627-1680), his birth ; early life under Dádaji Kondadev, manager of his father's estates ; takes Torna, Rájgad, Chákan, Kondhána, Supa and Poona ; plunders a Bijápúr cara-

van ; captures Rájmachí and Lohogad forts and most places of strength in the Konkan ; enters the Mughal service ; his schemes for possessing himself of the whole of the *Ghát-mátha* ; murders the *rāja* of Jávli ; builds Pratápgad ; insults Aurangzeb ; plunders Junnar and Ahmadnagar ; strengthens his cavalry ; the repulse of his army against Janjira ; enters into a treaty with the Sávant of Vádi ; assassinates Afzulkhán ; takes some of the Kolhápúr forts, levies contributions along the banks of the Krishna, and spreads terror over the whole country ; his respect for Rámdás Svámi, his religious guide ; his conduct towards Báji Ghorpade of Mudhol ; fits out a navy ; his conduct towards his father ; changes his capital from Rájgad to Ráygad ; extent of his power ; his wars with the Mughals ; his defence of Sinhgad ; takes the title of *rāja* ; plunders Ahmadnagar ; his success against Bijápúr ; burns Venguria and plunders Barcelor ; Dilerkhán, the Mughal general, lays siege to Purandhar ; gallant conduct of the besieged ; Shivaji proposes to enter the Mughal service ; his interview with Jaysing and Dilerkhán ; gives up several forts to the Mughals ; levies *chauth* and *sardeshmukhi* ; assists the Mughals in their attack on Bijápúr ; visits Delhi ; escapes from Delhi ; the districts of Poona, Chákan and Supa restored to him ; surprises Sinhgad and Purandhar ; his coronation at Ráygad ; his appearance ; death ; extent of his territory at the time of his death, XVIII, pt. ii, 223-238.

Another account of : founder of the Marátha empire (1627-1680) ; associates with Máwalis and thinks of establishing himself as an independent chief ; takes the fort of Torna (1646) ; builds Ráygad (1647) ; obtains Chákan and Kondána ; surprises Lohogad and Rájmachí (1648), I pt. ii, 591-592 ; extends his operations into the Konkan ; takes several forts including Ráiri or Ráygad ; arranges for the revenue management of the country ; and appoints Abaji Sondé *subhedár* of Kalyan, *id.* 67, 592 ; is obliged to remain quiet owing to the confinement of his father at Bijápúr, *id.* 592, 651 ; applies for aid to Sháh Jahán, *id.* 651 ; storms Jávli and reduces the fort of Vásoa (1653) ; storms the fort of Rohira and kills the *deshmukh* of the Hardas Máwal, *id.* 592 ; builds the forts of Biváli, Lingána and Pratápgad, *id.* 67, 592 ; plunders Junnar (1657), *id.* 592 ; obtains Aurangzeb's permission to take possession of the whole Konkan and is joined by the Sávant (1658), *id.* 68 ; stabs Afzulkhán and takes Vasantgad, Raugna and Kelna (1659), *id.* 592-593 ; is besieged at Panhála by Sidi Johár (1660) ; plunders Ratja ur and burns Dáhol (1660), *id.* 68 ; Ali Adil Sháh marches in person against him and he surrenders Panhála and many other forts (1661), *id.* 593 ; plunders Rájápúr and captures Dánda-Bijápúr ; makes Málván his naval head-quarters and builds several forts in the Konkan, *id.* 68 ; surprises and kills

- Báji Ghorpade at Mudhol and transfers his head-quarters from Rájgad to Ráiri (1662), *id.* 593; plunders Surat (1663) and Barcelor (1654), *id.* 68; surprises and wounds Shaista Khán at Poona (1664), *id.* 593; submits to Jaysing (1665); goes to Delhi (1666); his escape from Delhi (1667), *id.* 69, 593-594; drives the Mughals from Kalyán; opens communication with Sultán Mázum; attempts the conquest of Goa and Janjira (1668); sends a large force up the coast (1670), *id.* 69; Mohábat Khán sent against him (1671), *id.* 594; takes several forts in the Dakhan and sacks Húbli (1672), *id.* 594; is crowned (1674), *id.* 70, 594; his chief ministers, *id.* 594; sends a force to Bassein to demand *chauth* from the Portuguese (1674), *id.* 70; recovers several forts in the Konkan then held by Bijápur (1675) and builds several other forts, *id.* 594-595; sends a large fleet to meet the Mughal fleet (1675), *id.* 70; his invasion of the Karnátak (1678), *id.* 71, 595; enters into an alliance with Bijápur against the Mughals, *id.* 595; sends a large fleet to burn the Musalmán fleets then in Bombay (1678), *id.* 71; his son Sambháji deserts (1679), *id.* 71, 595; takes Khánderi or Kennery and fortifies it (1679), *id.* 71-72; enters into treaty with the English (1679), *id.* 72; his death (1680), *id.* 72; condition of the Konkan under him, *id.* 72-73; his forts, *id.* 73-75; the extent of his territory, *id.* 595; his possessions in Belgaum district, XXI, 375-376; his infantry, institutions, fort establishment, ministers, XIX, 239-244; the building of Násik hill forts ascribed to, XVI, 442; admitted to the Kshatriya caste, XIII, 411 note 3; IX, pt. i, 442; *see also* XVII, 399-400; XXIII, 426-427, 430-433; XV, pt. ii, 52, 125, 127, 321, 322, 299, 258, 317.
- Shiváji II: son of Rájaram, I, pt. ii, 597; first Kolhápúr *rāja* (1700-1712); Tárabái's administration of government; Aurangzeb marches against Panhála and Vishálgad and receives Sir William Norris, English ambassador in Panhála; Aurangzeb moves to Ahmadnagar and Paut Amátya retakes Panhála which becomes the capital of Kolhápúr; release of Sháhu and his successful struggle with Tárabái for sovereignty; dies in 1712, XXIV, 226-227.
- Shiváji III: third Kolhápúr *rāja* (1760-1812); Jijibái, widow of Sambháji II; adopts the son of Sháháji Bhonsle of Khanvat under the name of Shiváji and manages the state; establishment of the family of Patvardhans by the Peshwa; English expedition against the maritime possessions of Kolhápúr terminated by the capture of Málvan and a treaty (1766); human sacrifices to Ambábái by Jijibái; her death (1772); Yashvantráv's management of the state affairs; revolt of the chiefs of Bávda, Kágal and Vishálgad, (1777); Mahádji Sindia is sent by the Peshwa against Kolhápúr authorities who agree to pay fifteen lákhs of rupees; Parashráam Bháu captures Rámgna; Ratnákarpan't's administration; successful expedition headed by the *rāja* against the *desái* of Sávantvádi; second treaty with the British Government (1792); war with Parashráam Bháu Patvardhan; war with *sar desái* of Sávantvádi and chief of Nipáni; third treaty with the British government; his death, XXIV, 230-237.
- Shiváji IV: sixth *rāja* of Kolhápúr (1837-1866), XXIV, 240-243.
- Shiváji V: eighth *rāja* of Kolhápúr (1870-1883), XXIV, 244-245.
- Shivajogi: a caste of comb-makers in Dhárwár district, XXII, 178.
- Shivalli: a class of Bráhmans in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 136.
- Shivan: *Gmelina arborea*, tree in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 52.
- Shivappa Náik: Bednur chief (1648-1670); takes Mirjan fort; fortifies Honávar; his revenue system, XV, pt. ii, 122-125, 307, 332.
- Shivar: village in Násik district, memorial stones and posts at, XVI, 647.
- Shivbara: state in Khándesh district, XII, 606.
- Shiveshvar: village in Kánara district, old fort of, its history, XV, pt. ii, 341-342; captured by Shiváji (1673), *id.* 127, 128; mention of, by Hamilton (1720), *id.* 135; Portuguese church at (1735), *id.* 136.
- Shivgad: hill fort in Kolhápúr state, XXIV, 5; *pass.* *id.* 5-6.
- Shivganga: river in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 9.
- Shivites: *see* Shaivites.
- Shivkanehi: place of pilgrimage near Conjeve-ram, IX, pt. i, 549.
- Shivkorbái: famous Nágara Bráhmañ *sati*, IX, pt. i, 358.
- Shivne: market village in Poona district, XVIII, pt. iii, 440.
- Shivner: Junnar hill-fort in Poona district, details, hill-top, upper hill, Musalmán remains, view, flying-arch, mosque, XVIII, pt. iii, 153-163; caves (I-L), *id.* 184-201; taken by Malek-ul-Tujar (1451), I, pt. ii, 588; captured by Malik Ahmad Beheri, XVIII, pt. ii, 219; birth-place of Shiváji, Shiváji's attempt to take it fails, I, pt. ii, 594; falls into the hands of the Maráthás (1760), *id.* 602; survey of, XVIII, pt. ii, 384-389.
- Shivo: a Dhed saint, IX, pt. i, 341.
- Shivpur: village in Bijápur district, XXIII, 676.
- Shiv Purán: *see* Garud Purán.
- Shivrái: copper coinage of Shiváji, XIII, 306.
- Shivráj: *rāja*, commandant of Máudu (1658), I, pt. i, 382.
- Shivrám Gárdi: Gáikwár's officer (1801), VII, 204-205, 317.
- Shivrátri: Shivrátra or Shiv's night, day sacred to make offerings to Shiv; *Maha*, IX, pt. i, 409, 541; Hindu holiday, XVIII, pt. i, 254.
- Shivsingh: *rāja* of I'dar, sends Sajan Singh to help Momin Khán at the siege of Ahmadábád by the Maráthás (1757), I, pt. i, 341.
- Shivta: *see* Páthantána.
- Shoes: making of, in Ahmadábád district, IV, 140; in Cutch, V, 128; in Kolába district,

- XI, 135; foreign trade in, at Sopára (810-1230), XIII, 430; Spanish, import of, in Thána district (1500-1670), *id.* 467 and note 5; making of, in Bijápur district, XXIII, 374-375.
- Sholápur**: district, its boundaries, sub-divisions, aspect, hills, rivers, geology and climate, XX, 1-8; minerals, forests and their management, domestic and wild animals, fish and birds, *id.* 9-22; population, census details, Bráhmans, writers, traders, husbandmen, craftsmen, and other castes, communities and movements, *id.* 23-213; agriculture, husbandmen, holdings, soil, field, tools, irrigation, crops and famines, *id.* 214-238; capital, capitalists, investments, money-lending, borrowers, service, mortgage, land transfers, interest, currency, wages, prices, weights and measures, *id.* 239-253; trade, roads, railways, bridges and ferries, post and telegraph, trade-centres, markets, carriers, imports and exports, *id.* 254-268; crafts, *id.* 269-274; history, early period (B. C. 90-A. D. 1294), Bálmanis (1347-1489), Durgádevi Famine (1396-1407), Dámájpant's famine (1460), under Bijápur and Ahmadnagar (1489-1720), under the Maráthás (1720-1818), *id.* 275-300; land, its management and staff, survey (1839-1858), revision survey (1859-1874), season reports and alienated villages, *id.* 301-366; justice, Civil Courts and suits; registration, magistracy, police, crime and jails, *id.* 367-373; revenue and finance, *id.* 374-378; instruction, staff, cost, readers and writers, school returns, libraries and newspapers, *id.* 379-385; health, diseases, hospitals, vaccination, cattle disease and births and deaths, *id.* 386-390; sub-divisional details, *id.* 391-406; places of interest, *id.* 407-510.
- Sub-division*, its boundaries, area, aspect, climate, water, soil, stock, holdings, crops and people, *id.* 404-406; survey (1840-1841), *id.* 309-317; revision survey (1870-1871), *id.* 341-346.
- Town*, its position, appearance, walls and gates, divisions, suburbs, streets, population, houses, trade, cotton mill, management, water, climate, temples, cantonment, fort and history, *id.* 485-502; divided between Ahmadnagar and Bijápur (1508), *id.* 278; siege (1510) of, *id.* 279; (1524), *id.* 279-280; promised as Ismael Adil Sháha's sister's dowry, invaded unsuccessfully by Burhan Nizám Sháh in 1524, 1528 and 1531; taken by Burhan Nizám (1542), I, pt. ii, 570, 623; XX, 282; restored (1543) to Bijápur, *id.* 282; taken and strengthened by Burhan Nizám (1551), *id.* 282; sieges (1553, 1557), *id.* 283-284; ceded to Bijápur as the dowry of Chánd Bibi (1562), *id.* 284, I, pt. ii, 645; sieges of (1590, 1594), *id.* 592; XX, 285, 286; taken by Malik Ambar (1623), XX, 287; passes to Bijápur (1636), *id.* 287; to the Mughals (1668), *id.* 287; taken by Aurangzeb's son Azam (1685), I, pt. ii, 595; passes to Nizam-ul-mulk (1723), XX, 290; besieged and taken by General Munro (1818), *id.* 296-300; I, pt. ii, 612.
- Shopkeepers**: Vánias, their start in life, IX, pt. i, 78-79 and note 3; in Ratnágiri district, X, 181; in Káthiáwár, VIII, 244; in Kolába district, XI, 120; in Khándesh district, XII, 218; in Thána district, XIII, 335; in Kánara district, XV, pt. ii, 56-57; in Násik district, XVI, 142; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 342; in Sáttra district, XIX, 218; in Belgaum district, XXI, 315; in Dhárwár district, XXII, 358; in Bijápur district, XXIII, 364; in Kolhápúr, XXIV, 206.
- Shorpáraga**: Sopára in Thána district, XIV, 320.
- Shráddha**: offering to the manes, I, pt. ii, 249; memorial rites among Hindus, performance of, on the 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th days after death; monthly rites; yearly rites; caste dinners given as part of mind rites on 11th, 12th and 13th days after deaths, yearly rites: *seija* giving on the 12th; special mind rite in the month of Bhádarva, IX, pt. i, 50; satisfying the wishes of the spirits of the dead, *id.* 348, 409; details of the rites among Bráhmans, *id.* 50-51; Rájputs, *id.* 149-151; husbandmen and Kanbis, *id.* 163, 174, 175, 176; craftsmen, *id.* 181, 183, 186, 188, 192, 195, 201, 206; Bháts, *id.* 214; herdsmen, *id.* 285, 289; see also XVIII, pt. i, 232-234.
- Shrávak**: caste in Western India, traces of Gujar element in, IX, pt. i, 496; Vánias, *id.* 69, 70, 96-103; Māvárís, *id.* 103-105; religion, Jainism, two leading sects, Digambaras and Shvetambaras, distinction between the two sects, *id.* 105; *gachhas* or sub-sects in Shvetambaras, *id.* 105, 106, 109 and notes 1 and 2; Shripujyas or spiritual heads of *gachhas*, *id.* 109-110; three classes of ascetics—Sadhus, *id.* 106, 108; Sádhis, *id.* 108; Gorgis, *id.* 108-109; religious buildings, temples or *dehvas*, description, images, image installation, *id.* 110, 111 and notes 1 and 2; ministrants, worship, *id.* 111-113; monasteries or *apasaras*, *id.* 113; holidays, Pachusan, *id.* 113-115; *Siddha Chakrapuja* or saint-wheel worship; *pánjrapol* or animal home, *id.* 115; places of pilgrimage, *id.* 350; in Cutch, V, 52-53; in Káthiáwár, VIII, 147-148; in Southern India, despoiled (1000), I, pt. ii, 437 note 5. See Jains.
- Shrávanur**: old name of Sávanur in Dhárwár district, XXII, 793.
- Shrávasti**: Sewet near Benares, XIII, 406; merchants of, visit Sopára (A. D. 400), XIV, 124, 320.
- Shridepathár**: plateau in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 5.
- Shrígaud**: a caste of Gujarát Bráhmans, their origin, I, pt. i, 161; in Gujarát, IX, pt. i, 2; strength and distribution, *id.* 3, 19; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 163; in Thána district, XIII, 78.
- Shrigonda**: sub-division of Ahmadnagar district, its area, aspect, water, soil, climate, cultivation, crops, people, roads, railway, markets, and survey changes, XVII, 645-650. *Town*, temple, *id.* 739-740.
- Shri Harsha**: king of Magadha (610-642), father of, conquered the Gurjjaras, I, pt. i,

- 467; defeats the Hūnas, Gurjjaras, Lātas and king of Sind and Mālava, *id.* 497; drives away White Hūnas, *id.* 500; defeated by Dantidurg, I, pt. ii, 194.
- Shrikes: an order of birds in Ratnāgiri district, X, 69-71.
- Shrimāl: town, capital of the Gurjjar kingdom, now Bhinnāl; Shrimālis take name from, IX, pt. i, 16 note 1, 19, 73.
- Shrimāli: a caste of Gujarāt Brāhmins, I, pt. i, 450, 462 and note 2; their origin, *id.* 44; in Thāna district, XIII, 78; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 55; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 163; in Sholāpur district, XX, 30; in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 145; in Gujarāt, IX, pt. i, 2; strength and distribution, *id.* 3, 19; a caste of Vāniās (Meshri), derivation of the name; seem to be Gurjjars, formerly Solanki Rājputs, *id.* 73, 496, 499; Vāgheshvari, the family goddess of, *id.* 73; Shrāvaks, sub-divisions, distribution, said to have been created by goddess Mahālakshmi, origin of, sub-divisions, minor divisions, *id.* 97, 98; I, pt. i, 463; in Cutch, V, 46, 52; in Kolāba district, XI, 48; in Thāna district, XIII, 112; meaning-making of the name of, I, pt. i, 458; brought back to Bhinnāl (1694), *id.* 464.
- Shrimāl Mahātmya: legendary account of Shrimāl, I, pt. i, 461.
- Shrimantgad: fort in Kolhāpur state, details, temple and ponds at, XXIV, 371-372.
- Shrinagar: Shrimāl, I, pt. i, 461.
- Shrinagar: town in Kāthiāwār, was formerly the capital of the Jethvas, VIII, 653.
- Shrināthji: picture of, represents Vishnu, IX, pt. i, p. xxxv; shrine of, at Natldwāra, *id.* 157, 549.
- Shrine, shrines: of Abdul Kādir Gilāni at Baghdād, IX, pt. ii, 56; of Ali and Hussain, *id.* 47; of Miran Sayadali at Unjha, *id.* 56, 128; of Naw Shahid at Surat, *id.* 129; of Pir-i-Bawan at Cambay, *id.* 26 note 1; of Shāh Alam at Ahmadābād, *id.* 56; of Shams-ud-din at Uch, *id.* 39; of Sindsāh at Navasāri, *id.* 66; miniature, of Karbala martyrs, *id.* 128; vows made to visit, *id.* 128; spirit-expelling element in the, of Miran Sayad Ali, *id.* 128-129; of North Gujarāt, IX, pt. i, p. ix; Shaivite, *id.* 541, 549; Vaishnav, *id.* 549; Matā, *id.* 549; Jain, *id.* 550; of goddess Bakuchartji, of goddess Revāli and tomb of Dātār Pir visited by sick persons, *id.* 366; at Gokarn in Kānara district, XV, pt. ii, 291-298.
- Shringeri: town in Mysore, monastery at, XV, pt. i, 131.
- Shringeri: village in Dhārwar district, old weir at, XXII, 785-786.
- Shripāl: mythical Jain king, said to have married the princess of Sopāraka, XIV, 319.
- Shripat Rāo: son of Parashram Trimbak, opposes the appointment of Bāji Rāo as Peshwa, I, pt. ii, 599.
- Shripatrāv: deputy of the Peshwa in Gujarāt, negotiates with Momin Khān for the release of Bhagvantrāv; is recalled, I, pt. i, 338.
- Shripujyas: spiritual heads of Shrāvak *gachhas* IX, pt. i, 106, 109; selection; successor's selection, initiation; dress, daily life, *id.* 109-110.
- Shripunj: another name of Jāgsom, the restorer of the sun temple at Bhinnāl, I, pt. i, 450, 462 and note 3.
- Shri Rāmeshvar: temple near the hot springs at Akloli in Thāna district, XIII, 16.
- Shrithānak: old name for Thāna, chief town of the Silabārās (810-1260), XIII, 423, 425, 428; XIV, 355, 356, 418, 195; I, pt. ii, 18.
- Sirivaishnav: a caste of Brāhmins in Dhārwar district, XXII, 98-100.
- Shrivardhan: town in Janjira state, birth-place of Bāājī Vishvanāth, XI, 146, 425, 467; south boundary of the Nizām Shāhi Konkān, I, pt. ii, 34.
- Shrivaksha: see Bel.
- Shroff: coin-tester in Vāniā banker's shop, IX, pt. i, 79, 81.
- Shron Aparānta: the Konkān, XIII, 407 and note 1.
- Shuddha Sāli: a caste of weavers in Dhārwar district, XXII, 175-177.
- Shujāat Khān: Katalab Khān, thirty-eighth viceroy of Gujarāt (1684-1703), I, pt. i, 287; his campaign in Jhālāvāda and Sorath and storming of the fort of Thāna, *id.* 288; captures Jodhpur (1722), *id.* 303.
- Shujāat Khān: one of Sher Shah Sur's generals in Mālwa; defeats Kadir Khān at Māndu; appointed commandant of Māndu, I, pt. ii, 368-369; recovers Mālwa (1554), *id.* 369.
- Shujait Khān: (1724), deputy of the viceroy of Gujarāt, VII, 169.
- Shujād-ud-Daulah: *nawāb* of Lucknow, negotiates with the Peshwa, I, pt. i, 341.
- Shukravār: Friday, IX, pt. i, 402.
- Shuklatirth: island in the bed of the Narbada in Kewa Kāntha, VI, 6; place of pilgrimage, IX, pt. i, 549.
- Shukra: see Venus.
- Shukravār: ward of Poona city, details of, XV III, pt. iii, 274, 282-383.
- Shukravār Vāda: in Poona city, XVIII, pt. iii, 346.
- Shurpān: place of pilgrimage, on the Narbada, IX, pt. i, 549.
- Shurpārak: Sopāra, mentioned in the *Mahābhārata*, XIII, 404; chief city of the Silabārās (810-1260), *id.* 423; XIV, 316, 319, 320, 321, 385, 387, 417.
- Shute: sailors of Somanāth, I, pt. i, 204.
- Shvetān bars: white-robed, religious sect of Shrāvaks, also called Iappās; form of image worshipped by their priests, IX, pt. i, 105; sub-sects or *gachhas* in, *id.* 105, 109 and notes 1 and 2, 110.
- Shybar: see Shitār.
- Siam: Brahman influence in, IX, pt. i, 437; introduction of Brāhman and Buddhist details into literature and architecture of, *id.* 441.
- Sibor: perhaps Cheul, XI, 270; possibly Sopāra, XIV, 320.
- Sida: *acuta*, *carpinifolia*, fibrous plants, XXV, 228.

- Siddāpur**: in the *Dhārwar taluka*, record of 1158 at, I, pt. ii, 459 note 4, 569.
- Siddapur**: sub-division of Kānara district, villages, aspect, climate, water, soil, stock, survey details, people, XV, pt. ii, 247-248; schools, rest-houses and dispensaries in, *id.* 45, 215, 219. *Town, id.* 342.
- Siddānabhatia**: grantee in Indra's grant of 914, I, pt. i, 131.
- Siddha Chakra Puja**: saint-wheel worship among Shrávaks, IX, pt. i, 115.
- Siddhachakravartin**: title of Siddharāja, I, pt. i, 173.
- Siddhagiri**: religious teacher of the Baruds of Kolhāpur, XXIV, 94.
- Siddhahema**: treatise on grammar by Hemachandra, I, pt. i, 180.
- Siddha Hemachandra**: I, pt. i, 191. *See* Siddhahema.
- Siddhānta**: work of the astronomer Brahmagupta of Bhīnmāl, I, pt. i, 467. *See* Brahma Siddhānta.
- Siddhantasiromani**: Bhāskarāchārya's work, taught in a college founded by Changadeva, I, pt. ii, 244, 526.
- Siddhapayya**: kalachurya Bijalā's governor of the Hāmūngal province, I, pt. ii, 476.
- Siddhappa**: temple of, in the Dhārwar district, inscription at, I, pt. ii, 460 note 3.
- Siddhapur**: ruins of, in Kānara district, XV, pt. i, 321, 342-343.
- Siddhapur**: town in Gujarāt. *See* Sidhpur.
- Siddharaja, Sidhraj**: Chālukya king (1094-1143), I, pt. i, 156, 161, 162; succeeds Karna; regency of his mother; intrigues regarding his succession; remission of pilgrim-tax; his wars with the kings of Saurāshtra, Mālwa, and Sind; his era; his religious leanings and architectural buildings, *id.* 171-181; his shrine at Siddhpur, IX, pt. i, 445; overpowers Barbara and his followers and forces them to become Hindus, *id.* 443-444, 485; Gujarat Solanki, XIII, 436; called king of kings, I, pt. ii, 24; king of Anahilavāda, IX, pt. ii, 186 note 5; gives justice to Muslim traders of Cambay, *id.* 2 note 3; gives patronage to Bohora missionary; said to have embraced Islām, *id.* 26 note 2.
- Siddhas**: demi-gods, pictures of, in Elephanta caves, XIV, 73 and note 1.
- Siddhesvar**: temple of, at Nirmal, in Thana district, XIV, 293; at Kembhavi in the Nizām's dominions, inscription at, I, pt. ii, 440 note 8.
- Siddhnath**: ling or stone home raised by Ram in honour of god Shiv near the village of Saras near Surat, IX, pt. i, 12 note 1.
- Siddhpur**: *see* Sidhpur.
- Siddiki**: section of *sheikhs*, claim descent from Abu Bakar Siddik, IX, pt. ii, 8 and note 3.
- Sidenur**: village in Dhārwar district, with a temple and inscription at, XXII, 786.
- Sidgad**: fort in Thana district, XIII, 523; XIV, 312, 98.
- Sidghad**: fort in Ratnāgiri district, X, 373.
- Sidhoji**: *see* Sidoji Gujar.
- Sidhpur**: sub-division in Baroda state, its area, aspect, climate, water-supply, soil, assessment and population, VII, 615-616; schools and hospital at, *id.* 487, 508. *Town*, remains at, Rudra Mālā and other buildings, its holiness, place of pilgrimage, *id.* 616-619; also called Matri Gaya, IX, pt. i, 519; shrine at, *id.* p. ix; former seat of the head *mulla* of Dandi Bohras at, pt. ii, 31 note 4; Vanarāja's image at, I, pt. i, 152; Mularāja's grants at, *id.* 161; Jain temple at, *id.* 172; Rudra-mahālaya temple at, *id.* 179; Kumārāpālā's visits to, *id.* 183; Ahmadshāh's march against, *id.* 237.
- Sidhrāj, Sidhraj Jaisingh**: *see* Siddharāja.
- Sidhsar**: Buddhist caves in Kāthiawār, VIII, 10.
- Sidhtek**: village in Ahmadnagar district; Ganapati's temple at, XVII, 739.
- Sidi Ali Kapodhan**: Turkish admiral (1554), lands at Anjidiv, XV, pt. ii, 252, 273, 278.
- Sidi Johār**: Tijāpur general, besieges Shivāji in Panhāla (1660), I, pt. ii, 593; XXIV, 225, 314.
- Sidi Kasim**: captures Marāthā forts; his defeat (1686), XXVI, pt. i, 100-101; invades Bombay, XIV, 27.
- Sidi Merich**: governor in Cutch, his banishment (1780), V, 147, 148.
- Sidi Rahman**: provided for by the Marāthās, I, pt. ii, 83.
- Sidis**: Musalmāns of special community, of part for ign descent, also called Habashis, origin, divisions, language, character of, IX, pt. ii, 11; special form of worship among, dance of, men of position and power among, rulers, *id.* 12; of Janjira, arrival and settlement at Surat of, *id.* 3; Abyssinians, said to have taken possession of Janjira (about 1489), I, pt. ii, 34; their districts invaded by Shivāji (1658); unite with Bijāpur and Savants against Shivāji, *id.* 68; abandon Dānda-Rājāpur and take refuge in Janjira, put the state under the protection of the Mughals (1670), *id.* 69; destroy the fortifications of Dānda-Rājāpur, take several of the ports in the neighbourhood, and treat people with cruelty (1672); blockade the Karanja river and lay waste villages along the Nagothna river (1673), *id.* 70; their fleet plunders the coast and carries the inhabitants away as slaves (1677-78), *id.* 71; their alliance with the English broken; take Underi (1680), *id.* 72; renew the struggle for the possession of Khanderi and burn Apta (1680), *id.* 76; make raids on the Marāthā territory and defeat Sambhaji's fleet in Bombay harbour (1682), *id.* 77; obtain a *sanad* from Aurangzeb and take the districts of Suvarndurg and Anjauvel and the forts of Rājpur and Bāy-gad, *id.* 79; attack Bassin, threaten Sālsotte and ravage the country about (1692), *id.* 80; lose some places to the Marāthās (1713), *id.* 82; take Govalkot (1733), *id.* 83; enter into a formal alliance with the English, *id.* 83, 88; their alliance with the English dissolved (1784), *id.* 107; receive revenues of Surat from Aurangzeb (1660), II, 89, 117; live in the Gir province in Kāthiawār, VIII, 11; capture the port of Jāfarābād, *id.* 161; down-

- fall of (1733), XXVI, pt. i, 161; *another account of*: origin, XI, 433; constitution, *id.* 434; in Ahmadnagar and Bijapur service, *id.* 435; appointed Mughal admirals, *id.* 436; in wars with the Maráthás, *id.* 437-442; quarrel with the English and driven out of Surat, *id.* 443-446; take Jáfarábád, *id.* 447; internal affairs, *id.* 448-452; people, *id.* 420-421; in South Koláta, their changes in the revenue demands, *id.* 171 and note 3; the Peshwa recovers Ráygad from them (1735) and changes their rates, *id.* 172; division of lands between the Sidi and the Peshwa, *id.* 173 and note 6; winter in Bombay harbour (1672-1680), XIII, 475; their struggle with Shivaji (1675-1680), *id.* 478; attack Bassein (1690), *id.* 481; decline of their power (1735), *id.* 492; independence of, granted by the Peshwa (1762), *id.* 498; settlement of, and element in other castes of Thána, XIII, 64; pirates on Thána coast (1700), *id.* 488; defeat Shammajpant (1657), XVIII, pt. ii, 228; Maráthas destroy the state of (1761), *id.* 250; levy contributions from Shahu's districts, Marátha intrigues for the ruin of, XIX, 277; Kasim and Sambal's fleets in Bombay, XXVI, pt. i, 66-72; their quarrel, *id.* 73; Masat and Saut, advances to, by the Company (1735), *id.* 175-176; station garrison at Sion (1737), *id.* 176.
- Sidi Sambhal: chief of Janjira, burns Jaytápur (1676), I, pt. ii, 71.
- Sidi Yákut: commandant of Janjira, offers to become a vassal of the emperor through the governor of Surat and receives the title of Yákut Khán from the emperor with an annual subsidy of 1½ lakhs payable from the port of Surat, I, pt. i, 285.
- Sidiyanurudivi: village in the Santalige province mentioned in the Mysore inscription, I, pt. ii, 306 and note 5.
- Sidney Point: at Mahábáleshwar, XIX, 504.
- Sidnurd: stone inscription at, I, pt. ii, 529.
- Sidoji Gujar: Marátha admiral, dies (1698) and is succeeded by Kanhoji, XI, 146; *see also* IX, pt. i, 499 note 2.
- Sidoji Ráo: *desái* of Nipáni, distinguishes himself in the Peshwa's service and is made *sarlashkar* (1803); does not act cordially against the English (1817); is confirmed in his *saranjam*; dies (1839), I, pt. ii, 670; (1799-1818), engaged in the siege of Nerali, XXI, 391; rewarded, summoned to Poona (1813), *id.* 396-397.
- Sigerdis: perhaps Ságaradvipa or Cutch, I, pt. i, 16.
- Sigertis: Cutch, mentioned by Strabo, I, pt. i, 535.
- Sigerus: probably Janjira, mentioned by Pliny, perhaps Cutch, I, pt. i, 535, 536, 540.
- Sigihalli: experimental farm (1831-1836) at, in Dhárwar district, XXII, 287.
- Siharakhi: probably modern Serkhi near Baroda, I, pt. ii, 399.
- Sihl Jagapura: palace of, supposed to have been erected by Siddharája, I, pt. i, 180 note 2.
- Sihor: old city in Ahmadábád district with the remains of an old temple, IV, 353.
- Sihor, Sihur: town near Bhávnagar in Káthiáwár, famous for a fountain of leprosy-healing waters, history, IX, pt. i, 7 and note 2; an old village, I, pt. i, 64 note 5, 161; reservoir at, *id.* 180 note 2; is famous for brass and copper work, snuff and mortar, and numerous dyes, VIII, 654-655; is also called Simhapura, I, pt. ii, 196.
- Sihora: state in Rewa Kántha, VI, 150.
- Sihukura: village granted by Vinayáditya, I, pt. ii, 369.
- Sikalgar: *see* Saikalgar.
- Sikandar: emperor, said to have destroyed fire temples, by Bedani (1504), IX, pt. ii, 188 note 4.
- Sikhakai: used as soap, XXV, 252.
- Sikhi: (second Buddha) image of, at Sopára in Thána district, XIV, 331, 413.
- Sikhs: their home-land in South-East Panjáb, IX, pt. i, 453 note 3.
- Sikra: a village in Cutch, remains at, V, 250-251.
- Silabhanjapati: Silabhanja country is an example of the case where *pati* is used in the sense of country, I, pt. ii, 298 note 3.
- Siladitya: king of Malwa (640), had for his nephew a king of Valabhi, I, pt. i, 79.
- Siladitya: king of Kanyakubja (Kanauj), his son's son-in-law, the king of Valabhi (640), I, pt. i, 79; the court of, visited by a Chinese traveller (640), I, pt. ii, 353 and note 3.
- Siladitya: Sryasraya, Gujarát Chalukya king (669-691), son of Dharaśraya Jayasimhavarman, his Nausari grant, I, pt. ii, 364, 370, 360 note 1, 363; I, pt. i, 56, 108.
- Siladitya I: Valabhi king (594-609); is also called Dharmaditya; stops the progress of Mangalesh (605), I, pt. ii, 336; respects Buddhism, I, pt. i, 91.
- Siladitya II: Valabhi king, probably retires early from the world, I, pt. i, 91.
- Siladitya III: Valabhi king (671), his grants, I, pt. i, 92.
- Siladitya IV: Valabhi king (691), probably referred to in the grant of Jayabhata III, I, pt. i, 117.
- Siladitya V: Valabhi king (722), probably defeated by Jayabhata III, I, pt. i, 117.
- Siladitya VI: Valabhi king (760), acquires Godrabaka, I, pt. ii, 315, 382.
- Siladitya VII: Valabhi king, surnamed Dhruvabhata (A. D. 766), grant of, IX, pt. i, 13.
- Silæ: tribe east of the Indus mentioned by Pliny, I, pt. i, 534.
- Silaganasuri: Jain priest, notices the royal marks on the boy Vanarāja, I, pt. i, 151.
- Silábáras: of the Southern Konkan, I, pt. ii, 25-26, 213, 535-538; their origin; various forms of the name; their hereditary title and banner; southern branch seems to be the oldest of the three branches; connected with the kings of Simhala or Ceylon, *id.* 536; their genealogical tree, *id.* 537; the founder of the family Sanapbulla appointed governor of Konkan by Krishna I (754-782), *id.* 392, 537; the last prince of the family Rattarāja

- becomes feudatory of the Western Chalukya king Irivahedanga Satyasraya and the power of the family dies with him, *id.* 433, 537-538; extent of their territory, *id.* 538.
- Silāhāras : of Northern Konkan, I, pt. ii, 15-25, 538-544; their family tree, *id.* 15, 539; various forms of the name, legend about their origin; suggestion as to their identity with Silār Afridis, *id.* 15 and note 4; their hereditary title and banner, *id.* 16, 174, 299 note 4, 538 note 8; worshippers of Siva, *id.* 17; their capital, *id.* 16 and note 2, 19, 540, 541; under Amoghavarsha, Pullasakti acquires the feudatory government (843-844), *id.* 17, 541; continue under the Rāshtrakūtas to the close of the tenth century, *id.* 16, 404, 405, 406; Aparajit assumes independence, *id.* 16, 426; quarrels with the Kolhāpur or Karād branch, *id.* 19 and note 1, 543, 567; Jayakesin I, the Kadamba prince, wrests Goa from them (1059), *id.* 216, 543, 567; feudatories of the Western Chalukyas of Kalyāni, *id.* 430, 450, 498; their power in abeyance, *id.* 544; restored by Vijayaditya Silāhara, king of Karād or Kolhāpur, *id.* 25, 524, 544, 548, 570; claim independence and make Thāna their capital, *id.* 24, 544; their rule put an end to by the Devagiri Yādavas, *id.* 240; their possessions, *id.* 16; condition of their kingdom, *id.* 21; I, pt. i, 527; Konkan rulers (810-1260), XI, 141; claim descent from Jimutavahana, IX, pt. i, 15 note 1; their administration, I, pt. ii, 21; North Konkan rulers (810-1260), XIII, 60; origin and genealogical table, *id.* 421, 422 and note 1; political status, Puri, Tagar, religion, 423 and notes 2 and 4; details of kings, land-grant stones, *id.* 423-427 and notes; ministers, language, administration, roads, forts, coinage, *id.* 428; perhaps the Balharas, *id.* 434 and note 10; suggested origin of the name, *id.* 730; mention of, XIV, 8, 127, 290, 302, 355, 385, 386, 387, 388, 401, 402, 419.
- Silāhāras : of Karād or Kolhāpur, I, pt. ii, 544-549; extent of their territory, *id.* 544; their family tree, *id.* 545; their hereditary title, banner and family goddess, *id.* 546; hold temporarily the North Konkan, *id.* 546-547; their marriage connection with the Western Chalukyas, *id.* 217-218, 449, 546, 547; reinstate the North Konkan Silāhāras, *id.* 25, 544, 548, 570; Western Chalukya feudatories, *id.* 452, 456, 458, 460; Kalachurya feudatories, *id.* 475; under Bhoja II assume independence, *id.* 549; Kolhāpur kings, XIX, 224; XXIV, 219-223; records of A. D. 1026 and 1095, I, pt. ii, 298 note 2.
- Silana : *tāluka* in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 654.
- Silaprastha : perhaps Sitba in Jhālāvāda, king of, present with Mularāja in the battle with Graharipu, I, pt. i, 160 and note 2.
- Silāras : original form of Silāhāras, I, pt. ii, 536. See Silāhāras.
- Silāras : I, pt. ii, 10. See Silāhāras.
- Siliceous Limestone Beds : in Bijāpur district, XXIII, 28-32.
- Silisātem : worship of small-pox goddess on, IX, pt. i, 368.
- Silk : trade of Thāna coast in, with the Parthians, (B. C. 255-A. D. 235), XIII, 412; imported from Persia and China (810-1260), *id.* 430; from Venice, Persia and China (1300-1500), *id.* 444; imported and locally manufactured (1500-1670), *id.* 466-467 and note 2; manufacture of, at Thāna, mentioned by an Italian traveller, I, pt. ii, 37; attempts to grow, in Khāndesh district, XII, 180; experiments of the cultivation of (1875-1882), in Poona district, XVIII, pt. ii, 64-76; manufacture of, in Ahmadābād district, IV, 135; in Thāna district, XIV, 347; in Dhārwar district, XXII, 375-377; culture in the Konkan (1845), XXVI, pt. iii, 593; manufacture of, in Surat, II, 179; industry in Nāsik (1290), XVI, 182 and note 6.
- Silk Waistcloth : weaving of, in Bijāpur district, XXIII, 371.
- Silk-weaving : in Thāna district, weavers, XIII, 378-379; trade, *id.* 380; sorting, *id.* 380-382; appliances, *id.* 382; bleaching, *id.* 382; mordanting, *id.* 382-383; materials, *id.* 382-384; warping, *id.* 384; weaving, *id.* 384-385; in Nāsik district, manufacturers, description of silk-dyeing, sizing, warping, weaving, appliances, articles, XVI, 143, 155-162; in Kolāba district, XI, 132, 278, 279; in Ahmadābād district, IV, 135-139; in Cutch, V, 126; in Poona district, workmen, tools, process, articles, XVIII, pt. ii, 185-191.
- Silk Worms : rearing of, in Kaira district, III, 54; in Dhārwar district, XXII, 42; details of, *id.* 304-305.
- Silli : place in Kaira district with a reservoir, III, 178.
- Silsilat-ut-Tuwārikh : a work written (851-852) by the merchant Sulaiman, I, pt. i, 505 note 2.
- Silveira : James de, Portuguese captain, burns the ports of Pattan-Somnāth, Mangrul, Talāja and Muzāfarābād; Thāna, Bassein; and Bombay, I, pt. i, 347.
- Silver Casket : in Sopāra *stupa*, XIV, 334.
- Silver Thread : the making of, in Nāsik district, XVI, 162-167.
- Sim : country near Ujjain, king of, imprisoned by Siddharāja, I, pt. i, 179.
- Simadia-dev : worship of, IX, pt. i, 292, 313, 363.
- Simal : timber tree in Khāndesh district, XII, 27.
- Simanta : see Pregnancy.
- Simanti : marriage ceremony in Khāndesh district, XII, 65.
- Simantonnayan : hair-parting, Vedic rite, IX, pt. i, 31 note 3.
- Simario : see Sāmraḍev.
- Simha : maternal uncle of king Visaladeva, worships the servant of a Jain monastery, I, pt. i, 202.
- Simha : era, I, pt. i, 176, 204.
- Simha : see Singhana.
- Simha : lord of the Santali Mandala, I, pt. ii, 579, 583.
- Simhala : Ceylon, I, pt. ii, 368; king of, made tributary of Chālukya crown, *id.* 189; is

- subdued by king Krishna III, *id.* 207; submits to Vikramaditya, *id.* 215; kings of, connected with Silahara family, *id.* 536.
- Simhala: *see* Singhana.
- Simhalānchhana: lion crest on the seals of the Kādambas, I, pt. ii, 560, 566.
- Simhana: *see* Singhana.
- Simhapura: modern Sihur, I, pt. ii, 196.
- Simharāja: *see* Singhana.
- Simhasena: twenty-sixth Kshatrapa, coin of, I, pt. i, 51.
- Simhavarman: Kadamba king, mentioned in a Mysore grant, I, pt. ii, 290.
- Simhavarman I: Pallava king, I, pt. ii, 321, 324.
- Simhavarman II: son and successor of the Pallava king Vishnugopavarman, I, pt. ii, 321.
- Simhavishnu: Pallava king, defeats the Malaya, Kalabha, Malwa, Chola, Pāndya, Simhala and Kerala kings, I, pt. ii, 324 and note 1, 325, 328.
- Simhvirāja: Yādava prince, grand-father of Bhīllana, I, pt. ii, 516, 517.
- Simpson: reservoir at Matherān, XIV, 235, 244, 245, 276.
- Simuka: Satavāhana king, mentioned in an inscription, I, pt. ii, 147, 154, 155; dates of his accession and death, *id.* 166; Andhrabhūritya founder (B. C. 130), XVI, 611, 612, 613, 614.
- Simulla: modern Chaul, I, pt. i, 533; XI, 270 note 5.
- Simylla: modern Chaul, I, pt. i, 540; mentioned by Ptolemy, XIV, 320.
- Sina: river in Ahmadnagar and Sholapur districts, XVII, 9; XX, 4.
- Sinclair: Mr. W. F., detached for the arrest of Bhagoji (1874), XVII, 420; XI, 253.
- Sinclair: Sir John (1800), at the siege of Sungdal in Belgaum district, XXI, 394.
- Sind, Sindh: mentioned by Megasthenes (B. C. 300), I, pt. i, 533; Scythian kingdom established in (A. D. 150), I, pt. ii, 158; mention of Parthian rule in (A. D. 250), XIII, 404 note 3, 411 note 2; conquered by Chudasamas (560), I, pt. i, 139; rulers of, connected by treaties with Naushirvan the Just (531-579), IX, pt. ii, 183 note 4; king of, defeated by the father of Shri Harsha (606), I, pt. i, 467; Śāmantabhadra said to have made a missionary tour to 800, I, pt. ii, 407; considered to be beyond Indian limits by Arab travellers, sea trade of, with Broach (900-950), I, pt. i, 509, 513; fire temples found in (916), IX, pt. ii, 186; parts of, belonged to the Gabres (950), *id.* 188 note 4; conquered by the Sumras (1069), I, pt. i, 517; ruler of, humbled by Singhana (1230), I, pt. ii, 525; expedition against, by the Rāo of Cutch (1758), I, pt. i, 342; people of, invade Cutch (1762), V, 143-146, 164.
- Sinda: *see* Sindas.
- Sinda: perhaps Vadnagar, I, pt. i, 546.
- Sindabur: identified with Goa, I, pt. i, 517, 521; with Sanjān, I, pt. ii, 4 and note 7; with Chitakul starting point for voyages to Aden, XV, pt. ii, 51; arrival of Ibn Batuta at, *id.* 97, 252, 308; mention of, *id.* 278; identified with Siddhapur, *id.* 343.
- Sindagi: *see* Sindgi.
- Sindan: in Cutch, conquest of, and Jama nque founded at, I, pt. i, 506; IX, pt. ii, note 1, 2 note 1; mentioned by Ibn Hani I, pt. i, 523.
- Sindan: rt. John or Fanjān, mentioned by Biladuri (892), I, pt. i, 507, 508, 509; by Istakhri as exporting shoes to Baghdad, 514, 516; by Al Idrisi, *id.* 521. *See* 528, 529, 530; I, pt. ii, 4.
- Sindarāja: son of Bhima of the Sinda race, pt. ii, 577.
- Sindas: of Yelbarga, I, pt. ii, 572-576; the territory, *id.* 572; said to be of the N race, *id.* 281 note 3; their genealogical I, *id.* 573; possibly descended from Pulaki *id.* 574; their crest and banner, *id.* 299 4; Chālukya feudatories, *id.* 443, 452, 460, 462, 477, 497, 498; their intermarriage with Kalachur as, *id.* 463; Kalachur feudatories, *id.* 485, 488, 576; chiefs, XX 401; XXIII, 392-394, 389; of Bāgāda their crest, banner and hereditary title, pt. ii, 576, 577; Chālukya feudatories, 450, 577; of Halavar, their crest, banner hereditary title and genealogy, *id.* 578, 579; feudatories of the Kalachuryas, *id.* 476, 578.
- Sindavadi, Sindavādi Nād: country ruled over by the Sindas of Yelbarga, I, pt. ii, 572, 573 note 3, 441 and note 6.
- Sindavamsa: Sinda race, I, pt. ii, 576.
- Sindavne: pass in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 154.
- Sinde: modern Marāṭha name for Sendraka, pt. ii, 186.
- Sinde: village in Poona district, caves at XVIII, pt. iii, 440-441.
- Sindelwan: food plant, common in the Konkan XXV, 176.
- Sinderbur: food plant, XXV, 176.
- Sinderwani: food plant, XXV, 176.
- Sindgi: sub-division in Bijāpur district, its boundaries, area, aspect, soil, climate, water stock, crops and people, XXIII, 542-544; survey of, *id.* 484-491. Town, temples arising (1824) at, *id.* 676-677; trade centre, *id.* 360; inscriptions at, I, pt. ii, 455, 503.
- Sindh: *see* Sind.
- Sindhābur: *see* Sindabur.
- Sindhdi: lake in Cutch, V, 11.
- Sindhia: *see* Sindia.
- Sindhshah: probably Nur Satāgur, shrine of at Navsari, IX, pt. ii, 66.
- Sindhu: identified with Sind, afflicted by Arab army, I, pt. i, 109.
- Sindhu: the river Indus, I, pt. ii, 576, 577; I, pt. i, 189.
- Sindhudurg: fort near Mālvān in Ratnāgiri district, Shivāji's temple at, history of, I, pt. ii, 75; X, 349-351; becomes centre of piracy under Kolhāpur (1713), *id.* 373; its name changed to Fort Augustus (1765), I, pt. ii, 106.
- Sindhuka: corruption of Sīśuka, I, pt. ii, 156.
- Sindhurāja: killed by Siddharāja, I, pt. i, 175, 179.
- Sindhuvalli: records at, I, pt. ii, 308.

- Sindhvā :** a depressed class in Gujarāt, IX, pt. i, 321; other names, Rājput surnames, occupation, religion, *id.* 346-347.
- Sindia :** origin of the family, XVIII, pt. ii, 244; XIX, 268; admitted as Kshatriya, IX, pt. i, 442; Nimaji gained over to his side by Shāhu, I, pt. ii, 598; Rānoji of Kanarkhed rises to note, *id.* 600; given (1750) a share in the revenue in the Mālwa, XIX, 291; Māhādji, one of the commanders of the Marātha army at Vadgaon (1778), connives at the arrest of Sakhārām Bāpu by Nāna Phadnavis, XIII, 504, 512; I, pt. ii, 605; his unsuccessful attack on Sinor (1781), I, pt. i, 409; decorates the Peshwa with the insignia of the office of *vakil-i-mutālik* and tries to supplant Nāna Phadnavis, I, pt. ii, 605-606; his death (1794), *id.* 606; Daulat Rāo, succeeds Māhādji (1794); determines to put Chinnāji on the throne, XIX, 298; is won over by Nāna Phadnavis to his side; obtains Ahmadnagar as a reward for help; imprisons Nāna at Ahmadnagar, I, pt. ii, 606-607, 628; his quarrels with the widows of Māhādji (1798-1800); arrests Shirzi Rāo and releases Nāna and Bāloba Tātya with the help of Yashvant Rāo Holkar; drives the widows of Māhādji to Mālwa, *id.* 607; attacks the Patvardhan *jāhgir*, *id.* 662; defeats Yashvant Rāo Holkar at Indor (1801); sends a large force to help the Peshwa against the Holkar; the Peshwa intrigues with him against the Holkar and the English, *id.* 608; views the treaty of Bassein with dissatisfaction and is defeated by the English at Assaye and Argaon (1803), *id.* 609; his treaty at Sirji Anjangaon, I, pt. i, 414; was granted the proceeds of the Ahmadābād farm, VII, 201; claim of, on Baroda, *id.* 205; danger to Baroda state from, *id.* 208-210.
- Sindhāpura :** state in Rewa Kāntha, VI, 143.
- Sindia's Tomb :** at Vānavdi, near Poona, XVIII, pt. iii, 393-394.
- Sindigere :** in Asandi district in Mysore, inscription at, I, pt. ii, 492 and 2, 494-495, 497, 498, 499.
- Sindinagara, Sindinera :** that is Sinnar in the Nāsik district, I, pt. ii, 437, 512 note 4; capital of Bhillama III, *id.* 514; birth-place of Dhādiyappa, *id.* 513, 514.
- Sindhkhed :** town in Khāndesh, mentioned by Hawkins, XII, 470, 248.
- Sindsagar :** branch of the Indus, I, pt. i, 517.
- Sindu :** Debal port, mentioned by Kosmos, I, pt. i, 547.
- Sindura-Lānehbana :** elephant crest, I, pt. ii, 552 and note 3.
- Sindva :** fort in Khāndesh district, XII, 256, 594.
- Singa I :** Sinda prince of Yelburga, I, pt. ii, 573; also called Simha, *id.* 574.
- Singa II :** I, pt. ii, 443; Sinda prince of Yelburga, *id.* 573; feudatory of the Western Chālukya king Someśvara II, *id.* 574.
- Singaldip :** Ceylon, I, pt. i, 512.
- Singamale :** conquered by Vishnuvardhana, I, pt. ii, 497.
- Singana :** *see* Singa II.
- Singnadevarasa :** (1045) feudatory of the Western Chālukya king Someśvara I, I, pt. ii, 439.
- Singavāda :** river in Kāthiawār, VIII, 63.
- Singayya Devanāyaka :** Yādava king Mahādev's officer (1264), I, pt. ii, 528.
- Singhæ :** tribe mentioned by Pliny, I, pt. i, 534.
- Singhana :** another name of Jayasimha III, the Western Chālukya prince, I, pt. ii, 453.
- Singhana :** Kalachurya king, son of Bijjala, I, pt. ii, 471, 477; succeeds his brother (1183), *id.* 489.
- Singhana I :** same as the Yādava prince Sevana or Simbirāja, I, pt. ii, 235, 236, 516, 517.
- Singhana II :** Devagiri Yādava king (1210-1247), I, pt. ii, 252, 519; succeeds his father, *id.* 239, 522; his epithets and titles, *id.* 243, 522-523; his feudatories and officials, *id.* 523-524; his capitals, *id.* 520; his conquests and defeat of the Musalmāns, *id.* 240-243, 506, 524-525, 549, 557, 558, 583; his treaty with Lavanasprāsāda of Gujarāt (1232), *id.* 241, 525; his chief astrologer, *id.* 244, 526; his treaty, I, pt. i, 198, 199; conquers Panhala, I, pt. ii, 587; *see* also XV, pt. ii, 91, 92 and note 1; XXIV, 314.
- Singhar :** a Sind prince, grandson of Sumra, extends his sway (1069), I, pt. i, 517; overruns Cutch, V, 132.
- Singharvarman :** another name of Simharvarman I, I, pt. ii, 320 note 6.
- Singhapur :** holy place in Sātāra, place of pilgrimage of Kolhāpur Chāmbhār, XXIV, 110.
- Singpur :** state in Khāndesh district, XII, 610.
- Sinh :** Kāthiawār dynasty of Kshatrapas so called (A. D. 78-A. D. 328), XIII, 411.
- Sinhadatta :** a king mentioned in an inscription of Vada in the Thāna district, XIV, 373.
- Sinhanadeva :** *see* Singhana.
- Sinhasth :** sacred Hindu year, IX, pt. i, 550.
- Sinhdev :** a Devagiri Yādava (1100), conquers Konkan, X, 193; mention of, in the inscription at Khidrapur in Kolhāpur, XXIV, 302.
- Singhad :** hill fort in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 5; its description and history, XVIII, pt. iii, 441-446; name given (1647) to Kondhāna by Shivāji, XVIII, pt. ii, 226; surprised (1670) by Shivāji's army, *id.* 235-236; siege (1700-1703) of, *id.* 239-240; surrendered (1817) to the English, *id.* 297; siege (1818) of, *id.* 302; garrisoned by the Mughals; stormed and taken by Tanaji Malusara for Shivāji (1671), I, pt. ii, 594; given to the Peshwa by Pant Sachiv, *id.* 601; death of Rājārām at, XXIV, 266.
- Sinnar :** sub-division of Nāsik district, its boundaries, area, aspect, climate, water, history of land revenue, stock, holdings, crops and people, XVI, 364-369; measured and assessed (1783), *id.* 208 and note 5; survey of (1843-1845), *id.* 222-223; revision survey (1874), *id.* 264-270. *Town*, temples and history of, *id.* 647-649; founded by the Chandor Yādav king Dhridhprahar, *id.* 186.
- Sinor :** sub-division in Baroda state, its boundaries, area, aspect, climate, water, soil, revenue, products and places of interest, VII, 552-555; hospital and schools in, *id.* 505, 486. *Town*, its history, *id.* 554-555; attacked by Sindia (1781), I, pt. i, 409.

- Sinthon, Sinthos : mouth of the Indus, I, pt. i, 538, 544.
- Sion Causeway : in Thána district, built (1798-1803), I, pt. ii, 124; XIII, 322, 512, 517, 562.
- Sipáhi : caste of Musalmán soldiers, in Gujarát, of mixed origin, partly immigrants and partly Rájput converts, mostly husbandmen, Sunni in religion, IX, pt. ii, 83-84; name coined by Musalmán governors for Rájput and other converts, *id.* 25; in Thána district, XIII, 243-244; in Káthiáwár, VIII, 163.
- Sipáh Salár : title of Asad Khán, I, pt. ii, 642.
- Sipála : Sopára in Thána district, noticed by Du Perron, XIV, 322.
- Sipraka : founder of the Andhrabhrityas, overthrows the Kánvas, I, pt. ii, 155; corrupted form of Simuka, *id.* 156.
- Sipu : river in Pálanpur, V, 283.
- Siras : *Albizzia lebbek*, a tree in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 53.
- Sirdi : fodder plant, XXV, 277.
- Sirgaon : fort in Thána district, XIV, 11, 98, 312.
- Sirgod : village in Dhárwár district, temples and inscriptions at, XXII, 786.
- Sirhatti : captured by Hari Pant, the Peshwa's general (1787), I, pt. ii, 661.
- Sirmalaga : modern Sirmál in the Bijápur district, I, pt. i, 541.
- Siripalla : unidentified town, mentioned by Ptolemy, I, pt. i, 540.
- Siri Ptolemaios : Sri Pulumáyi, Andhra king, I, pt. i, 37.
- Sirisena : I, pt. ii, 167. *See* Sakasena.
- Siriva : Krakuchebhandá's tree of knowledge, XIV, 331.
- Sirishapadraka : Sisodra, village near Ankleśvar, I, pt. i, 115; I, pt. ii, 314 and note 2.
- Sirins : star, IX, pt. ii, 217 note 1. *See* Teshtar.
- Siriyádevi : daughter of the Kalachurya Bijjala and wife of the Sinda prince Chavunda II, I, pt. ii, 470, 477, 573, 576.
- Siriyadevi : wife of the Hangal Kádamba Santivarman II, I, pt. ii, 559, 561.
- Siriyála : Siva's attendant, I, pt. ii, 482.
- Sirji Anjangaon : treaty (1803) of, between Sindh and the British, I, pt. ii, 629; XII, 253, 590.
- Sirkeer : class of birds in Ratnágiri district, X, 68.
- Sirohi : chief of, head of Devra Rájput, I, pt. i, 465.
- Siro Polimios : mentioned by Ptolemy as governor of the Northern Province, identified with Pulumáyi, I, pt. ii, 158.
- Siroptolemaios : Sri-Pulumáyi, I, pt. i, 541.
- Sirozah : 30 days or calendar of the Pársis, IX, pt. ii, 212 note 1.
- Sirpur : town in Central Provinces, inscriptions at, I, pt. ii, 425.
- Sirsangi : in Belgaum district, XXI, 360; origin of *desais* of, *id.* 371.
- Sirsi : sub-division of Kánara district, villages: climate, water, stock, soil, survey details and people of, XV, pt. ii, 243-246; travellers' bungalows in, *id.* 45. *Town*, description, fair, temple and fort of, *id.* 343-345; trade centre, *id.* 56; condition (1801), *id.* 151; schools, library and hospital in, *id.* 215, 216, 218, 219.
- Sirul Khán : governor of Janjira (1707-1734), defends Janjira against the attack of the Maráthás, XI, 443; tomb of, *id.* 464.
- Sirur : a village in the Dhárwár district, temples and inscriptions at, XXII, 786; Amoghavarsha's inscription at, I, pt. i, 124; other inscriptions I, pt. ii, 200, 387, 401 notes 2 and 3, 405, 412 note 8, 436 note 2, 529, 538 note 8.
- Sirur : sub-division in Poona district, its boundaries, area, aspect, water, climate, crops, stock, people, cultivators, communications, XVIII, pt. iii, 8-101. *Town*, details, Colonel Wallace's tomb (1809) and inscription at, *id.* 446-448; head-quarters of the Poona subsidiary force (1813), I, pt. ii, 610.
- Sirur : village in Ahmadnagar district, temple at, XVII, 739.
- Sirur : village in Bijápur district, temples and inscriptions at, XXIII, 677-678.
- Sisáng Chándli : *dtuka* in Káthiáwár, VIII, 655.
- Sisoda : town, Sisodiyás take name from, IX, pt. i, 464.
- Sisodani Ráni : queen of Kumárapála, I, pt. i, 188.
- Sisodiyá : *see* Sesodiá.
- Sisodra : village in the Ankleśvar district, I, pt. i, 115.
- Sissu : oil-yielding plant, XXV, 217.
- Sistán : *see* Yezdatán.
- Sisuka : founder of the Andhrabhritya dynasty (B. C. 73), uproots the Kánvas and Sungas, I, pt. ii, 163. *See* Simuka.
- Sisupála : Párvathi or Pahlava king, I, pt. ii, 318.
- Sitá : wife of Ráma, I, pt. ii, 28, 135; IX, pt. i, p. xxxvi; believed to have been purified by walking on live charcoal, *id.* 356; Asopalav tree worshipped by, *id.* 383.
- Sitábalai : near Nágpur, inscription at, I, pt. ii, 425, 450.
- Sitá Gumphá : Násik temple, XVI, 515.
- Sitala : epidemic small-pox, IX, pt. i, 368.
- Sitala-Máta : small-pox mother, goddess Sitala, her form as described in books, worship of, in Gujarát, IX, pt. i, 368.
- Sitáphal : custard apple, tree in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 53.
- Sitáráam : becomes prime minister at Baroda, VII, 209; plan to seize, goes on pilgrimage, *id.* 211; begs support, his disgrace, his *pagas* taken (1809), *id.* 214-216; Takhatábái the ally of, confined; Peshwa's intervention; his restoration, his mischiefs, *id.* 221-224; his *nemruk* increased, allowed to return to private life, *id.* 235.
- Sitha : village in Káthiáwár, temples at, VIII, 656; king of, feudatory to Mularája, I, pt. i, 160.
- Sitikond : village in Dhárwár district, inscriptions at, XXII, 786.
- Siva : god, I, pt. ii, 468, 469; new mode of worshipping, *id.* 226, 477, 484; Parasuráma acquires the seven Konkans by the boon of, *id.* 282 note 5; family god of the Pallavas, *id.* 319 and note 3, 359; of the Ráshtrakútas,

- id.* 387; of the Thāna Silāhārās, *id.* 17; of the Guttas, *id.* 578, 580; temple of, at Ellora, *id.* 391; temple of, *id.* 538; built by the Gutta prince Virā-Vikramāditya II, *id.* 583; grant to, *id.* 572; is traditionally supposed to be the father of Kādamba Mayuravarman I, *id.* 560; Trilochana-Kādamba springs from a drop of sweat from the forehead of, *id.* 566; union of, with the Sindhu, *id.* 577.
- Sivabhaktas: Siva-worshippers, sect established by Bijjala, I, pt. ii, 477.
- Sivachitta: Goa Kādamba king (1147-1175), the father of Naikidevi, I, pt. i, 173 and note 3, 195.
- Sivachittachattayadeva: I, pt. ii, 571. *See* Shashtadeva II.
- Sivadatta: Abhira prince, mentioned in a Nasik cave inscription, I, pt. ii, 177.
- Sivadhāri: Govinda III allots land to, I, pt. ii, 198.
- Sivagupta: inscription of, at Sirpur in Central Provinces, I, pt. ii, 425.
- Sivāji: *see* Shivāji.
- Sivakumāra: Kādamba prince, I, pt. ii, 288.
- Sivamāra I: Western Ganga king (713), I, pt. ii, 301 note 1.
- Sivamāra II: Western Ganga king (807), I, pt. ii, 301 note 1.
- Sivananda Kumārāpālesvara: temple of, at Kalambapattana, I, pt. i, 183.
- Sivāra: in Mysore, inscriptions at, I, pt. ii, 302.
- Sivaratha: Kādamba prince, I, pt. ii, 289.
- Sivāri: a caste of Musalmān servants in Bijāpur district, XXIII, 304.
- Sivarpātna: in Mysore, inscriptions at, I, pt. ii, 302.
- Sivasakti: priest of the god Kalleśvaradeva of Kittur, I, pt. ii, 571.
- Sivasāna: king of, conquered by Hammuka, I, pt. i, 163.
- Sivaskanda: of Kānchipura, leader of Pahlavas, IX, pt. i, 445; admitted to the sacred clan of Rishi Bhāradvāja, *id.* 442.
- Sivaskandavarman: Pallava king, grant of, I, pt. ii, 279 note 1, 319 note 2, 320 and note 2.
- Sivaskandha: Andhrabhritya king, successor of Siva Sri, I, pt. ii, 156; *dates of his reign, *id.* 168.
- Siva Sri: successor of Pulimat, I, pt. ii, 156; his reign and death, *id.* 166; dates of his reign, *id.* 168.
- Sivasvati: end of the reign of, I, pt. ii, 165.
- Sivrajpur: in Gujarāt, success of the Naikdās at (1858), I, pt. i, 446.
- Sivunūr: village in Dhārwar district, I, pt. ii, 441 and note 6.
- Siwana: town in the bend of the Luni, I, pt. i, 538.
- Siwani Vākātaka: records at, I, pt. ii, 286 note 1.
- Śiyājirāv Gāikwār: *see* Sayāji Gāikwār.
- Siyaka Harsha: Paramāra king of Mālwa, plunders Malkhed (971 ?), I, pt. ii, 422, 432.
- Siyalāra: *see* Silāhārās.
- Skambhīrth: word "Cambay" derived from, VI, 211-212.
- Skanda: twenty-seventh Kshatrpa, I, pt. i, 51.
- Skanda: name of Amoghavarsha, Dakhan Rāshtrakūta king, I, pt. i, 126.
- Skanda: *see* Kārtikeya.
- Skandagupta: seventh Gupta king (454-470), his inscription at Bhitāri and Girnār, I, pt. i, 69; at Junāgadh, *id.* 73, 74; his coins, *id.* 70-71, 80 note 1, 86; defeats the Nāgas, I, pt. ii, 281 note 3; the enemies of, called in the Hunās, IX, pt. i, 447.
- Skandagupta: Gupta king (A.D. 190), his inscription on Allāhābad pillar, XIII, 409 note 1.
- Skanda Purāna: contains legends of Bhīmal, I, pt. i, 461.
- Skandasena: vassal of the Pallava king Mahendrapotārāja, I, pt. ii, 328.
- Skandavarman I: Pallava king, one of the successors of Ashok, I, pt. ii, 320, 321, 324.
- Skandavarman II: Pallava king, I, pt. ii, 320 note 6, 321.
- Skandavarman III: Mahārāja, son of Singavarman, I, pt. ii, 320 note 6.
- Skirt-wearing: Bene-Israel ceremony, XVIII, pt. i, 531.
- Skunks: at Mātherān, XIV, 256.
- Skythēnus: founder of the Manichæan doctrines, his knowledge of Buddhism, XIV, 125 note 4.
- Skythia: Sind, I, pt. i, 544.
- Skythians: *see* Scythians.
- Slaves: in Thāna, the Africans or Sidis imported by the Portuguese, XIII, 64, 460 and note 3; imported from Sophāla (810-1260), *id.* 431; (1300-1500), *id.* 446; from Abyssinia (1500-1670), *id.* 468, 483 and note 4, 552 and note 6; *Akarmashes* were formerly slaves, *id.* 142; Portuguese trade in, in India, I, pt. ii, 54, 56, 71; trade in, in Baroda prohibited, VII, 270; in Cutch, V, 169 note 3; in Kolāba district, XI, 140, 216; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 320-321; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. ii, 133-134, 354; in Dhārwar district, XXII, 463; in Kānara district, XV, pt. ii, 151-152; in Bombay island (1677-1780), XXVI, pt. ii, 255-262; for the king (1683), *id.* 255; rules for the treatment of (1752), *id.* 260-262; price of (1762-1763), *id.* 263-264.
- Small Arms and Ammunition Factory: at Kirkee, XVIII, pt. iii, 394-396.
- Small Causes Court: in Kaira, III, 118; in Poona city and cantonment, XVIII, pt. iii, 27-29; at Hubli and Dhārwar, abolished (1875), XXII, 602.
- Small-pox: includes *Gobru* or measles and *Achhabda* or chicken-pox; *Sitala*, epidemic form of Sitala Māta its goddess, day sacred for her worship, rites and form of worship, offerings made to, safeguards against attack of, performance of *Shānti* ceremony in an attack of, IX, pt. i, 368; *Saiad*, endemic form of, *Saiad Kaka*, god of, *id.* 368, 369; days sacred for his worship, peculiar treatment in an attack of, safeguards to protect the child from the gaze of people, *id.* 369; rules and forms to be observed by the parents, *id.* 369-370; places where image of the god is kept, famous small-pox gods, *id.* 370; form of worship by the mother of the

- child, *id.* 370-371; vows taken in an attack of, *id.* 371; special offerings to the god, *id.* 371-372; *Gobru* and *Achhabda*, ceremonies in an attack of, *cattle-pox* plague, *id.* 372, 382; in Ratnágiri district, X, 292; details of, in Khandesh district, XII, 338; outbreaks of, in Kánara district, XV, pt. ii, 218; details of, in Násik district, XVI, 339; goddess, XVIII, pt. i, 224-225; in Kolhápúr state, XXIV, 287; vaccination against (1788), XXVI, pt. iii, 563; brought in by Europeans, *id.* 563-564 note 1.
- Smárit Bhágvat: a caste of Desbásth Bráhmans in Dhárwar district, XXII, 90-92.
- Smilax ovalifolia: food plant, grows in several districts, XXV, 179.
- Smith: General, commander of Báji Ráo II's subsidiary force, marches on Poona and pursues Báji Ráo II (1817-18), I, pt. ii, 611; *see also* XVII, 414-415; XVIII, pt. ii, 296, 299; XIX, 300-303; XX, 293-295.
- Smithia Sensitiva: sacred plant, XXV, 291.
- Snake-bird: the Indian, in Ratnágiri district, X, 99.
- Snake-bite: cure of, IX, pt. i, 364.
- Snake-charmers: in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 83-87.
- Snake People: marriage of, with Bráhmans, IX, pt. i, 435.
- Snakes: in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 71-83; in Kaira district, III, 20; in Panch Maháls, *id.* 212; in Ratnágiri district, harmless colubrine, X, 48; venomous colubrine, *id.* 49; viperine, *id.* 50; in Kolaba district, XI, 36; in Janjira, *id.* 407; in Thána district, XIII, 47-48; at Mátherán, XIV, 256; in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 106-107; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 39-41; in Sátára district, XIX, 39; in Belgaum district, XXI, 85; in Dhárwar district, XXII, 42; in Bijápúr district, XXIII, 67-68; in Kolhápúr state, XXIV, 33-34.
- Snuff: manufacture of, in Ahmadábád district, IV, 134.
- Soap: manufacture of, in Kaira, III, 76; in Panch Maháls, *id.* 250; in Rewa Kántha, VI, 57; in Ahmadábád district, IV, 134; in Káthiáwár, VIII, 261-262.
- Soapnuts: in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 30, 35.
- Sobhanarasa: feudatory of the Western Chálukya king Satyáśraya, I, pt. ii, 432.
- Societies: public, founded by the natives in the Násik district, XVI, 335-336.
- Society of Jesus: Portuguese colleges and schools in India made over to (1551), I, pt. ii, 59.
- Seotra: Hindu colonization of, XIII, 404 note 3, 714; Thána trade with (810-1260), *id.* 429, 434; (1500-1670), *id.* 465; (1670-1800), *id.* 487.
- Sodha: a Rájput clan in Cutch, V, 66-67.
- Sodhala: chief secretary of Singhana, I, pt. ii, 243.
- Sodhali Váv: step-well at Mangrol, I, pt. i, 176.
- Sodha Parmárs: Rájput tribe, entered Gujarát in the thirteenth century, I, pt. i, 217 note 3.
- Sodre: Vincent, sails along the coast as far as Cambay (1503), I, pt. ii, 43.
- Sólas: Musalmán hymns, IX, pt. ii, 151.
- Sofale: old village in Thána district, XIV, 315.
- Sogal: village in Belgaum district, a water-lake near, XXI, 608; inscription at, I, pt. ii, 425, 553.
- Sog-uthána: grief-lifting ceremony among Musalmáns, IX, pt. ii, 170.
- Sohada: ruler of Málwa, defeated by Lavasa prasada, I, pt. i, 198.
- Sohail Khán: Bijápúr general (1595-1599) sent to Sháhdurg, XVII, 383; blockade of Ahmadnagar (1596), his retreat, *id.* 385, 386.
- Sohani: Hángal Kádamba Kámadeva's general killed in battle with Virá-Ballála II, I, pt. ii, 563.
- Sohráb Ali, Sohráb Khán: governor of Surat (1730), I, pt. i, 310; confirmed in the appointment; driven out of Surat (1731); settles at Bhávnagar, *id.* 313; appointed governor of Viramgám (1735); is defeated at Dholi by Ratansingh Bhaudári, *id.* 315, 316; *see also* VII, 177.
- Soideva: officer of Jaitugi I, his rule in Khandesh, I, pt. ii, 521.
- Soil: varieties of, in Surat, II, 31-59; in Broach, *id.* 389; distribution of, in Kaira, III, 43; in Panch Maháls, *id.* 230; distribution and varieties of, in Ahmadábád district, IV, 49-50; varieties of, in Palanpur V, 293; Mahi Kántha, *id.* 369; in Rewa Kántha, VI, 38; in Cambay, *id.* 183; in Káthiáwár, VIII, 175; in Kolába district, XI, 89; in Janjira, *id.* 424; in Khandesh, XII, 11, 138; in Násik district, XVI, 13, 91; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 242, 243; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. ii, 3, 5; in the Sátára district, XIX, 149; in Sholápur district, XX, 219, 221; in Belgaum district, XXI, 38, 236, 237 and footnote 1; in Dhárwar district, XXII, 254, 256; in Bijápúr district, XXIII, 50, 308-309; in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 10; XV, pt. ii, 4-5.
- Sojitra: village in Baroda, VII, 540; schools at, *id.* 486; hospital, *id.* 504; battle of (1725) I, pt. i, 307.
- Sokhoda: village in Baroda, a Gujarát school at, VII, 535.
- Sola: famine plant, grows in Bengal, XXV, 198.
- Soladaganda: *biruda* of Baddiga the Chálukya king, I, pt. ii, 380.
- Solaki: *see* Solanki.
- Solaknath: hill in Sátára district, XIX, 12.
- Solanaceae: species of famine and poisonous plants, XXV, 202, 268.
- Solankis: I, pt. i, 156, 191; Rájputs, their settlements, *id.* 464; their kingdom, *id.* 465; their change of faith (743), *id.* 463 and note 2, 468; of Anahilaváda, section of the Bhinmál empire, *id.* 469; dynasty of (961-1242), *id.* 526; Chálukya, tribe of Agnikula Rájputs, IX, pt. i, 483; said to be Brahma-created, *id.* 449 note 3, 483; history of origin; *Keonj Mátá*, the guardian or lack of; *Anahilpur* their heritage, *id.* 485; believed to be of Gujar stock, *id.* 483; evidence in support of the belief, *id.* 485, 487; powerful successors of Cháuvadá in the sovereignty of Gujarát; present chief houses of, in Rewa Kántha and

- Bansoda, *id.* 129; goddess, *id.* 205. See Agnikulas; in Cutch, V, 68; in Kāthiāwar, VIII, 110; Rājput converts, IX, pt. ii, 70.
- Solanum: *Jacquinii nigrum*, *torcum*, famine plants, XXV, 202.
- Soldados: Portuguese soldiers, I, pt. ii, 55.
- Soldiers' Institute: Poona, XVIII, pt. iii, 396.
- Soleiman: prophet, knowledge of the great *Nāme Ismī Adzam* first possessed by, dominion of, over men, *genii*, winds, birds and beasts, uttering the name of, casts out demons, cures the sick and raises the dead, IX, pt. ii, 143.
- Solesi Koli: early tribe in Thāna district, XIII, 174.
- Solla: son of Udaya Vania, minister of Karna, I, pt. i, 170.
- Solu Appāji: Anegundi minister (1508-1542), introduces the unit of land assessment in Dhārwar (1530), XXII, 440-441.
- Soma: the moon, I, pt. ii, 339; the son of Atri, I, pt. ii, 511; builds the gold temple of Somanātha, I, pt. i, 190.
- Soma: see Silāhara king Someśvara.
- Soma: Hangal Kadamba king (1161-1162), feudatory of Bijjala, I, pt. ii, 475. See Sovideva.
- Soma: Hoysāla king, son of Narasimha II, I, pt. ii, 507. See Vira-Someśvara, Someśvara and Sovideva.
- Soma: vedic plant, IX, pt. ii, 228 note 1.
- Somachandra: Hemachandra's name after his consecration, I, pt. i, 191.
- Somadeva: author of the *Kathasaritsagara*, I, pt. ii, 170.
- Somadeva: author of the *Yasastilaka*, I, pt. ii, 207.
- Somadeva: see Someśvara.
- Somadeva: author of the *Sadbarnava Chandrika*, I, pt. ii, 549.
- Somadeva: Chalukya prince of Samgameśvara, grants a village, I, pt. ii, 224.
- Somadeva: Kalachurya Someśvara's officer, I, pt. ii, 486.
- Somadeva: Kadamba ruler of the Panumgal province, I, pt. ii, 564 and note 6.
- Somāditya: Mularāja's ancestor, I, pt. i, 157.
- Somaladevi: wife of Hoysāla Vira-Someśvara, I, pt. ii, 493, 508.
- Somali Coast: the holy land of Punt located on, XIII, 404 note 3; Sophir Coast identified with, XIV, 318.
- Somana: Kalachurya Sankama's officer, I, pt. ii, 487.
- Somanātha: god Shiv, temple of, at Alande, I, pt. ii, 482; grants to, *id.* 569, 581.
- Somarāja: son of Sahajiga, builds a temple at Prabhāsa, I, pt. i, 176.
- Somaśarmman: Brāhmanic king of Cambodia (610), held daily *Mahābhārata* readings in temples, I, pt. i, 499.
- Somavamsa: lunar race, I, pt. ii, 339, 383, 389, 490, 512, 569, 578.
- Someshvar: last Silāhara king of Thāna (1249-1260), XIII, 422 note 1; his grant, *id.* 427 and note 3; defeated by the Devagiri Yadava king Mahādev, I, pt. ii, 247; inscriptions of, *id.* 21; XIV, 356, 388.
- Someshvar: Poona temple, XVIII, pt. iii, 346.
- Someshvargudd: hill in Belgaum district, XXI, 9; temple on, *id.* 609.
- Someśvara, Soma: poet, author of *Kirtikāumudī*, I, pt. ii, 213, 241, 525 note 5; of *Vastupālacharita*, I, pt. i, 174, 199, 202.
- Someśvara: king of the Hoysāla Ballālas of Dvārasamudra (1252), I, pt. i, 203 note 3; see Soma.
- Someśvara: Kalachurya king, son of Bijjala; his father abdicates his throne in his favour, I, pt. ii, 464, 484, 507, 508; wife of, makes a grant of a village, *id.* 227.
- Someśvara: shrine at Somanāth Patan, rebuilt by Kumarapāla, I, pt. i, 189 and note 2; god, grant of land to, I, pt. ii, 227; inscriptions at the temple of, at Kalasapur, *id.* 417 note 1; at Lakshmeshwar, *id.* 455 note 6; at Kallukeri, *id.* 528 and note 2.
- Someśvara I: Western Chalukya king (1044-1068), succeeds his father; his *biruda*, I, pt. ii, 214, 438; his wives and sons; records of his reign, *id.* 438; his feudatories, *id.* 439; his aunt and two of his wives hold government; makes Kalyāna his capital, XV, pt. ii, 86; I, pt. ii, 215, 427, 428, 440; provinces of, *id.* 435, 439-440; his capital burnt by the Chola king, *id.* 350 note 8; his successful wars with the Cholas of Kāñchi, the Paramāras of Mālwa, and the Kalachuris of Dāhala, *id.* 214-215, 441; drowns himself in the Tungabhadra, *id.* 215-216, 442.
- Someśvara II: Western Chalukya king (1069-1076), I, pt. ii, 229; claims to have levied tribute from the Chera, Chola, Pandya and Pallava kings, *id.* 333; rules Belvola and Purigere under his father, *id.* 440; appointed prince regent, *id.* 215, 442; succeeds his father; his *biruda* and records of his reign, *id.* 216, 442; his feudatories, *id.* 443, 453, 454, 492, 515, 561, 574, 577; falls into evil courses and is abandoned by his brothers, *id.* 216, 444; enters into an alliance with Rajiga against his brother Vikramāditya VI; is defeated and taken prisoner, *id.* 217, 445, 446, 447.
- Someśvara III: Western Chalukya king (1126, 1138-39), succeeds his father, I, pt. ii, 221, 455; his *biruda* and title, *id.* 221, 455; records of his time, *id.* 455; his feudatories, *id.* 456, 470, 498, 562; is represented as the author of the *Abhilashitarthachintāmani* or *Mānasollāsa*, *id.* 221, 456.
- Someśvara IV: (1183-1189), I, pt. ii, 223; his *biruda*; is also called Vira-Someśvara; revives the Western Chalukya sovereignty, *id.* 463, 489; secures the help of Brahma, *id.* 464; establishes himself at Annigere in the Dhārwar district, XV, pt. ii, 90; I, pt. ii, 223, 465; secures Kalyāna the capital, *id.* 465; laves the feet of Ekāntada Rāmāyā, *id.* 487; his feudatories and officials, *id.* 465-466, 518, 563; Bhīllama defeats his general Brahma, *id.* 502, 556, 582; is driven back into the extreme south-west of his dominions, and with him the dynasty of the Western Chalukyas of Kalyāni comes to an end, *id.* 466.

- Someśvarabhāṭṭa: Western Chālukya king
Someśvara II's officer, I, pt. ii, 443.
Someśvaradeva: Yādava king Krishna's preceptor (1251), I, pt. ii, 527.
Someśvara-pandita: Sivunur village granted by Someśvara I to I, pt. ii, 441.
Someśvara temple: at Cheul in Koiāba district, XI, 301.
Som Gadalya: Bene-Israel feast day, XVIII, pt. i, 513-514.
Somnāth: place of pilgrimage in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 607-611; IX, pt. i, 119; original temple of, believed to have been of wood, I, pt. i, 79 note 3; Arjuna's visit to, XIII, 404; legendary origin, early history, description, and destruction of, by Muhammad of Ghazni (1024), I, pt. i, 164-168, 521-523, 512, 229 and note 1; Miyanalladevi's pilgrimage to, *id.* 172; Kumārāpala's pilgrimage to, *id.* 187, 190; rebuilding of a new shrine at, by Kumārāpala, *id.* 189; Lavānaprasāda grants a village to, *id.* 200; Thāna trade with (810-1260), XIII, 429; ruler of, had several Musalmāns under him (1264), IX, pt. ii, 2 note 3; house-tax imposed in, for the maintenance of a mosque at, I, pt. i, 204; destroyed by the Mahomedans (1297), *id.* 205; forms part of Gujarāt (1310), I, pt. ii, 4, 25; XIII, 437; burned (1532) by the Portuguese, I, pt. i, 347; Arab references to, I, pt. i, 507, 508, 510, 529, 531; modern temple of, built by Ahilyābai Holkar (1800), IX, pt. i, 19 and note 2; place of pilgrimage of several Gujarāt Hindu castes, *id.* 9, 28, 119, 220, 247, 549; inscription in Bhadrakālī's temple at, I, pt. i, 81.
Sompura: only true class of *śālās* or masons in Gujarāt; their distribution; said to be originally Brāhmins; defiled in their Brāhmanic purity by a Jain merchant, IX, pt. i, 195-196; great Gurjara builders, *id.* 499; I, pt. i, 464.
Sompura: a sub-caste of Brāhmins in Cutch, V, 48; in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 146; in Thāna district, XIII, 78.
Somthan: pass in Nāsik district, XVI, 131.
Somvanshi A'rya Kshatri: *see* Jingar.
Somvár: ward of Poona city, details of, XVIII, pt. iii, 274-275.
Somvati Amās: religious no-moon day, IX, pt. i, 23, note 5.
Sonai: market town in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 739.
Sonāpur: becomes the burial ground (1760) of Bombay island, XXVI, pt. iii, 577-578.
Sonār: a caste of goldsmiths, in Ratnāgiri, X, 125, 142; in Sāvāntvādī, *id.* 415; in Kolāba district, XI, 66; in Janjira, *id.* 413; in Khāndesh district, XII, 71; in Thāna district, XIII, 63, 139-140; in Kanāra district, XV, pt. i, 257; in Nāsik district, XVI, 50, 486; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 133-137; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 371-374; in Sātāra district, XIX, 95-96; in Sholāpur district, XX, 138; in Belgaum district, XXI, 148; in Dhārwar district, XXII, 161-162; in Kolhāpur, XXIV, 98-99; at Bhinnāl, I, pt. i, 450. *See* Soni.
Sonar Darri: shoal in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 22.
Sonāri: *see* Malhārgad.
Sonāri: village in Sholāpur district, temple at, XX, 502-503.
Sonāria: reservoir in Ahmadābād district, IV, 19.
Sonāvli: village in Thāna district, temple of Sumpeśvar at, XIV, 212, 213.
Sonda: town in Kānara district, fort, Hama and Terbidi monasteries, inscriptions and history of, XV, pt. ii, 345-349; chiefs (1555-1763), *id.* 120 and note 3, 121, 123, 130, 132-133, 134, 136-137; present representatives of, *id.* 349 note 10.
Sonepur: in Bijāpur district, battle at (1597), XXIII, 421.
Songad: sub-division of Baroda state, its boundaries, area, aspect, soil, produce, climate and water, VII, 583-584; village and fort, its description, *id.* 584-585, 7; captured by Pilāji Gaikwār (1719), continues to be the head-quarters of the Gaikwārs (1719-1766), *id.* 169, 170; I, pt. i, 304, 390, 330; burnt by Bāpuji Nāik (1742), VII, 176; Dāmāji leaves it (1751) for the Dakhan, *id.* 179.
Songad: fort, the citadel of Mandu, captured by Humayun (1534), I, pt. i, 356, 367-368.
Songad Bagatnu: village in Kāthiāwār, sun-temple at, VIII, 657.
Songara Rājputs: resisted by Solankis, I, pt. i, 451 notes 3 and 4.
Songiri: fort in Kolāba district, XI, 388.
Sonhaddeva: Nikumbhavansa ruler (1206), establishes a college for the study of astronomy, XII, 241.
Soni: a caste of gold and silversmiths in Gujarāt, six divisions of—*Trāgads* claim a part-Brāhman origin, IX, pt. i, 197; *Parajīās*, their two branches, claim Rājput origin and said to have come from Persia, *id.* 197 and note 1; origin of the two branches of Garāna and Patani, distribution, *id.* 197-198; Shrimālīs, originally Shrimālī Vānias, two divisions in; *Mevāda* originally *Mevāda* Vānias; *Marus* said to have come from Mārwar; Gujar said to belong to the Gujar Vānia stock, names of other classes following the craft of, *id.* 198; divisions of, according to work, *Sonis*, *Jadīs*, *Pachchigars*; *dukān* or shop; tools; daily life, character, *id.* 199; religious sects; family goddesses, *id.* 200; holy men or *Bhagats* among; customs, *id.* 201-202; in Cutch, V, 51, 70; in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 150; Musalmān in Gujarāt, converts from the Hindu caste of the same name; have a bad name for mixing gold or silver with cheaper metals, IX, pt. ii, 79.
Sonkehr: *rāja* of, made tributary (1436) by Alla-uddin II, I, pt. ii, 31.
Son Koli: caste of fishermen in Thāna, XIII, 148-149; derivation of the 1st part of the name, *id.* 407 note 1. *See* Koli.
Sonots: a tribe, trace of the word Hūnas in, I, pt. i, 465.
Sonpat: on the Godāvari, battle of (1597), XII, 247; XVII, 386.
Soothsaying: early belief among Rājputs, IX, pt. i, 137; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 56, 61, 64, 66, 90, 96, 140; among Gavandis in Bijāpur, XXIII, 100.

- Sopara: procession in fore-marriage observances, IX, pt. ii, 235.
- Sopara: village in Thána district, its situation and description, XIV, 314-316; history, *id.* 316-323; Brahma hill or Vakál, Nirmal, *id.* 323-325; Buddhist relic mound: shape, tradition about, how opened, masonry, stone, copper, copper images of Buddhas, copper casket, coins, stones drilled and undrilled, silver casket, stone casket, crystal casket, gold casket, relics, found at, *id.* 325-336; Chakreshvar temple, Bráhmānical images (A. D. 900-1200), Sopára creek, miscellaneous objects of interest, *id.* 336-339; Ashoka edict at (VIII), *id.* 339-340; Ramkund, temple remains (Bráhmānic and Jain), Gas village, Vájirgad, Rákshi Dongar, basalt dyke, inscribed stones, *id.* 340-342, 355, 356 note 7, 373, 382, 386, 387, 403-418; the glaze of the casket of, *id.* 411; oldest historical place in Thána district, XIII, 403, 404 note 3; seat of a kingdom (B. C. 300), *id.* 406; Purna, Buddha's missionary preaches at, *id.* 407; Buddha's legendary visit to, *id.* 408; skill of its craftsmen (A. D. 160), *id.* 409, 412; Ushavadata's rest-houses at, *id.* 411 note 3; Ptolemy's mention of, *id.* 415; Christian traders settled at (150), *id.* 417; mentioned in the *Periplus*, *id.* 418; chief place of Thána Siláhāras (810-1260), *id.* 423; Indian mart (900-1300), *id.* 429; pearls found at (810-1260), *id.* 430; Balhara king rules over (916), *id.* 434; under Gujarát sultāns (1300-1500), *id.* 443; chief Thána port (1300-1500), *id.* 444; system of trade at, from pre-historic times, *id.* 446; Portuguese defences at (1727), *id.* 490; mentioned in a Kárlé inscription (100-200) XVIII, pt. ii, 213 and note 8; Southern Mauryan capital, I, pt. i, 14, 38; *see also* I, pt. ii, 1, 2, 16, 21.
- Sopáraka: Sopára, XIV, 319.
- Sopáraya: Sopára, XIV, 320.
- Sopári: betel palm, betel-nuts used in all sacrifices, IX, pt. i, 387.
- Sorab: perhaps modern Sopara, XIV, 322; port under Gujarát kings, I, pt. ii, 30.
- Soráb: in Mysore, grant at (692), I, pt. ii, 309, 369 and note 5; inscription at, *id.* 529.
- Sorabji Kavasji: renders great service to the English (1760); visits Delhi; said to have been taught watch-making by a European; mends a clock for the Mughal emperor; receives the title of Nek Sat Khan and other high distinctions from the emperor, IX, pt. ii, 197 note 2.
- Soráb Khán: *see* Sobráb Khán.
- Sorath: old name for Káthiawár, rulers of (315 B. C.-1300 A. D.), VI, 213 note 1; chief of, owes allegiance to Gollas, I, pt. i, 143; annexed to the Chaulukya kingdom of Anahilaváda, *id.* 176; name and extent, *id.* 208 and notes 1 and 3, 209; land-raid system of the Maráthás in, *id.* 418-419; becomes a Muslim territory, IX, pt. i, 125; *sub-division* in Káthiawár, VIII, 4, 6, 294; Dámáji levies contributions in (1736), VII, 174-175; under the Peshwa, *id.* 318.
- Sorathiyá: sub-caste of Bráhmans in Gujarát, IX, pt. i, 20; of Vánias Meshri, a class of great commercial enterprise are known as Chhápariás, *id.* 74 and note 1; in Cutch, V, 50; in Káthiawár, VIII, 149; in Kolába district, XI, 48.
- Sorathiyá: a class of husbandmen in Thána district, XIII, 130-131.
- Soratur: village in Dhárwár district, temples and inscriptions at, XXII, 786; I, pt. ii, 504, 520, 421.
- Sorcery: belief in, IX, pt. ii, 56.
- Sorghum saccharatum: food plant, cultivated throughout India, XXV, 186.
- Sorghum vulgare: food, famine and fodder-plant, grows in several districts, XXV, 186, 208, 276.
- Sorparaga, Sorparaka: modern Sopára, I, pt. ii, 148; sea port mentioned in the *Periplus*, I, pt. ii, 174, 176.
- Soshios: looked-for son of Zarathustra, IX, pt. ii, 213.
- Soter Megas: possibly a Yaudheya leader, I, pt. i, 19.
- Soubara, Soubaráh: modern Sopára, XIV, 321; I, pt. ii, 4.
- Souboutton: unidentified town of Ptolemy, I, pt. i, 541.
- Sougir: town in Khándesh district, XII, 470; crops and revenue settlement (1862) of, *id.* 366-368.
- Soupara: modern Sopára, I, pt. i, 540.
- Souppara: modern Sopára, I, pt. ii, 174; I, pt. i, 546.
- Sousikana: town, not the Kamigara of Ptolemy, I, pt. i, 538.
- Souter: Sir Frank, Bhágoji surprised by police under, XII, 262; XVI, 203-204; XVII, 419; captured the rebel chief of Nargund, (1858), XXII, 437.
- Southerland: Serjeant, his murder (1676) by the Portuguese at Bándra, XXVI, pt. i, 61.
- Southern India: notices of, in ancient Indian literature and inscriptions, I, pt. ii, 138.
- Southern Marátha Country: Jainism flourished in, I, pt. ii, 191; the chiefs of, kept at peace by General Wellesley (1803), *id.* 663; wrested from the Maráthás by Colonel T. Munro (1817), *id.* 664-665.
- Southern Skythians: notice of, by Dionysios Periegetes, I, pt. i, 537.
- South Kánara: Tulu, one of the seven Konkans, I, pt. ii, 282 note 5.
- Sov: village in Kolába district, XI, 388; hot spring at, *id.* 13.
- Sovanayya: Kalachurya Sankama's officer, I, pt. ii, 487.
- Sovarasa: Kalachurya Bijjala's accountant, I, pt. ii, 473.
- Sovideva: Kalachurya king (1167-1177), I, pt. ii, 471; succeeds his father, *id.* 227, 484; his *birudas*, epithets and titles; his queen Bávaladevi sings in the presence of an influential assembly and obtains his consent to grant land to the god Someśvara and fourteen Bráhmans, *id.* 227, 484; his other seat of government, *id.* 485; his feudatories, *id.* 485-486.
- Sovideva: Western Chálukya king Jagadekamalla II's officer, I, pt. ii, 458.

Sovideva: Hāngal Kādamba feudatory of Bijjala, I, pt. ii, 475. See Soma.

Sovidevarasa: Hāngal Kādamba (A. D. 1173), feudatory of Someśvara, I, pt. ii, 486.

Soyarābāi: Rājāram's mother, put to death by Sambhājī (1680), XIX, 245.

Soyimarasa: Hāngal Kādamba prince (A. D. 1067-68) and feudatory of the Western Chālukya king Someśvara I, I, pt. ii, 439.

Soyimida febrifuga: medicinal plant, XXV, 258.

Soyrābāi: Shahu's mother, was taken prisoner (1690), XVIII, pt. ii, 239.

Spangles: manufacture of, in Surat, II, 180.

Sparrows: in Ratnāgiri district, X, 84.

Spells: beliefs in, among Mochis of Gujarāt, IX, pt. i, 194.

Spencer: Mr., chief of the English factory and governor of the castle of Surat, I, pt. i, 343; visits (1756) Poona, XVIII, pt. ii, 247-248.

Spentomad: third Gāthā day among Pārsis, IX, pt. ii, 218.

Sphinx: Matherān Point, XIV, 233.

Spices: Indian, prehistoric foreign trade in, XIII, 404 note 3; Roman passion for (B. C. 25-A. D. 150), *id.* 410 and note 3; sent to Rome by the Parthians, *id.* 411 note 1; brought to Thāna from Malabār Coast (810-1260), *id.* 430; (1300-1500), *id.* 445; (1500-1670), *id.* 467; cultivation of, in Kolhāpur, XXIV, 174-175; gardens of, in Kānara district, XV, pt. ii, 5-11; export of, *id.* 50, 58.

Spider: beliefs about, in Gujarāt, IX, pt. i, 380.

Spies: Shivājī's system of, XIX, 240; Mādhavādv Peshwa's system of, XVIII, pt. ii, 253, 254.

Spirits: belief in, among Gujarāt Hindus, classes, males called *bhūts* and females called *pishāchnis*, further classed into *gharna bhūts* or *pishāchni* that is family spirits, and *bāhārna bhūts* or *pishāchni* that is outside spirits; the quiet family spirits, their wishes; the troublesome family spirits, their mischief, IX, pt. i, 416; names of the chief male and female outside spirits; Musalmān spirits *jīn* and *paris*, their abode, *id.* 417; unfriendly spirits, *id.* 356, 363, 377, 379, 416; food, *id.* 417; favourite haunts, *bābul* tree, *id.* 383; 417; *amlī* tree, *id.* 382, 417; days most favourable for spirits entering human bodies, occasions for entering bodies, *id.* 417; greatest spirit day, observances on, *id.* 349, 417; possession or seizure, signs showing possession, *id.* 415, 416, 417; people liable to; Brāhmins believed to be spirit-proof; women open to, during their monthly sickness, in pregnancy, in child-bed, *id.* 416; children apt to be seized by a spirit, *id.* 416; by *paris*, *id.* 417; safeguards against attacks of, on a woman in child-bed, on a second wife by the spirit of the husband's former wife, *id.* 416; on children, *id.* 417; safeguards against second attack, satisfying spirits, *id.* 423; five kinds of offerings made to, *id.* 423-424; performances of the memorial rites at holy places; days for performing rites, *id.* 424;

going to pilgrimages with the possessed, 425; scaring powers, in *adad* grain, *id.* 3; in dung of cat, dog, *id.* 377; donkey, 376; goat, *id.* 377; horse, *id.* 376; monk, *id.* 378; in fire, *id.* 356; in leaves of *kharo*, *id.* 385; *piplo*, *id.* 386; in salt, water, *id.* 349; beliefs, causes of the belief weakening, *id.* 425; beliefs in, among Kō *id.* 247; Rājputs, *id.* 137; early tribes, 292, 301; quieting of troublesome fam spirits among high caste Hindus, *id.* 41 among early and wild tribes, *id.* 416-41 exorcism, preliminary modes adopted in, 417-418; exorcist or spirit-scarer, his other names; mode of gaining spirit-scarer powers to be observed by high class Hindu exorcists, by low caste Hindu exorcists, Musalmān exorcists; Hindu method of gaining control over a spirit on the dark fourteenth of A'so, *id.* 418; tests to ascertain the presence of a spirit; grain test used by Hindu exorcists, *id.* 419; lamp reflection test called *hājrat* practised by Musalmān exorcists, *id.* 419-420; dislodging, by mild measures, harsh measures, *id.* 420; devices used to make the possessed sway his body, *id.* 421 to make him speak, 421-422; modes of confining a spirit into a bottle, into a lemon, 422; signs that the spirit has left; spirit possessed exorcist, *id.* 423; process adopted by exorcists employed by Rājputs to dislodge spirits, *id.* 137-138; evil, belief in, among Pārsis, IX, pt. ii, 213; possession, belief in employment of exorcists to drive out, *id.* 220; scarers, *id.* 205 and note 1, 206 and note 1; earth, *id.* 206; place, belief in, *id.* 205; water, *id.* 206, 216; belief in among Musalmāns, *id.* 30, 142, 147; religion men *sayads* or *mullis* called to cast out, *id.* 142; Amils or exorcists asked to cast out spirit of barrenness, *id.* 147; casting out of, at the shrine of Mirān Sayad Ali at Unjah, *id.* 128-129; Alāchhāla-treatmen resorted to by Meman women to cast out, *id.* 56; vows made to, *id.* 128; evil, Gujarāt means of subduing, *id.* 145; cautions against the baneful influences of, during pregnancy, *id.* 148-149; during childhood, *id.* 155 and note 1; belief in, among the Kānarese, XV, pt. i, 218, 219, 223, 225, 233, 247, 248 and footnote 1, 249, 251 and footnote 1, 292, 300, 319, 365, 388; belief in, in Bijāpur district XXIII, 114-115, 123, 199, 218, 273; Jāt belief in, XXIV, 139-140, 415-421; belief in in Dhārwar district, XXII, 813-817; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 106 note 1; fear of, *id.* 112; possession by, *id.* 144 and note 1, 163, 168, 291-292, 334, 345, 362, 367, 429, 433, 441-442, 470, 553-559, 173, 427; basis of the rule in favour of child-marriage, and against widow-marriage, *id.* 539-542; classes of, *id.* 553-554; in Sholāpur district, XX, 44; worship of, in Thāna district, XIII, 65; in Belgaum district, XXI, 118, 119.

Splitgerbera scabrella: fibrous plant, XXV, 234.

Spondias mangifera: gum-yielding plant, XXV, 250.

Sponia Wightii: fibrous and gum-yielding plant, XXV, 234, 251.

- Spooner: Mr., commissioner of customs (1844), opposed to raising salt duty, XIII, 373.
- Sports: Dasara in Sâtara city, XIX, 565-566, 658-659.
- Spotted Deer: in Kânara district, XV, pt. i, 100-101.
- Spray-bows: in the Ghatprabha river, XXI, 11 and note 2.
- Springs: abode of water-god Varuna, IX, pt. i, 349; chief hot spring of Unâi in Surat district, *id.* 350; hot, in Ratnâgiri district, X, 21; intermittent, *id.* 22.
- Squirrels: at Mâtherân, XIV, 258.
- Sramaka: governor of Govardhana, I, pt. ii, 150.
- Strava: Belgola: records at, I, pt. ii, 306, 500, 505; epitaph at, *id.* 407; inscription at, *id.* 420, 424, 498, 501, 522, 507 and note 3; Jain temples at, *id.* 495.
- Freshthagiri: mountain ruled over by king Gotamiputra, I, pt. ii, 149.
- Sribhara: *biruda* or title of Râjasimha (Narasimhavarman II) the Pallava king, I, pt. ii, 329, 330, 331.
- Sri Bhavana: identified with Sarbhon near Broach, I, pt. i, 123; Govind, III's halt at, I, pt. ii, 198, 395.
- Sri Châpa: dynasty mentioned by the astronomer Brahmagupta, I, pt. i, 467.
- Sri Devi: installed the Chavada king Vanarâja and was considered by him as his sister, I, pt. i, 152.
- Sridhara: *biruda* of Nandivarman, I, pt. ii, 325; Kalachurya Bijjala's officer, I, pt. ii, 475.
- Sri Gaudâ: *see* Shrigauda.
- Sri Gundi: a sacred place in Bombay island, description of, by Moor (1800-1810), meaning of the word, XXVI, pt. iii, 667-668.
- Sri Gupta: *see* Gupta.
- Sri Harsha: *see* Shri Harsha.
- Sri Harshacharita: life of Sri Harsha, I, pt. i, 467.
- Sriharshapura: *see* Harshapura.
- Sri Jayatashadeva: king of Bhinmâl, mentioned in a Bhinmâl inscription, I, pt. i, 470.
- Srikaranâdhîpa: chief secretary, office of, under Singhan, I, pt. ii, 243, 248, 530 and note 1.
- Srikaranaprabhu: I, pt. ii, 248. *See* Srikaranâdhîpa.
- Srikhetaka: I, pt. ii, 404, 413. *See* Khetaka.
- Sri Lakshmi: name of a gate of Bhinmâl, I, pt. i, 449.
- Sri Mâla: identified with Bhinmâl, I, pt. i, 160.
- Srimantgad: hill fort close to Lakshmeshwar, I, pt. ii, 504.
- Srinagara: city in Kâthiâwâr, capital of the Yâdava dynasty, I, pt. ii, 231; Dridhaprabhâ establishes himself at, *id.* 512; seat of Jethva power, I, pt. i, 138.
- Srinidhi: *biruda* of Narasimha the Pallava king, I, pt. ii, 331.
- Srinilaya: province probably in Sâtara district, I, pt. ii, 356, 357.
- Sripala: Siddharâja's poet-laureate, I, pt. i, 180.
- Sripurvata: holy place mentioned in the Arâleshwar inscription, I, pt. ii, 284 note 4.
- Sripurvata: mountain. *See* Srisaila.
- Sripati: Bhaskarâchârya's brother, I, pt. ii, 244.
- Sripat Iyarasa: Vikramâditya VI's minister of peace and war for Kânarese district, I, pt. ii, 452.
- Sri-prithivivallabha: *biruda* of Pulikesin I, I, pt. ii, 343 and note 6.
- Sripujyapâda: *see* Pujyapâda.
- Sri Pulimai: king Pulumai mentioned by Ptolemy (150), I, pt. ii, 11.
- Sripura: modern Sirur, I, pt. ii, 196.
- Sripurusha, Sripurusha Prithivî Kongani: Mut-tarasa (762-777), Western Ganga king, I, pt. ii, 301 note 1, 302, 303.
- Srirâja: Yâdava king, son of Bhillama, was succeeded by Vaddiga, I, pt. ii, 231.
- Srirangam: in the Trichinopoly district, Virâ-Somesvara's rule over, I, pt. ii, 508.
- Srisaila: hill, I, pt. ii, 286 note 4, 480.
- Srisaila: Karnul territory, I, pt. ii, 389; king of, subdued by Dantidurga, *id.* 194; kingdom, *id.* 403 note 3.
- Srisatakarni: *see* Sâtakarni.
- Sristhala-Siddhapura: Brâhmins at, troubled by *râkshasas* or demons, I, pt. i, 174.
- Srivallabha: secondary name of Govinda III, I, pt. ii, 195, 394; of Krishna I, *id.* 390, 419 note 1.
- Srivallabha Senânandarâja: Sendraka prince, I, pt. ii, 292; marries his sister to Kirtivarman I, *id.* 345, 356.
- Srivardhana: town, captured by the Yâdava king Bhillama, I, pt. ii, 238, 520.
- Srivatsa: *gotra*, I, pt. ii, 482.
- Sriyambâtaka: village, grant of, mentioned in the Mahâkuta pillar inscription, I, pt. ii, 348.
- Srongdzan-Gambo: (640-698), founder of Tibetan power and civilization, overruns Tarim valley and Western China, I, pt. i, 501.
- Srutakirti: *senâpati* of Kakusthavarmân, saves the life of the king, I, pt. ii, 287.
- Sryâsraya Siladitya: (669-691), his plates; I, pt. i, 107-108; Yuvarâja (691-692), *id.* 110, 111, 112; Jayasimha's son, rules Southern Gujârât as his father's regent, I, pt. ii, 187.
- St. Peter: Church of, at Bândra, XIV, 16, 24, 25.
- Stambha: leader of the confederacy against Govinda III, I, pt. ii, 395; *see* also, I, pt. i, 123.
- Stambhatirtha: modern Cambay, I, pt. i, 123; granted to Srigaudâs by Mularâja, *id.* 161; temple at, repaired by Kumârapâla, *id.* 190.
- Stamps: receipts from, *see* Revenue and Finance in all district volumes under District Name.
- St. Andrew: Church of, at Bândra, XIV, 15, 16, 22, 23, 26; in Poona, XVIII, pt. iii, 396.
- St. Anne: Roman Catholic Church at Bândra, destroyed (1737) by the Portuguese themselves, I, pt. ii, 84; XIV, 18, 22, 27; chapel in Poona, XVIII, pt. iii, 396.
- St. Anthony: church and lake in Thâna district, at Mâlvân, XIV, 223; at Mâne, *id.* 228; at Thâna, *id.* 351, 358.
- Stars: reading of, by Husaini Brâhmins, IX, pt. ii, 22; considered divine beings; vows made to, by Gujârât Hindus, IX, pt. i, 406; Pârsi veneration for, IX, pt. ii, 213.

- Staunton: Captain, marches (1817) on Poona, XVIII, pt. ii, 301-302.
- Stavorinus: Dutch traveller (1774), describes the Surat Pársis, IX, pt. ii, 195-196.
- St. Barbara: Franciscan tower at Cheul, XI, 296.
- St. Bonaventura: Portuguese church at Yerangal, I, pt. ii, 65.
- St. Cecilia: Portuguese church at Poncar, I, pt. ii, 57.
- St. Dominique: Church of, at Karanja, XIV, 194; at Thána, *id.* 360.
- Steamers: in Ratnágiri, X, 170, 365; in Kánara district, XV, pt. ii, 59-60, 319, 326.
- Steam Factories: in Ahmadábád district, IV, 131; in Sholápur district, XX, 270-271.
- Steam-ferries: at the Carnac wharf, Bombay, XI, 116; at Alibág, *id.* 255; at Jánjira, *id.* 429; in Thána, XIII, 330.
- Steam-presses: in Káthiáwár, VIII, 253-254.
- Stephagos: of Byzantium, geographer, I, pt. i, 546.
- Stephegyne parviflora: fodder plant, XXV, 278.
- Sterculia: *colorata*, *fatida*, fibrous plants, XXV, 229; *guttata*, *urens*, *villosa*, fibrous and gum-yielding plants, *id.* 229, 250.
- Sterculiaceae: species of famine and fibrous plants, XXV, 195, 229.
- Stereospermum chelonoides: sacred plant, XXV, 290.
- Sterninae: sub-family of birds in Ratnágiri, X, 98.
- Stevenson: Colonel, in pursuit of Dhundia Vágh, XXI, 392-393; drives him from Mysore, XXII, 421; goes to Kundgol, *id.* 423-424; moves to Gár Dhond to help General Wellesley in the Dakhan, I, pt. ii, 608, 609; stations his army at Parenda (1802); takes Asirgad and Burhánpur from Sindia, *id.* 629; XVIII, pt. ii, 283.
- Stevenson: Rev. Dr., assigns Elephanta caves to the eighth century, XIV, 82; his notice of Nánághát inscriptions, *id.* 291; his interpretation of the legend of Parashurám, I, pt. ii, 26.
- Stewart: Captain James (1778), English commander, takes Bor ghát and encamps at Khandála; killed, XVIII, pt. ii, 263-264.
- St. Francis: Church of, at Karanja, XIV, 194; at Thána, *id.* 360.
- St. George's Hospital: in Bombay island, located in a house near the present Cooperage (1672-1700), a building for, on the site of the Great Western Hotel (1700-1745); proposals for a new building (1767-1792), (1814-1828), XXVI, pt. iii, 595-599, 601-606; this building sold (1862), removed to officers' quarters (1876), *id.* 606; the present building opened in 1892; its description, *id.* 606-608.
- Sthánaka: modern Thána, I, pt. ii, 542, 543-544, 548.
- Sthánakamandala: Thána, prince of, reinstated by the Karád Śiláhára Vijayáditya, I, pt. ii, 570.
- Sthánakundúra: Tálkund, a tank built at, by Kákusthavarman, I, pt. ii, 287.
- Sthanik: see Pátáli.
- Sthánugúddhapura: modern Tálkund, Bráhmans established in, I, pt. ii, 561.
- Sthávarapalliká: identified with Chhárolí, I, pt. ii, 392.
- Sthaviras: life of, by Hemachandra, I, pt. i, 193.
- Sthiramati: name of a Bodhisattva, constructed the Bappapadiyavihára, I, pt. i, 79 and note 1, 85.
- Stilbite: stone in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 30.
- Stilts: class of birds in Ratnágiri, X, 93.
- Stimulants and Narcotics: in use in Gujarát, fermented and distilled drinks, *tidi* or toddy, *mahuda* liquor, IX, pt. i, pp. xxx-xxx; drinking classes, *id.* pp. xxx-xxxii; hemp preparations, *bhang*, *yakudi*, *ganja*, *id.* pp. xxxii-xxxiii; *opium*, *tobacco*, *betel-nut*, *tea* and *coffee*, *id.* pp. xxxiii-xxxiv; stimulants among Musalmáns, IX, pt. ii, 110.
- Stints: class of birds in Ratnágiri, X, 92.
- Stiora: poisonous plant, XXV, 268.
- St. Jerome: Church of, at Cási in Thána district, XIV, 51.
- St. John: Dr., first admiralty judge in Bombay island, XXVI, pt. i, 84.
- St. John the Baptist: Church of, at Karanja, XIV, 194; at Thána, *id.* 351, 355.
- St. John the Evangelist: Church of, at Márol in Thána district, XIV, 229.
- St. John's Peak: at Sanján, XIV, 304.
- St. Joseph: Convent of, at Bándra, XIV, 15, 21, 23.
- St. Lubin: French adventurer, lands at Colabý (1777), well received by Nána P'hadnávi, dismissed from Poona (1778), I, pt. ii, 102, 103; see also XVIII, pt. ii, 261 and note 3, 262; XXVI, pt. i, 408-410; XI, 286, 287 note 2.
- St. Martin: identifies some of Pliny's tribes with Rájput tribes, I, pt. i, 534; identifies Posipeda with Besmaid, *id.* 538; Auxoamis with Suni, *id.* 539.
- St. Mary Isles: in Kánara district, Vasco da Gama lands at, XV, pt. ii, 101, 271 and note 2.
- St. Mary's Church: in Poona, XVIII, pt. iii, 396-397.
- Stock: agricultural, all district volumes, see Agriculture under District Name.
- Stockings: spinning of, at Anjdiv (1775), XV, pt. ii, 54, 138, 141, 251, 256, 257.
- Stone: disease in Khandesh district, XII, 337.
- Stone Casket: Sopára stúpa, XIV, 365.
- Stones: worship of, consecrated stones, forms of gods and goddesses as stones worshipped by high caste Hindus in Gujarát; varieties used in making idols; *sháligrám* stone representing Vishnu, stone *ling* representing Shiva, consecration of; treated as a god after consecration, IX, pt. i, 362; daily worship of *id.* 363; stones worshipped by low and wild tribes, *id.* 362, 363; dwellings and names of gods and goddesses worshipped; dwellings of the dead, stones or cairns raised in memory of the dead *Khatras*, form of, days and details of worship, *id.* 363; *Páliya*, *Khámbya*, *Chirás*, literal meaning of, form of; object

- and for whom raised, setting up of; days for setting up; days and details of worship, *id.* 363-364; famous stones, *id.* 364-365; for building, in Kaira, III, 15; in Panch Mahāla, *id.* 198; in Cutch, V, 22; in Pālanpur, *id.* 285; in Mahi Kāntha, *id.* 360; in Khāndesh district, XII, 225; in Ratnāgiri district, X, 401; in Sātāra district, XIX, 221; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 29; in Surat district, II, 38; for building, in Ahmadābād district, IV, 22; in Rewa Kāntha, VI, 11; in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 91-92, 262, 355; in Dhārwar district, XXII, 25-26; in Belgaum district, 53, 54; in Bijāpur district, XXIII, 54-61; inscribed, found in Thāna district, XIII, 420, 425 notes 5 and 6, 426 and notes 2, 3 and 4, 427 and notes 1, 2 and 3, 437; memorial, *id.* 429 note 1, 433; precious, *id.* 413, 416 and note 1, 430, 445, 467 note 10; memorial carved, in Kānara district, XV, pt. ii, 275, 276.
- Stone Vessels: making of, in Dhārwar district, XXII, 383.
- Stone-work: in Sholāpur district, XX, 273.
- Storks: class of birds in Ratnāgiri district, X, 94.
- Storms: in Ratnāgiri, X, 23, 231; at Bassein in Thāna district, XIV, 1, 31.
- St. Patrick's Church: in Poona, XVIII, pt. iii, 397.
- St. Paul's Church: in Poona, XVIII, pt. iii, 397-398.
- St. Peter: Church of, at Bāndra in Thāna district, XIV, 16, 24, 25.
- St. Petersburg: dictionary, I, pt. ii, 278 note 2.
- Strabo: Roman geographer (B. C. 50-A. D. 20), his date for the conquests in India of Eueratides, I, pt. i, 16; Cutch and Saurāshtra conquered by Menander (B. C. 120) according to, *id.* 17; Greek coins at Barygaza in his time, *id.* 535; great increase of trade between India and Egypt, *id.* 536; his mention of pirates of Suvarndurg (B. C. 50-A. D. 20), I, pt. ii, 1; mentions Sigerdis which may be identified with Jānjira, XI, 432; his mention of Indian trade with the Parthians (B. C. 30), XIII, 411 note 1, 412.
- Strachey: Mr. E., appointed to negotiate settlement between Bājirāv Peshwa and the Patvardhans, XXIV, 349.
- Strakūtaka: identified with Traikutaka, I, pt. ii, 178.
- Strangers: settlements of, in Gujarāt, I, pt. i, 1.
- Streets: improvement of, in Bombay (1787), XXVI, pt. ii, 493-494.
- Strigidae: family of birds, in Ratnāgiri district, X, 58.
- Strikes: among craftsmen in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 266.
- Strychnos: *colubrina*, poisonous plant, antidote to snake-bite, XXV, 267, 275; *potatorum*, plant used as soap, *id.* 252; *nux-vomica*, poisonous plant, *id.* 267.
- St. Sebastian: Church of, at Mātherān, XIV, 229.
- St. Stanislaus: Orphanage of, at Bāndra in Thāna district, XIV, 15, 21, 25.
- St. Thomas the Apostle: Church of, at Pāhādi in Thāna district, XIV, 293; at Sopāra, *id.* 322.
- Stuart: Lieutenant, mortally wounded (1858) near Nāndgaon, XVI, 200.
- Stupa: Buddhist relic mound, in Thāna district, XIV, 169-171, 325 note 4; Elephanta, *id.* 60, 94, 388; Kalyān, *id.* 397, 398, 399; Kānheri, *id.* 180-184; Kondivti, *id.* 204; Sopāra, *id.* 325, 336, 405, 406, 410; XIII, 408, 412; of Asoka, I, pt. ii, 354; at Kolhāpur, *id.* 538 note 8.
- Sturninae: sub-family of birds, in Ratnāgiri district, X, 82.
- St. Valentine's Peak: at Mahālakshmi in Thāna district, XIV, 218.
- St. Xavier's Church: in Poona, XVIII, pt. iii, 398.
- Styracem: species of dye-yielding plants, XXV, 247.
- Sueda Indica: famine plant, grows in the Konkan, XXV, 203.
- Suār: as caste of cooks and beggars in Pālanpur, V, 290.
- Suaratarate: tribe mentioned by Pliny, I, pt. i, 532, 534.
- Suari: Sāvaras of Central India, a tribe mentioned by Pliny, I, pt. i, 533.
- Sub-aerial formations: in Ratnāgiri, X, 19; in Sāvantvādi, *id.* 398; in Belgaum district, XXI, 37; in Bijāpur district, XXIII, 50.
- Subah: province, I, pt. i, 211.
- Subahdār: Mughal viceroy, I, pt. i, 211.
- Subāhu: Yādava king, said to have divided his whole kingdom among his four sons, I, pt. ii, 231, 512.
- Subāra: modern Surat, Arab references to, I, pt. i, 508, 509, 514, 516; perhaps Sopāra, *id.* 523 note 4, 529; XIV, 321.
- Subhadra: Krishna's sister, I, pt. i, 9, 10.
- Subhakesi: king of the Karnātika, gave his granddaughter in marriage to Karnā, I, pt. i, 170.
- Subhānji Pol: killedār of Kaira, Gāikwār's guarantee for the respect of, VII, 253.
- Subhatavarman: king of Mālwa, turned back by Lavanaprasāda, I, pt. i, 198.
- Subhatunga: Akalavarsha of Gujarāt branch of Mālkhed Rashtrakūtas, recovered his paternal kingdom by defeating the army of Vallabha, I, pt. ii, 408, 409; I, pt. i, 126.
- Subhatunga: *biruda* or title of Krishna I, pt. ii, 390; of Krishna II, *id.* 410.
- Subhedār: Marātha district officer, XIII, 555-556, 561; XI, 170; XVIII, pt. ii, 325 note 2.
- Suboji-nimaz: morning prayer among Musalmāns, IX, pt. ii, 49.
- Subsidiary force: establishment of, at Poona (1813) and Sirūr by the English, I, pt. ii, 610; in Baroda (1805), VII, 212-213; (1817), *id.* 226, 298; territory assigned to the Company for the maintenance of, *id.* 391.
- Succession Act: Pārsi, IX, pt. ii, 238, 244; administration of justice under, *id.* 244.
- Suchianas: oil-yielding plant, common throughout India, XXV, 214.
- Sudāgri: caste of husbandmen in Thāna district, XIII, 116.
- Sudaria: Shudras, husbandmen mentioned by Ibnī Khurdābah, I, pt. i, 530.

- Sudarsāna : ancient lake near Girnār, I, pt. i, 35, 36, 69.
- Sudāsa : northern Kshatrapa king, his coins, I, pt. i, 23.
- Sudāsana : state in Mahi Kāntha, governed by a Parmār Rājput chief, IX, pt. I, 127; V, 422-423. *Town*, temple and fair at, *id.* 442; attacked by the Gāikwār, VII, 329.
- Suddhakkumbadi : ancestor of Prachanda, I, pt. i, 129.
- Sudhāgad : *see* Bharap.
- Sūdi : village in Dhārwar district, temples and inscriptions at, XXII, 786; grant from, I, pt. II, 302 note 2, 303 note 7, 419; inscription at, *id.* 434, 435 note 4, 441 and note 6, 477; records at, *id.* 573, 576.
- Sudir : a caste of husbandmen in Kānara district, XV, pt. i, 236-237.
- Snez : ships built at, I, pt. ii, 45; trade to, from India, stopped (1777), XXVI, pt. i, 407-408.
- Sulārah : *see* Supāra.
- Sulī : low divine magic among Gujarāt Musalmāns, IX, pt. ii, 143.
- Sugandhavarti, Sugandhavaritin : modern Saundatti, I, pt. ii, 143, 439, 550.
- Sugar : manufacture of, in Khāndesh district, XII, 226; in Baroda, VII, 80-81, 90; in Kolhāpur, XXIV, 179-180; in Thāna district, XIII, 391-395.
- Sugarcane : cultivation of, in Surat, II, 66; in Broach, *id.* 408; in Kaira, III, 54; in Panch Mahals, *id.* 233; in Ahmadābād district, IV, 58; in Cutch, V, 107; in Pālanpur, *id.* 295; in Mahi Kāntha, *id.* 377; in Ratnāgiri district, X, 148; Mauritius variety, *id.* 148 note 1; varieties and growth of, in Khāndesh district, XII, 167-169; cultivation of, in Thāna district, XIV, 300; XIII, 290-291; newly introduced in Salsette (1788), *id.* 510 and note 6, 511; cultivation of, in Kānara district, XV, pt. ii, 19-20; in Nāsik district, XVI, 101; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 273-274; experiments of growing Mauritius variety in Poona district, XVIII, pt. ii, 51-55; crop of, in Sātara district, XIX, 166-168; in Belgaum district, XXI, 251-252; in Dhārwar district, XXII, 278-280; in Kolhāpur state, area, varieties, and other details, XXIV, 175-180.
- Sugar-eating : Bene-Israel marriage ceremony, XVIII, pt. i, 516.
- Sugar Factory : in Thāna district, XIV, 35, 36, 40.
- Suggaladevi, Suggale : wife of the Western Chālukya king Jayasimha II, I, pt. ii, 435.
- Sugrīva : monkey king, I, pt. ii, 135; met by Rāma, *id.* 142.
- Subāgans : married women who have never lost their husbands, IX, pt. ii, 163.
- Suhuka : *see* Chānka.
- Suidā : boars, etc., in Ratnāgiri district, X, 45.
- Suigām : Chohan Rājput chiefship, IX, pt. i, 125; state and place of interest in Pālanpur, V, 281, 336, 348.
- Suits : civil, in Kānara district, XV, pt. ii, 196-198; in Belgaum district, XXI, 268-269; for other districts *see* Justice under District Name.
- Sujna : oil-yielding plant, XXV, 218.
- Suka Bhādar : river in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 63.
- Sukeli : pass in Kolāba district, XI, 115.
- Suketavarma : Mauryan king (A. D. 400), XIII, 420; king of the Konkan mentioned in an inscription from Vāda, I, pt. ii, 14; I, pt. i, 107; XIV, 373.
- Sukhtara : or Socotra island off the coast of Africa, V, 68 note 3.
- Suklatirtha : place on the Narbada, Chamunda retired at, to die, I, pt. i, 162.
- Sukoth : Bene-Israel feast day, XVIII, pt. i, 514.
- Sukrita Sankirtana : Sanskrit work on Chāvasa kings, I, pt. i, 149 and note 2, 154, 156, 159 note 3, 171, 194, 195, 196; represents Barappa as the general of the king of Kanauj, I, pt. ii, 431 note 1.
- Sūktimuktāvali : anthology of select verses from Sanskrit poets, I, pt. ii, 245.
- Sul : village in Dhārwar district, temple at, XXII, 786.
- Sulaimān : Arab merchant and traveller; author of *Silsilat-ut-Tawārikh*, I, pt. i, 498, 505 and note 2, 525, 526, 527, 530; his remarks on the Konkan king (850), XIV, 58; his mention of Balhara of Thāna, XIII, 434; I, pt. ii, 22, 387, 388; traveller (851), mentions the partiality to Arabs of the Rāshtrakūta king, IX, pt. ii, 2 note 1.
- Sulaimān : Yaman priest of the Shiah Bohorās, IX, pt. ii, 27.
- Sulaimān : Turkish admiral, lays siege to Diu (1538), XIII, 452.
- Sulaimān Fāras : saint of Turki Hajams, IX, pt. ii, 85.
- Sule, *pl.* Suleru : a caste of courtezans in Dhārwar district, XXII, 192.
- Suleimān : I, pt. ii, 4. *See* Sulaimān.
- Sulimān : early Arab traveller (840), X, 132. *See* Sulaimān.
- Sulliyūr : village on the bank of the river Aradore mentioned in a Mysore grant, I, pt. ii, 377.
- Sultān Akbar : Aurangzib's fourth son, revolts against his father, joins the Marāthās (1681), and accompanies Sambhājī to the siege of Jājira (1682), I, pt. ii, 76-77; goes to Vengurla to leave the country but is prevailed on to return (683), *id.* 77; goes to Vishalgad with Sambhājī and retreats; goes with Sambhājī to invest Bassein; abandons Sambhājī and goes to Persia in an English ship (1688), *id.* 78.
- Sultāngang : near Mongir, *stūpa* at, I, pt. i, 51.
- Sultani Khatiks : *see* Bakar Kasāī.
- Sultankar : *see* Saltangar.
- Sultan Lād : a caste of Musalmāns in Kānara district, XV, pt. i, 410.
- Sultān Māzum, Sultan Muazim : governor of the Dakhan, confirms Shivājī in his *jāghir* of Poona, Supa and Chākan and retains the forts of Purandhar and Sinhagad, I, pt. ii, 594; XVIII, pt. ii, 235; Aurangzib's son afterwards emperor Bahādūr Shāh, sacks

- villages between Rāygaḍ and Vengurla, I, pt. ii, 77.
- Sultānpar: one of the chief towns under the Gondāl state, VIII, 657.
- Sultānpar: place in Khāndesh ceded to Mubārīk, XII, 244, 246, 255, 259; its history, remains, *id.* 471.
- Sultān Sikandar: son and successor of Ali Adil Shāh, I, pt. ii, 653.
- Sumant: foreign minister of the Marāṭha government, XIX, 244 note 1.
- Sumārgaḍ: fort in Ratnāgiri district, X, 4, 373.
- Sumati: counsellor of Mādhabasena, I, pt. ii, 147.
- Sumātra: Hindu settlements of, I, pt. i, 493; Rahma or Ruhmi identified with, *id.* 527, 528.
- Sunda: a Musalmān sub-division in Cutch, V, 99.
- Sumersing: Peshwa Nārāyanrāv's murderer, XVIII, pt. ii, 255-256.
- Sumra: chief of Sind, I, pt. i, 139, 160, 517; IX, pt. i, 126.
- Sumras: Sind tribe of Rājput origin, converted by Mahmud Begada (1473), said to belong to the Mihira Gurjara stock; call themselves descendants of Arab tribe, IX, pt. ii, 70.
- Sun: called Surya, a planet, IX, pt. i, 392, 393-396; veneration for the, among Pārsis, IX, pt. ii, 213; image of, at Sopāra in Thāna district, XIV, 337. *See* Planet (Sun).
- Sunābdev: *see* Rām Talāv.
- Sunda: hill range near Bhinmāl, I, pt. i, 456.
- Sunda Māta: shrine of, at Bhinmāl, I, pt. i, 455, 456.
- Sundara Pāndyadeva: took Śrirangam from Someśvara, I, pt. ii, 508. *See* Jātāvarman.
- Sundarji: Lohāna convert, grandson of Mānekji, his Muhamedan name Adam, head of the converted Lohāna community, IX, pt. ii, 51.
- Sundarji Desai: guarantee granted to, in 1801, VII, 259.
- Sundar Nārāyan: Nāsik temple, XVI, 503-504.
- Sundarvādi: *see* Sāvāntvādi.
- Sunday: Ravivār, other name of; is sacred to the sun, IX, pt. i, 393; beliefs about, *id.* 396; sacredness of, XVIII, pt. i, 239-240. *See* Planet (Sun).
- Sundrai: port in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 64, 242.
- Sundri: village of, near Thāna; shrine of Samudrimāta at, IX, pt. i, 71, 74.
- Sun Feast Day: IX, pt. ii, 216. *See* Meher Jasan.
- Sunga: dynasty, I, pt. ii, 146; Purānic dynasty, *id.* 155.
- Sungabhrityas: Kānvas or servants of the Sungas, I, pt. ii, 163.
- Sunga: duration of the, I, pt. ii, 162; uprooted by Śisuka, *id.* 163.
- Sunghiri: island in Kānara district, XV, pt. ii, 328, 350.
- Sunguiccers: pirates from Sangameshvar, I, pt. ii, 88.
- Sung-Yun: Chinese pilgrim (A. D. 519), notices the use of leather in Tibet, IX, pt. i, 437, 454; his notice of the Gandhāra family (520), I, pt. i, 74, 75; his surprise at dragons, *id.* 502.
- Sunkeri: suburb of the town of Kārwar in the Kānara district, a church at, XV, pt. ii, 350.
- Sunmukh: one of the ceremonies of marriage, XII, 66.
- Sunn: sacred plant, XXV, 290.
- Sunnāgār: a caste of lime-sellers in Dhārwar district, XXII, 126.
- Sunnab-wal-Jamāt: the prophet, IX, pt. ii, 3 note 3.
- Sunni: one of the two forms of Musalmān faith, IX, pt. ii, 125; origin and points of difference of, *id.* 46-47, 125-126; *imāms* of, *id.* 125 note 2, 126; schools of, *id.* 126 note 1; schisms of, Mahdavi, *id.* 6 note 1, 35 note 1, and Wahhābi, *id.* 12 and note 1, 13; spread of, in Gujārāt, by Sunnī Musalmān rulers, *id.* 125; Musalmān sect in Belgaum, XXI, 202.
- Sunt, Sūnta: food plant, XXV, 174.
- Sun Temple: at Bhinmāl, I, pt. i, 455; description of, *id.* 459-460; history, *id.* 460-461; dates, *id.* 463.
- Sunth: state in Rewa Kāntha, its area, boundaries, aspect, rivers, hills, climate, soil and produce, population, sub-divisions, history, development and family tree of its chiefs, VI, 131-136. *Town, id.* 169; Arab outbreak at, I, pt. i, 441.
- Sun-worship: among Hūnas, I, pt. i, 142 and notes 2 and 5.
- Supa: sub-division of Kānara district, villages, aspect, climate, water, soil, stock, survey details, people, XV, pt. ii, 235-238; village, dispensary, temple, history, *id.* 44, 146, 219, 350-351; forests, XV, pt. i, 34, 36.
- Supa: in Pona district, reservoir at, XVIII, pt. ii, 28; granted (1720) in *jāgir* to Chinnāji Apa, *id.* 243; survey, *id.* 437-438, 496-499; surprised by Shivāji (1647), I, pt. ii, 591; inscriptions at, XVIII, pt. iii, 448-449.
- Supāra: *see* Sopāra.
- Supārem: *see* Sopāra.
- Supa: village and a place of interest in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 740.
- Supedi: one of the chief towns of the Gondāl state, a fair at, VIII, 658.
- Supera: Sopāra, XIV, 321.
- Suphārak: Sopāra, Bodhisattva of, XIV, 316.
- Supratika: Vikramāditya I's elephant, I, pt. ii, 322 note 8.
- Surabāra: town mentioned by Ibnī Haukal, apparently Surat, I, pt. i, 514, 516.
- Surabara: Sopāra, I, pt. i, 523.
- Surabāya: Sorabāra, Surat, I, pt. i, 507 and note 3, 514.
- Surabāya: Sopāra, XIV, 321.
- Surābhāi: Pirāna tomb of, IX, pt. ii, 76 note 2. *See* Pirāna Tomba.
- Suradhenupura: in Mysore, copper-plate grant from, I, pt. ii, 301 note 1; charter from, *id.* 302.
- Surā: tribe mentioned by Pliuy, I, pt. i, 533.
- Suragi: beggar. *See* Satani.

- Sūrah-i-Ar-Rehmān*: holy book of the Musalmāns, IX, pt. ii, 162.
- Surah-I-Yāsin*: chapter of the *Kurān* read to a dying Khojāh, IX, pt. ii, 46.
- Surājirāo*: Nimbālkar (1820), his depredations at Yāval put down, XII, 257, 479.
- Surajmaka*: oil-yielding plant, XXV, 219.
- Surajmal*: claimant to the Lunāvāda *gādi* or chiefship, I, pt. i, 441.
- Surajpul*: gateway of Bhinmāl, I, pt. i, 450 note 1.
- Suramāra*: battle of, I, pt. ii, 322, 358; defeat of Pulikesin II at, *id.* 326.
- Suran*: food-plant cultivated throughout India, XXV, 182.
- Surapāla*: brother-in-law of Jayasēkhara and maternal uncle of Vanarāja, I, pt. i, 150, 151.
- Surāshtra*: ancient division of Gujarāt, I, pt. i, 6, 35, 36, 135; lord of, taken prisoner by Siddharāja, *id.* 175; kingdom of, *id.* 535; Verāval, *id.* 547; ruled by Gotamiputra, I, pt. ii, 149; conquered by Rudradāman, *id.* 160; subjugated by Gotamiputra, *id.* 161; Kathiāwār, *id.* 284, 515; XVI, 183 and note 2, 630; Muhammad makes peace with the inhabitants of, I, pt. i, 506.
- Surashtra*: village, mentioned by Ptolemy which is perhaps Verāval, I, pt. i, 538.
- Surastrene*: Surāshtra, I, pt. i, 15-16, 537, 538; V, 130; XIII, 414.
- Surat*: district, its area, boundaries, aspect and hills, II, 1-4; rivers, *id.* 5-28; lakes, geology, *id.* 29-35; climate, rainfall, *id.* 36-37; minerals, trees, *id.* 38-42; domestic and wild animals, birds, fish and fisheries, *id.* 43-46; population, *id.* 47-55; village communities and movements of the people, *id.* 56-57; soil, marsh reclamations, agricultural stock, aboriginal tillage, field produce, area under cultivation, irrigation, details of cultivation and years of scarcity, *id.* 59-68; early history (1194-1573), *id.* 69-72; under Mughal rule (1573-1733), *id.* 73-115; under independent governors (1733-1759), *id.* 116-127; English ascendancy (1759-1876), *id.* 128-158; roads, bridges, rest-houses, ferries and railways, landing stages and light-houses, *id.* 160-165; trade by sea and land and traders with Surat, *id.* 166-177; manufactures, *id.* 177-180; markets or *hāl-wāras*, *id.* 181; capitalists, forms of investments and classes of money-lenders, *id.* 182-189; traders, artisans and cultivators, as borrowers, *id.* 190-193; aboriginal tribes, as borrowers, *id.* 194-200; relations between creditors and debtors, *id.* 201; rates of interest, currency, transfers and sale value of land, *id.* 202-205; rates of wages, prices, and weights and measures, *id.* 206-210; acquisition of land, administrative changes and condition of district, *id.* 211-213; *garāsias*' exactions, *id.* 214; *desāis*' or revenue contractors' powers, exactions and relation with Government and cultivators, *id.* 215-219; mode of land settlements at different times from the commencement of the British rule, *id.* 216-226; village establishment, *id.* 226; administration of the civil and criminal justice, *id.* 228-232; piracy and police statistics, *id.* 233-237; revenue and finance, *id.* 238-245; Local Funds and Municipalities, *id.* 246-248; instruction, libraries, newspapers, post and telegraph statistics, *id.* 249-260; chief diseases, dispensaries, vaccination, cattle-disease, and vital statistics, *id.* 261-266; sub-divisional accounts, *id.* 267-296; places of interest, *id.* 297-334.
- City*, origin of name, *id.* 70, 71; sacked by Musalmāns, *id.* 69; story of Gopi, the founder, *id.* 70; thrice burnt by Portuguese, *id.* 71; fort built, *id.* 71; taken by Akbar, *id.* 72; plundered by Malik Ambar, *id.* 74; famine of 1731, *id.* 81; plundered by Shivaji, *id.* 89; taken by the English, *id.* 126; revenues, *id.* 93, 135; administration of the city, *id.* 92, 142-145; the *nawāb* pensioned and complete surrender of Surat to the English, *id.* 154; aspect and condition at different times (1514), *id.* 71; (1590), *id.* 73; (1608-1620), *id.* 79, 82; (1670-1707), *id.* 90; (1759-1780), *id.* 131; (1800-1876), *id.* 315-317; population at different times, *id.* 80, 82, 90, 134, 319; inner wall, *id.* 308; suburbs, *id.* 309-313; outer wall, *id.* 314; houses, public buildings and places of interest, *id.* 321-330; governors of (1628-1657), *id.* 81; (1658-1707), *id.* 91; (1707-1733), *id.* 110; rival of Cambay (1700), VI, 195; mention of, XIV, 322, 344, 347; trade in coloured goods (1733-1737), XXVI, pt. ii, 113-114.
- Surat Athavisi*: old province in Gujarāt, II, 1 note 1, 92 note 6; plundered by the Marāthās (1780), I, pt. i, 409.
- Suratval*: see Rājput.
- Śurāvalandār*: battle at, fought by Udayachandra, I, pt. ii, 326.
- Surbakri*: hills in Pālanpur, V, 282.
- Surbārāh*: mouth of the Tāpti, I, pt. i, 523.
- Surbārāh*: Sopāra, XIV, 321.
- Sūrchand*: rāja, governor of Navsāri, his daughter married to Nūr Satāgūr, IX, pt. ii, 38.
- Sureśvara*: pupil of Śamkarāchārya mentioned in a Vedantic work, I, pt. ii, 212.
- Surgad*: fort in Kolāba district, XI, 267; temples at, *id.* 388-390.
- Surgāna*: group of states in Khāndesh, I, pt. ii, 633; XII, 611-613.
- Suri*: sage, title conferred on Hemachandra, I, pt. i, 191.
- Suri*: tribe mentioned by Pliny, I, pt. i, 534.
- Suriban*: village in Dhārwar district; Mr. Manson's murder at (1858), XXII, 787.
- Suringee*: dye-yielding plant, grows in several districts, XXV, 241.
- Surnames*: see under caste concerned.
- Surnis*: general record-keeper of the Marāthā government, XIX, 243.
- Surpāli*: village in Belgaum district, temple and fair at, XXI, 607-608.
- Surpan*: holy place in Rewa Kāntha, VI, 169.
- Surparaka*: modern Sopāra, visited by Rahadeva, I, pt. ii, 142; capital of the Northern Konkan, *id.* 143; I, pt. ii, 543.
- Fursi*: sub-division of Rewa Kāntha, VI, 111.

- Survey: of land by Todarmal (1575), I, pt. i, 223; of Kaira (1820-1826 and 1863-1867), III, 98, 101, 108, 112; of Panch Mahals (1871-1874), *id.* 264; in Baroda, VII, 368-370, 381; of Kolaba district, XI, 176, 181, 186, 189, 191, 192, 193; (1857-1866), *id.* 200-209; (1872), *id.* 210; results, *id.* 211; in Kánara district (second century), XV, pt. ii, 155; (1822), *id.* 162; (1848), *id.* 168; (1862-1882), *id.* 177-181, 224-225, 226 note 1, 228-231, 233-234, 235-237, 239-243, 244-246, 247; of the Násik district, in Sinnar (1771), XVI, 208 note 5; revenue survey introduced (1838-39), *id.* 211, 214; in plain or *desh* villages (1840-1841), *id.* 214, 216-230; in hill or *dang* villages (1840-1860), *id.* 214-217, 230-245; in Peint, Málegaon, Bágán, Jáykheda, and Abhona (1865-1869), *id.* 245-257; revision survey in plain and hill villages (1871-1880), *id.* 257-291; survey results, *id.* 291-295; of the Ahmadnagar district (1825-1828), XVII, 450; (1838-1848), *id.* 471; bill survey (Akola) (1848), *id.* 483-486; plain survey (1848, 1853), *id.* 487, 528; survey results, *id.* 529-538; revision survey, *id.* 538, 547; Mr. Pringle's, of the Poona district, XVIII, pt. ii, 379-410; thirty years' revenue survey, *id.* 410-411, 412-415, 418-422, 426-432, 437-438, 442-464; revision survey, 470-475, 477-508; results, *id.* 508-510; of the Sátara district, Tásgaon, Khatáv, Máyni, Koregaon, Khánápur, Wái, Sátara, Jávli, Tásgaon, Karád, Helvák, Váiva (1853-1863), XIX, 350-383; results, *id.* 383-384; 417-460; of the Sholápur district Mohol, Mádha, Sholápur, Bársi, Ropla, Karmála, Pandharpur, Náteputa, (1839-1858), XX, 304-334; revision (Mádha, Sholápur, Pandharpur, Bársi, Karmála, 1869-1874), *id.* 334-358; revised settlement reduced (1874), *id.* 358-360; results, *id.* 360-361; details, in Dhárwár district, XXII, 459-460, 486-527, 529-588; of the Bijápur district, Indi, XXIII, 460-464; Muddebihal, *id.* 464-465, 468-469; Hippargi, *id.* 465-467; Mangoli, *id.* 467-468; Bádámi, *id.* 469-471; Bágalkot, *id.* 471-473; Hungund, *id.* 473-476; Bijápur, *id.* 476-480; Chimalgi, *id.* 481; revision survey, Indi, Bijápur, Bágévádí, *id.* 484-491; Bágévádí, Muddebihal, *id.* 492-494; Muddebihal, *id.* 495-497; survey results, *id.* 497. All district volumes, *see* Land under District Name.
- Survey: marine, between the Maldives and Madagascar (1772-1775), XXVI, pt. i, 374-375; of the West Coast (1788), XXVI, pt. ii, 12-13; of Bombay City (1747), XXVI, pt. iii, 416-417; of Bombay islands (1772-1780), *id.* 420 and note 5, 421.
- Surya: name of a Bhinnál gate, I, pt. i, 449.
- Súrya: god, I, pt. ii, 340 note 2; I, pt. i, 461. *See* Planet (Sun).
- Surya Pura: I, pt. i, 464, 465.
- Suryaji: Marátha commander at the battle of Sihgad (1670), XVIII, pt. ii, 235-236.
- Suryavalokana: sun-gazing, the ninth Vedic rite, IX, pt. i, 31 note 3.
- Súryavamsa: solar race, I, pt. ii, 569, 583; puranic genealogy of, *id.* 340 note 2.
- Suryavanshi Lád: butcher. *See* Khatik.
- Suryavanshi Váni: *see* Lád Váni.
- Suryavrat: sun-vow, nature of, performances of, IX, pt. i, 394. *See* Sun.
- Suryayantra: three-cornered sun copper-plate, worship of, IX, pt. i, 393. *See* Planet (Sun).
- Sus: Skythian tribe, XIII, 411 note 2.
- Susa: in Persia, resemblance of Kárlí pillars to the capitals of, XIII, 413.
- Sutaldev: a Gabri chief, IX, pt. ii, 188 note 2.
- Sutar, Suthar: a caste of carpenters in Gujarát, six divisions of; distribution, origin of divisions; claim descent from Vishvakarma; trace of Rájput origin in some divisions; social position, IX, pt. i, 202; two classes, town and village; town, tools, daily life, *id.* 203; house-building; Gajjárs or house-builders, *id.* 203; other works of; village remuneration and work; religious sects; goddesses, *id.* 205; customs, *id.* 205-220; in Cutch, V, 71-72; in Káthiáwar, VIII, 150; in Ratnagiri, X, 125, 141; in Sávantvadi, *id.* 415; in Kolába district, XI, 242 note 1, 413; in Khándesh district, XII, 72, 127; in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 263; in Násik district, XVI, 51, 484; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 137-140, 234; in Sátara district, XIX, 96; in Sholápur district, XX, 139-140, 201; in Kolhápur, XXIV, 99.
- Sutgatti: village in Belgaum district, has a travellers' bungalow, XXI, 609.
- Sutherland: Mr., resident at Baroda (1837), VII, 265-266.
- Suti: tenure in Thána, XIII, 531-532; meaning of, *id.* 532 note 1; same as *miras*, *id.* 564 and note 3.
- Sútradhárin: architect, constructed a temple at Degamve near Sampgaon, I, pt. ii, 569.
- Sutrápáda: place of interest in Káthiáwar, a reservoir and temples at, VIII, 658-660.
- Sutras: grammatical rules of Pánini, I, pt. ii, 138-140.
- Suvál: coasting craft in Thána district, XIII, 720.
- Suvarnagarudadhvaaja: banner of the Devágiri Yádas, I, pt. ii, 517; of the Siláháras, *id.* 538-544; of the Rattas, *id.* 552.
- Suvarnakáras: Buddhist goldsmiths, I, pt. ii, 173.
- Suvarnamukha: benefactions founded at, by Ushavadáta, I, pt. ii, 148.
- Suvarnavarsha: another name of Karka I, I, pt. i, 124.
- Suvarnavarsha: *biruda* of Govind IV, the Ráshtrakúta king, I, pt. ii, 205, 416, 417 note 1.
- Suvarnavarsha Ka-karāja: Gujarát Ráshtrakúta king, I, pt. ii, 383; his Baroda grant, *id.* 387, 399, 400.
- Suvarna-Vrishabha-Dhvaaja: banner of the Kalachuryas, I, pt. ii, 469.
- Suvarndurg: in Ratnágiri district, haunt of pirates, I, pt. ii, 1, 2; fort built by Shiváji, *id.* 39, 68; description of the fort, *id.* 75; district taken by the Sidis, *id.* 79; Angria's depót at, *id.* 79; its capture by the English (1755), *id.* 91; taken by the English for the

- Peshwa, *id.* 111; customs division, X, 183; fort, history, *id.* 338-340; XI, 146.
- Suvisakha: Pálhava, son of Kalaipa and minister of Rudradáman, settles in Káthiáwár (150), I, pt. ii, 317.
- Suvrittinátha: installation of, in Sakunika Vihára, I, pt. i, 186.
- Suvali: an old seaport in Surat, II, 332.
- Svabhra: name of country, I, pt. i, 10 note 1, 36 and note 3.
- Svabhavat: *see* Sábarmati.
- Svámi: a class of pontiffs, in Dhárwár district, XXII, 52-55; at Daungur near Bangalore, I, pt. ii, 437 note 6.
- Svámidatta: king of Kottura, mentioned in an Allahábád pillar inscription, I, pt. ii, 280.
- Svánikarāja: Rāshtrakūta king mentioned in a Mullai grant, I, pt. ii, 386.
- Svámi Mahāsena: favourite god of the Kadam-bas and the Chalukyas, I, pt. ii, 287 and note 1, 290 and note 3, 338. *See* Kārtikeya.
- Svamin: title attached to Brahman writers on sacrificial rites, I, pt. ii, 191.
- Svamin: probably Kārtikeya the god of war, I, pt. ii, 338.
- Svami Nārāyan: a religious sect in Gujarāt, IX, pt. i, 536-539; its theory of religion, XIV, 130 note 7; fights with Vaishnav *Vairāgis*, *id.* 135 note 10; temples of, in Kaira, III, 180.
- Svamiarāja: Chalukya king in the Konkan, slain by Mangalesa, I, pt. ii, 347.
- Svāmīta: farmer's share system, XIII, 530.
- Svarāj, Svarājya: personal sovereignty, grant of, by the Mughals to Shāhu of a greater portion of the old Bijāpur dominions (1719), I, pt. ii, 655; imperial grant for home-rule, XIX, 262, 265; XVIII, pt. ii, 243 and note 1.
- Svargārohana: heaven-climbing, a Vedic rite, IX, pt. i, 31. *See* Death.
- Svargārohanaprāsāda: shrine on Satrunjaya in honour of Vastupāla, I, pt. i, 202.
- Svayambhuva Manu: mind-born, son of Brāhma-n, I, pt. ii, 278 note 1, 339.
- Svayamvara: bridegroom-choosing of Durlabha-devi, I, pt. i, 162-163; of Chandralekha, I, pt. ii, 218, 546.
- Śvetopata: Jain sect, I, pt. ii, 288.
- Swallows: in Ratnāgiri district, X, 61; at Máthérán, XIV, 257; in Khāndesh district, XII, 34.
- Swanston: Captain, captures Trimbakji Denglia (1818), XVI, 198; his description of the Achla fort, *id.* 414.
- Swat: valley to the north of Panjāb, I, pt. i, 468.
- Swedes: visited Surat thrice between the years 1746-1765 and maintained a factory there for a time, II, 149.
- Sweet Potatoes: growing of, in Poona district, XVIII, pt. ii, 57.
- Swiftlet: Netráni Edible-nest, frequents Kánara district, XV, pt. ii, 336.
- Swifts: class of birds, in Ratnāgiri district, X, 62.
- Swiss Recruits: in Bombay island (1752), XXVI, pt. iii, 116; clothing expenses of (1755), *id.* 122.
- Sword-marriage: among Rājputés, IX, pt. i, 145.
- Syádváda: Jain doctrine, I, pt. ii, 200, 406.
- Syagrus: Rás Fartak in Arabia, I, pt. i, 536.
- Sydros: town mentioned by Ptolemy, I, pt. i, 538.
- Syed: a Musalmán sub-division in Catch, V, 88-89; in Rewa Kántha, VI, 35; in Thāna, XIII, 230; in Sholápur district, XX, 198; in Násik district, XVI, 75-76; in Ahmad-nagar, XVII, 226; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 490-491; in Dhárwár district, XXII, 230-231; in Bijápur district, XXIII, 287; in Kolhápúr, XXIV, 148; in Belgaum district, XXI, 203-204; children of, brought up as Christians under the Portuguese, I, pt. ii, 60.
- Syed Hussain Ali: Mughal governor (1715) of the Dakhan, XIX, 260, 261.
- Syenite: rock in Ratnāgiri district, X, 394; in Bijápur district, XXIII, 19; slabs, *id.* 54.
- Syer: Sir William, Bart., appointed first Recorder (1798) in Bombay island, XXVI, pt. iii, 45; death of (1802), *id.* 50.
- Sykes: Colonel, remarks on Chalukyas, toleration, I, pt. ii, 12; his mention of the authority of Brāhmans at the king's court, IX, pt. i, 434 note 2, 436 note 4.
- Sylveira: Heitor de, Portuguese admiral, his stay in Bombay, burns Bassein (1530), XIII, 450.
- Sylviadæ: family of birds in Ratnāgiri district, X, 76.
- Symbols: carved in Padan hill in Thāna district, XIV, 389-391, 102.
- Symplocos: *paniculata*, *racemosa*, dye-yielding plants, XXV, 247; *spicata*, sacred plant, *id.* 286.
- Symulla: Chaul, XIII, 410 and note 6, 414, 415; XIV, 52.
- Synagogue: in Poona, XVIII, pt. iii, 398-399; constitution of, *id.* pt. i, 535-536.
- Syphilis: spread of, in Khāndesh district, XII, 337.
- Syphilitic Eruptions: *See* Visphotak.
- Syrastrene: country mentioned by the author of the *Periplus*, which is possibly Surāshtra, I, pt. i, 544.
- Syria: country, "Introduction to the Early History of the Dakhan," I, pt. ii, p. ii.

T

- TAAWI'Z: amulet, use of, IX, pt. ii, 133.
- Tāzias: miniature shrines of the martyrs of Karbala, IX, pt. ii, 128; vows paid to, during Muharram, *id.* 128, 129-130; show of, in Gujarāt during Muharram, *id.* 138-139; first making of (1400), *id.* 139 note 1.
- Tabakāt-i Nāsiri: historical work, IX, pt. ii, 38, 65; mention of Bhima II in, I, pt. i, 196.
- Tāban: king of Tafak (Panjāb?), mentioned by Al Idrisi, I, pt. i, 527.
- Tabari: Arab writer (838-932), Porbandar (Baroda) conquered (776) by the Arabs according to I, pt. i, 524; includes Basra in India, IX, pt. ii, 183 note 4.

- Tabarruk: morsel of sacred food, IX, pt. ii, 140.
- Tabashir: bambu pith, exported from Thána (810) to foreign countries, XIII, 430 and note 15; (1300-1500), *id.* 15; see also XIV, 356 and note 1.
- Tabasô, Tabasoi: probably Pandharpur, I, pt. i, 541.
- Tabassi: Ptolemy's (150 A.D.), probably Buddhist ascetics of Ajanta, XII, 38 note 4, 239 note 6.
- Tabi: the Tápti, I, pt. i, 510.
- Tábuts: or *Táúds*, models of the tombs of Hassan and Hussain at Karbala; held sacred by some Hindus; offerings made to, IX, pt. i, 137, 362; offerings of vows and presents to, by Párisi, IX, pt. ii, 220.
- Taccaceæ: species of food-plants, XXV, 178.
- Tacca pinatipida: food-plant, XXV, 178.
- Tacla: *cassia tora*, food-plants, XXV, 198, 243.
- Tad: *borassus flabelliformis*, food and fibrous plant, XXV, 180, 237; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 53.
- Tadi: palm-juice, IX, pt. ii, 207, 209.
- Tadigupádi: province not yet identified, I, pt. ii, 341 note 2.
- Tadi-Málingi: records at, I, pt. ii, 308.
- Tadorninae: family of birds in Ratnágiri, X, 97.
- Tadri: river in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 3, 5, 6.
- Tadri: town and port in Kánara district, XV, pt. ii, 351-352; its trade, *id.* 65, 66, 67; visited by Fryer (1676), *id.* 129.
- Tadvi: a caste of Musalmán Bhils in Khándesh district, XII, 104, 128; plunder the district, *id.* 259-260.
- Táfak: the Panjáb, I, pt. i, 526, women of, *id.* 527.
- Tafán: apparently the Panjáb, I, pt. i, 527.
- Tag: *crotonaria juncea*, a fibrous plant, XXV, 231, 290; cultivation of, in Ratnágiri district, X, 149.
- Tág: pass in Násik district, XVI, 130.
- Tagadur: copper-plate grant at, I, pt. ii, 301 note 1.
- Tagar, Tagara: city mentioned by Ptolemy in the second century, I, pt. ii, 538 note 8; original seat of the Síláharas, *id.* 16, 253, 536, 546; Dakhan metropolis (B. C. 200-A. D. 612), XIII, 409; a great commercial mart, *id.* 412, 415, 416, 419; XII, 240; XVI, 136; XVII, 351; I, pt. ii, 174, 619; various identifications: Dr. Bhagvanlal identifies it with Junnar in Poona district; Wilford with Devagiri or Daulatabad; Dr. Burgess with Roza near Devagiri; Yule with Kulburga; Fleet with Kolhápur; Grant Duff with a town north of Bhír; Dr. Bhandarkar suggests its identification with Darur or Dharur in Nizám's dominions, XIII, 419, 423 and note 4, 424; XII, 238; XVI, 181 note 2; I, pt. i, 540-541; 545; I, pt. ii, 3, 16, note 4, 17, 174, 538 note 8, XVIII, pt. ii, 211, note 2.
- Tagarapura: see Tagara.
- Tagarapuraparamesvara: hereditary title of the Síláharas, I, pt. ii, 538.
- Ta-Gaz-Gaz: tribe of Turkish rulers of Kushan (10th century), IX, pt. i, 470, note 2.
- Tagetes patula: gul-jafri, dye-plant, XXV, 247.
- Tághi: rebellious Gujarát noble, I, pt. i, 513-518.
- Tabajjud: midnight prayer of Musalmáns, IX, pt. ii, 126 note 3.
- Táhákari: village in Ahmadnagar district, temple at, XVII, 740.
- Tai: caste of Musalmán weavers in Gujarát, take their name from Tai, are of mixed origin, partly foreign Musalmáns, partly Hindu converts, said to have been taught the art by prophet Idris, Balsár Tais claim Arab descent, IX, pt. ii, 80; in Káthiáwar, VIII, 163; in Thána district, XIII, 225, 242-243.
- Tái Báí: wife of the chief of Nipáni, passes off a widow's child as her own, I, pt. ii, 670.
- Taila I: Kádamba prince Tailapa I.
- Taila I: Western Chalukya prince of Kalyáni, I, pt. ii, 378, 379.
- Taila II: Ahavamalla Núrmadi, Western Chalukya king (973-997), I, pt. ii, 379; his *biruda* and titles, records of his time, *id.* 428-434; marries the Ratta princess Jákala-devi, *id.* 425; overthrows the Ráshtrakúta Kakka II (973), *id.* 18, 207-208; 306, 385, 424, 426, 542 note 4; acquires the whole Ráshtrakúta kingdom, *id.* 431; restores the Chalukya power, *id.* 190, 211, 336 and note 2, 342, 427; his enemy Muñj killed by the Yádav Bhíllama, *id.* 433, 552, 553, 233, 576; his general Barapa defeated and slain by Muñráj of Gujarát, XIII, 435; I, pt. i, 158, 159; his expeditions, I, pt. ii, 212-213; slain by Bhoja, *id.* 214; see also I, pt. i, 120, 131, 519; X, 193 note 1; XII, 241; XIII, 425.
- Taila III: brother and successor of the Western Chalukya king Jagadekamalla II, I, pt. ii, 457 and note 3; his *biruda* and records of his reign, *id.* 459 and notes 3 and 4; his feudatories and officials, *id.* 460, 472, 473, 474, 484, 494, 501, 564, 575; his capitals and the date of his death, *id.* 461, 484, 494, 501, 564, 575.
- Tailaha: see Tailama.
- Tailakhali: Sálva tribe, I, pt. i, 534.
- Tailama: Hángal Kádamba feudatory of the Western Chalukya king Jagadekamalla II, I, pt. ii, 458, 559, 562.
- Tailang: a sub-caste of Dravid Bráhmans: see Telang.
- Tailanga, Tailangana: country, king of, defeated by the Yádava king Mahádeva, I, pt. ii, 246, 528; king of, defeated by Jaitrapá'a, *id.* 239, 522; Sivaśri's coin found in, I, pt. ii, 166; later Sataváhanas in, their dates, *id.* 168, 246.
- Tallang Nhavi: a caste of barbers in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 381-383.
- Tailapa: see Taila II.
- Toilapa I: Hángal Kádamba, I, pt. ii, 559, 561.
- Tailapa II: Hángal Kádamba, feudatory of the Western Chalukyas Vikramáditya VI and Someśvara III, I, pt. ii, 456, 559, 561, 562.

- Tallapa II, Tailapadeva : *see* Taila III.
 Tain : village in Baroda, tank at, VII, 20, 554.
 Tai Telin : mistress of Parashurám Shrinivás Pratinidhi, rescues her master (1807), XIX, 299-300; Jangli Jaygad under (1810), *id.* 469.
 Táj Bávdí : Bijápur well, XXIII, 637.
 Tájías : *see* Tábuta.
 Tájika : branch of astrology, I, pt. ii, 188.
 Tájikas : Arabs, their expedition in Gujarát (778), I, pt. i, 149; army of, vanquished by Pulakeśi, I, pt. ii, 187, 310, 316, 375.
 Tajkhan Sálár : mosque of, at Ahmadábád, IX, pt. ii, 62.
 Tájpur, Tájpurí : state in Mahi Kántha, V, 427; captured by mutineers (1858), I, pt. i, 438.
 Tájul Maásir : historical work, I, pt. i, 512, 519 and note 4.
 Táj-ul-Mulk : Gujarát governor (1320), I, pt. i, 230.
 Taka : *see* Toka.
 Takará : a caste of Musalmán stone masons in Khándesh, XII, 127; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 187, 234; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 503.
 Tákári : village in Sātára district, cave, temple and fair at, XIX, 589.
 Takarib Khán : Mughal officer, captures Sambhájí, I, pt. ii, 596; XXIII, pt. ii, 238, 239 note 1; XXIV, 226.
 Takbandi : tenure in Kolába district, XI, 170. *See also* under Toka.
 Takbir : call to prayer, IX, pt. ii, 154, 155.
 Takhatábái : Anandráv Gaikvár's wife; her plans to seize the *diván* and resident, VII, 211; assists Kánhoji (1812), *id.* 217-218; Sitáram's relations with, *id.* 220; Fatesing quarrels with, *id.* 224; her hope about the succession of her son to the *gadí*, *id.* 230; her quarrel with Sayájiráv II, *id.* 233; *see also* I, pt. i, 426.
 Taki Abu Jaiár : ninth Shiah *imám*, IX, pt. ii, 125 note 2.
 Takio : tomb of Musalman saint, called *pír*, or *sáí*, IX, pt. i, 360; famous tombs of Báva Ghor, of Dariyasha, history of their origin; occasions to ask for intercession and help of these and other saints; general and special offerings made to the tombs; days and ways for making offerings, *id.* 361; persons by whom visited, *id.* 360.
 Takiyyah : Shiáh doctrine of concealment, literally fear or caution, IX, pt. ii, 126 note 2.
 Takkadésa : tract of country (Panjáb), I, pt. i, 3, 468; called after the tribe of Takshaks, IX, pt. ii, 70.
 Takkas : Tanks, said to be of the same race as Agnikulas, IX, pt. i, 497 and note 1.
 Takki : *see* Afzulpur.
 Takkola : Ráshtrakúta Krishna III kills the Chola Rájáditya at, I, pt. ii, 419.
 Takla : medicinal and sacred plant, XXV, 254, 291, 292.
 Tákli : village in Ahmadnagar district, temple at, XVII, 740.
 Tákli : village in Sholápur district, XX, 503.
 Tákli Budruk : village in Khándesh, temple at, XII, 472.
 Takmak : hill in Thána district, XIII, 6; fort, XIV, 98, 219, 342-343.
 Táks : Rájput rulers (800-1200) of Asirgad, XII, 241 and note 7; driven by Choháus, *id.* 242.
 Takshaka : hooded serpent, I, pt. ii, 577.
 Takshaks : tribe in the Panjáb represented by the Tanks, IX, pt. ii, 70.
 Tákve Budruk : market, village, in Poona district, temple and fair at, XVIII, pt. iii, 449.
 Tal : hill pass in Thána district, XIII, 320; opened for wheeled traffic (1830), I, pt. ii, 129.
 Tala : *see* Talagad.
 Tála : manuscript of Amarakośa written on the leaves of, is preserved in the Dakhan College Library, I, pt. ii, 248.
 Talabda : a Koli sub-division, I, pt. i, 115; *see* Koli.
 Talagad : fort in Kolába district, its description, history, XI, 391-395; captured by Shivájí (1646), *id.* 144; captured by the Peshwa (1735), I, pt. ii, 83; XI, 445; taken by the British, *id.* 156.
 Tálah : capital of the Konkan mentioned by Alberuni, I, pt. ii, 4.
 Talaja : fort of, in Cambay, VI, 228-229.
 Talaja : hill in Káthiáwar, VIII, 12; fort, *id.* 241; town, *id.* 660-662; port burned by the Portuguese (1532), I, pt. i, 347.
 Talakád : place in Mysore, inscription at, I, pt. ii, 302 and note 1, 439, 492; taken by the Hoysala Vishnuvardhana, *id.* 495, 496, 498, 499, 501, 505.
 Talakádu-Gonda : Hoysala Vishnuvardhana's *biruda* (title), I, pt. ii, 494.
 Talakhba : a Mhár idol, X, 418.
 Talau : special dish among Hijdás, IX, pt. ii, 21.
 Talan Tezi : *see* Tera.
 Tálapadeva : Chálukya king, I, pt. ii, 587.
 Tálapurumshaka : village granted by Krishna III, I, pt. ii, 420.
 Talátis : village accountants appointed in 1814 in Kaira, III, 94; in Baroda state, VII, 75, 367; in Thána district (1882), XIII, 529; (1820), 566 and note 5, 569, 573, 575.
 Talavanapura : *see* Talakád.
 Talavda : river in Sávantvádi state, X, 389.
 Talávia : a wild tribe of Surat, their immigration in Panch Maháls (1876), III, 227.
 Talavna : pond in Sávantvádi state, X, 389.
 Talbi : lake near Bhinmál, I, pt. i, 453.
 Tale : mineral in Panch Maháls, III, 197; in Mahi Kántha, V, 360; in Ratnágiri district, X, 30; in Sávantvádi, *id.* 401; in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 10.
 Talegaon : a market town in Kolába district, remains, temples and ponds at, XI, 390-391.
 Talegaon Dábháde : town in Poona district, reservoir and temples at, XVIII, pt. iii, 449-450; death (1590) of Salábat Khán of Ahmadnagar at, XVIII, pt. ii, 222; destroyed by the Mughals (1751), *id.* 246; action near (1779), *id.* 264-265; I, pt. ii, 605.

- Talegaon Dhamdhare: town in Poona district, temples at, XVIII, pt. iii, 451; Nizám's troops routed by the Maráthás at (1751), I, pt. ii, 627.
- Talekkád: Western Ganga capital, I, pt. ii, 299.
- Tale Sap: lake in Cambodia, I, pt. i, 499, 504.
- Talghát: Ferishta's name for the Konkan, "Introduction to the History of the Konkan," I, pt. ii, p. ix.
- Talghát: see Tal.
- Talgund: town in Mysore, inscription at, XV, pt. ii, 84; I, pt. ii, 287 and note 1, 291, 322, 430, 435 and note 10; record at, *id.* 473, 561.
- Talheri Kunbi: caste of husbandmen in Thána district, XIII, 124-128.
- Talikot: town in Bijápúr district, mosques and temple at, XXIII, 678 679; limestones at, *id.* 37-38, 58; battle of (1565) between Rám Ráj of Vijayanagar and the Musalmán confederation of Ahmadnagar, Bijápúr, Bidar and Golkonda; complete defeat and death of Rám Ráj, I, pt. ii, 645; XXIII, 417, 646; XV, pt. ii, 116 and note 4; XVII, 370; XXI, 371; XXII, 408.
- Talismans: use of, to secure speedy delivery, IX, pt. ii, 155.
- Talkhat: hill pass in Kolhápúr state, XXIV, 6.
- Tal-konkan: low lands, "Introduction to the History of the Konkan," I, pt. ii, p. ix.
- Taloda: sub-division of Khándesh district, its boundaries, area, aspect, climate, water, soil, holdings, survey details, survey results, stock, crops and people, XII, 2, 417-421. *Town, id.* 472.
- Taloja: old sub-division (1840) in Thána district, XIII, 528, 602 note 1; survey assessment in (1859), *id.* 602-604; divided between Kalyán and Panvel (1861), 528.
- Taloja: sub-caste of Bráhmans in Thána district, XIII, 78.
- Talpat: state lands in Gujarát, acquired from small *zamindárs* by Ahmadsháh (1411-1443), I, pt. i, 215; in Faroda state, VII, 344-346, 348.
- Talsána: *táluka* in Káthiáwár, VIII, 662.
- Talukdárs: land proprietors in Panch Maháls, III, 262; in Káthiáwár, VIII, 318; Rájput, IX, pt. i, 123.
- Talupáka: old province, I, pt. ii, 334.
- Talvádi: a class of palm-tappers in Thána district, XIII, 643.
- Talvár: see Bod.
- Talvárkop: deserted village in Belgaum district, temple and a holy pool at, XXI, 609.
- Tamáchi: son of Raingji, restored to Navánagar (1673), I, pt. i, 285.
- Tamáchi: name borne by *jams*, I, pt. i, 139.
- Tamághus: words with special magical powers, IX, pt. ii, 143.
- Tamal: *xanthochymus*, dye-plant, XXV, 241.
- Tamar: probably Devgad, X, 333.
- Tamara: *dactylifera*, food-plant, XXV, 181.
- Támaramuge: village granted by Kirtivarman II, I, pt. ii, 377.
- Tamarind, *Tamarindus Indica*: fruit-tree, used in famine and in medicine, XXV, 198, 225; in Khándesh, XII, 27; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 45.
- Tamariscineæ: species of dye-plants, XXV, 240.
- Tamarix: *articulata*, *dicoa*, *gallica*, *Indica*, dye-yielding plants, XXV, 240, 241.
- Tamasvádi: village in Khándesh district, temple at, XII, 473.
- Támánagri: local name of Cambay, I, pt. i, 208 note 3.
- Tambapanni: modern Ceylon, province outlying Ásoka's dominion, I, pt. ii, 146.
- Támbat: caste of coppersmiths in Kolába district, XI, 66; in Khándesh, XII, 127, 224; in Thána district, XIII, 140-141; in Násik district, XVI, 26, 52, 80, 145; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 139-140; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 374-376; in Sátára district, XIX, 146-147; in Sholápur district, XX, 140-142; in Kolhápúr, XXIV, 99. *See also* Kásár.
- Támdbi Jogeshvari: Poona temple, XVIII, pt. iii, 346.
- Tambi: village in Sátára district, XIX, 589.
- Tamboli: caste of betel-leaf sellers, in Ratnágiri district, X, 128; in Khándesh district, XII, 62; in Thána district, XIII, 112; in Násik district, XVI, 59; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 235; in Poona district, Hindu, XVIII, pt. i, 273; Musalmán, *id.* 499; in Sátára district, XIX, 61-63; in Sholápur district, XX, 142, 210-211; in Belgaum district, XXI, 214, 215; in Dhárwár district, XXII, 126, 240-241; in Kolhápúr state, XXIV, 88.
- Támbara Barani: apparently the Tápti, I, pt. i, 510.
- Támbrapuri: village in Belgaum, I, pt. ii, 527.
- Tambut: fodder-plant, XXV, 276.
- Tameri: hill pass in Belgaum district, XXI, 306.
- Támhal: Anhilvada, I, pt. i, 516.
- Támhána, Tamhini: pass in Kolába district, XI, 6, 115; in Poona, XVIII, pt. i, 4.
- Tamili: non-Aryan language, I, pt. ii, 137; people, XIII, 415; ousted by Gangarája, I, pt. ii, 499; chronicle, *id.* 300.
- Tamkane: village in Sátára district, caves at, XIX, 589.
- Tamluk: port on the Hugli, migrations of the Yavans from, in the first century, I, pt. i, 499, 533.
- Támraliptakas: a tribe from Tamluk on the Lower Ganges, I, pt. i, 533.
- Támraparni: river and valley in Belgaum district, XXI, 7, 11.
- Tamruj: *Elæodendron Roxburghii*, a poisonous plant, XXV, 264; used as antidote to snake-bite, *id.* 274.
- Tána: modern Thána, expedition against, by Usmán, I, pt. i, 505, 508, 509, 523, I, pt. ii, 4.
- Tána: town in Káthiáwár, battle at (1794), VIII, 662.
- Tánah: see Tána.
- Tánáji Málusra: Shiváji's friend, present at the meeting of Shiváji with Afzul Khán, I, pt. ii, 592; storms the fort of Sinhgad, his death, *id.* 594; XVIII, pt. ii, 235-236; *see also id.* 230; XIX, 236.

- Tandassir: famine plant found in Gujarāt and Sholapur, XXV, 195.
- Tándav: Shiva's dance, representation of, in Elephanta caves, XIV, 75; at Jogeshvari and Mandapeshvar caves, *id.* 111-112, 224, 285.
- Tándel: boat-captain, XIII, 716.
- Tandul: famine plant, XXV, 186.
- Tandulja: the Nizām defeated in the battle (1763) of, VII, 186. *See* Rakisbon.
- Tándulvādi: fort in Thāna district, XIV, 11, note 3, 98, 343.
- Tangdi: village in Belgaum district, XXI, 609.
- Tanjāpuri: modern Tanjore, besieged by Būtuga, I, pt. ii, 419 note 7.
- Tanjore: town in Madras, taken by the Rashtrakūta Krishna III, I, pt. ii, 419; grant at, *id.* 301 note 1.
- Tanka: coin, worth $\frac{1}{10}$ of a rupee, I, pt. i, 222 note 2.
- Tānka: country, part of the modern Broach district, I, pt. i, 467 and note 7; its king subdued by Dantidurga, I, pt. ii, 195, 389.
- Tankara: town in Kāthiāwār, agates found near, VIII, 662-663.
- Tankari: a port in Broach district, II, 569.
- Tankha: land-rent as fixed by Todar Mal in Dakhan, XVIII, pt. ii, 318 note 2, 325.
- Tānks: Hindu converts, land-holders, said to represent the tribe of Takshaks, the family of the *sultāns* of Gujarāt belonged to, IX, pt. ii, 70.
- Tanna: modern Thāna, kingdom of, I, pt. ii, 5.
- Tanners: in Thāna district, XIV, 20.
- Tanning: in Cutch, V, 128; in Khāndesh district, XII, 236.
- Tānsa: river in Thāna district, XIII, 9.
- Tantalidæ: family of birds in Ratnāgiri, X, 96.
- Tānthikontha: village on the Krishna, grant of, I, pt. ii, 334.
- Tantia Topi: *see* Tatia Topi.
- Tantrik: proficient in *tantras* (charms), branch of learning, I, pt. i, 161.
- Tanvāna: a village near Bhuj in Cutch, a fair and a pond at, V, 251.
- Tape-weaving: in Thāna district, XIII, 401; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. ii, 207-208; in Nāsik district, XVI, 170; in Belgaum district, XXI, 344.
- Tāpi: river Tāpti, not included in Dakhan in the *Vagupurāna*, I, pt. ii, 133, 134.
- Tapioca: poisonous plant, XXV, 270.
- Tapodhan: sub-caste of Brāhmins in Gujarāt IX, pt. i, 3, 20; in Thāna district, XIII, 86.
- Tappas: groups of villages in Kaira district, III, 81.
- Taprobane: Ceylon, I, pt. i, 543.
- Tāpti: river in Khāndesh and Gujarāt, XII, 6; VII, 576-580, 582-583; its course, tidal sections, bed, tributaries, islands, ferries, navigation, irrigation and floods (1727-1876), II, 6-24; *see* also I, pt. i, 514, 523; I, pt. ii, 282 note 5, 310, 353 note 2, 359, 525.
- Tar: food-plant, XXV, 207; yields teddy, *id.* 212; a fibrous plant, *id.* 237. *See* Tad.
- Tārābāi: Rājārām's widow, regent of the Marātha kingdom, I, pt. ii, 597; retakes Panhāla (1710) and makes Kolhāpur her residence and the capital of the younger branch of the family of Shīvājī, *id.* 81, 598; her intrigues; Dāmājī Gāikwār joins her (1751), *id.* 601; VII, 178; her rebellion (1754), I, pt. ii, 602; her death (1761), *id.* 603; another account of: widow of Rājārām (1689-1700), puts her son Shīvājī on the Kolhāpur throne and assumes administration; confines her husband's second widow Rājābāi with her son Sambhājī; takes her abode in Panhāla; disowns Shahu's claims to the Marātha territories; collects forces to meet Shahu but being defeated flees into the Konkan; retakes Panhāla; is confined for a time after her son's death (1712); again taken prisoner, XXIV, 226-227, 228; *see* also XVIII, pt. ii, 239-241, 245, 247.
- Tārābāi: daughter of Khandarāo Gāikwār, married to the *rāja* of Sāvantvādi (1880), VII, 279, 285.
- Tārādevi: wife of Jogamarasa, I, pt. ii, 406 note 5, 448.
- Tarafa: ancient Musalmān word for a territorial division, I, pt. ii, 42.
- Tārāgadh: hill citadel of Ajmir, IX, pt. ii, 6, note 1 (7).
- Tarakāghara: village granted by a Chālukya queen, I, pt. ii, 365.
- Tārakesvara: temple of, at Hāngal, inscription at, I, pt. ii, 505 note 3, 563 note 3.
- Taram: literally a class or variety, a form of tenure in Dhārwar district, XXII, 478 and note 3, 479.
- Tārānād: district ruled over by the Hoysālas, I, pt. ii, 505.
- Tārānāth: author of the history of Buddhism, I, pt. ii, 171.
- Tarappa: boat used in Thāna district, XIII, 720.
- Tārāpur: town and port in Thāna district, its trade and history, XIV, 343-345; customs division, its trade, XIII, 358; seized by Bhimrāja I, pt. ii, 27; destroyed by the Portuguese (1531), I, pt. i, 347; XIII, 451; Portuguese fort at (1533), *id.* 456; I, pt. ii, 66; place of trade (1500-1670), XIII, 465; attacked by the Abyssinians (1559), I, pt. ii, 48; Dominican and Franciscan monasteries at (1695), XIII, 483; Hamilton's mention of, *id.* 485; Portuguese defences at (1727), *id.* 491; taken by the Marāthās (1739), *id.* 493; plundered by Kolis (1817), *id.* 522.
- Tārāpur: town near Cambay, Raghunāthrao goes (1753) to, I, pt. i, 337.
- Taras: town in Dhārwar district, XXII, 787; survey and revision survey of, *id.* 510-512; 551-555.
- Tarav: river in Rewa Kāntha, VI, 92.
- Tārāwih: night prayers during Ramazān, IX, pt. ii, 126.
- Tarbiyatkhan: Mughal commander, mines Sātara fort (1700), XIX, 251.
- Tarbuj: *cucumis melo*, oil-yielding plant, XXV, 218.
- Tardavādi: territorial division, I, pt. ii, 298 notes 2 and 3; governed by officers of the Western Chālukyas of Kalyāni, *id.* 367, 431, 440, 443, 456, 458, 460, 470; governed by Kalachurya officers, *id.* 473, 485; by an officer of the Devagiri Yādavas, *id.* 521.

- Targala : caste of players, in Mahi Kántha, V, 365; see Bhavaya.
- Targaon : village in Sátára district, XIX, 590; survey of, *id.* 372-375.
- Targol : sub-division of Rewa Kántha, VI, 112.
- Targollah : the fruit of *tar* tree, XXV, 207, 212.
- Tárikh-i-Alái : historical work of Amir Khusráo, I, pt. i, 515 note 6; IX, pt. ii, 65.
- Tárikh-i-Firuzsháhi : work of Zia-ud-din Farni, I, pt. i, 514, 515, 517.
- Tárikh-i-Kamil : work of Ibní Asir, I, pt. i, 522 note 4.
- Tárikh-i-Maísúmi : historical work, IX, pt. ii, 50 note 3; written in 1600 A. D., I, pt. i, 517 and notes 7, 8 and 10.
- Tárikh-i-Mubáráksháhi : notices Asáwal (1403-1504), I, pt. i, 513.
- Tárikh-i-Sorath : mention of the Káthis in, IX, pt. i, 259, 414.
- Tárikh-i-Tabari : historical work, IX, pt. ii, 14 note 3.
- Tárikh-i-Táhiri : written in A. D. 1521, I, pt. i, 139, 517 note 12, 518.
- Taringa : village in Mahi Kántha, Jain temples at, V, 442.
- Tariza kát : customs duty levied by the Mughals, I, pt. i, 213 note 1.
- Tárla : village in Sátára district, temple at, XIX, 590.
- Tarli : river in Sátára district, XIX, 14-15.
- Tar-mar : *Borossus flabelliformis*, famine plant, XXV, 207.
- Tartariyeh-Dirham : Indo-Sassanian silver coin used in Western India (500-1100), I, pt. i, 469 and note 2, 519 and note 8.
- Tarwar : *Cassia auriculata*, a famine plant, XXV, 198, 243.
- Tasar : average commutation rate of rentals of the farmed villages in Kolába district, XI, 183, 197, 206 and note 1.
- Tasar Farokht : commutation sale system in Kolába district, XI, 172 note 2.
- Tasar Silk : experiments of, in Poona district, XVIII, pt. ii, 67-76.
- Táschi : a caste of Musalmán kettle-drummers in Belgaum district, XXI, 226; in Dharwár district, XXII, 249; in Bijápur district, XXIII, 305; in Gujarát, guild of, IX, pt. ii, 84.
- Tásgaon : sub-division of Sátára district, its boundaries, area, aspect, climate, water, soil, stock, holdings, crops and people, XIX, 440-442; survey of, *id.* 351-356. *Town*, temples and history of, *id.* 590-593; trade centre, *id.* 216; assigned to Sháhu (1730) by the treaty with Kolhápur, I, pt. ii, 656; attacked and pillaged (1798) by the *rája* of Kolhápur, XIX, 299; XXI, 389; lapse of, to the British (1848), *id.* 409.
- Tasobai : ridge in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 5.
- Tasu : a division of the land measuring rod, XIII, 558 note 4.
- Tasu : river in Thána district, XIV, 122, 364.
- Tátárhán : *sultán* of Gujarát, confines his father at Asáwal (1403), I, pt. i, 513.
- Tathágata : name for Buddha, meaning of the term, XII, 481 note 1.
- Tathaváde : hill fort in Sátára district, description, temples and history of, XIX, 11, 593-597; taken by Shiváji (1665), *id.* 238; taken by the Mughals (1689), *id.* 249.
- Ta-Thsin : Chinese for Dakshina, I, pt. ii, 133.
- Tátia Topi : rebel, enters (1858) the Pauch Maháls, III, 253; I, pt. i, 441; corresponds with the chiefs of Jamkhândi and Nargund; is defeated at Chhota Udepur, *id.* 445; approach of, in Khándesh, XII, 262; see also VII, 274.
- Tattihalla : stream, in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 5; bridge on, XV, pt. ii, 43.
- Tattooing : rational explanation of the origin of the practice, XVIII, pt. i, 552.
- Tátya Makaji : Koli dacoit (1879), in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 38.
- Táv : fever, its cause and cure in Gujarát, IX, pt. i, 365.
- Tavadrum : *Erythroxylon monogynum*, a famine plant, XXV, 195.
- Távandi : village in Belgaum district, Jain temple and fair at, XXI, 609.
- Távareyaghatta : mountain pass of Távare, I, pt. ii, 433.
- Tavernier : English traveller (1641-1660), Cambay harbour silted up in the time of, VI, 220; notices the skill of Surat and Cambay Vanias in trade, IX, pt. i, 78 note 1; his notice of Burhanpur, XII, 250 note 4, 589; of Chopda, *id.* 438; of Dháyata, *id.* 441; of Bijápur kingdom, XXIII, 427-428; Virgin Mary worshipped as Sita by the natives of Bassoin at the time of, XIV, 32 note 2.
- Taverns : licensed, opened in Bombay island, authorized rates at (1770), XXVI, pt. iii, 490-493.
- Távi : village and petty state in Káthiáwár, VIII, 663.
- Tavlái : village in Khándesh district, stepwell at, XII, 473.
- Tavra : place of pilgrimage on the Narbada, IX, pt. i, 549; festival, period of its occurrence; stones representing Shiv brought from the banks of the Narbada during; beliefs about, *id.* 362, 549.
- Tawakkul : resignation, IX, pt. ii, 7, 8.
- Tax : in Gujarát under the Mughals, on tobacco, I, pt. ii, 53; on houses and shops, *id.* 99, 100; on grazing, wood-cutting, trades, and fishing, *id.* 123; thirty-six taxes levied in the Northern Konkan, *id.* 125; conservancy, levied in Bombay (1757), XXVI, pt. i, 320; XXVI, pt. ii, 454; levied to meet prison charges (1743), XXVI, pt. iii, 22; miscellaneous, in Baroda state, VII, 420, 432-436; paid to the religious head by Dáudi Bohorás, IX, pt. ii, 32-33; by Khojáhs, *id.* 49 and note 2; by Memans, *id.* 57, 126 and note 4, 141 note 3.
- Taxila : town in the north-west of India, I, pt. i, 490, 491, 546.
- Taxila : Takshasila tribe, I, pt. i, 534.
- Tayalúr : place in Mysore, inscription at, I, pt. ii, 318 note 14, 332.
- Tayghát : track in Sátára district, XIX, 203.
- Taylor : Captain, killed in the rising at Ahmadábád (1857), I, pt. i, 438.
- Taylor : Reverend J. S., on the origin of Borsád Bráhmans, IX, pt. i, 8 note 1; his derivation

- of 'Koli,' *id.* 237 notes 1 and 2; on Gujarāt Dhedaś, *id.* 339 note 1, 340 note 2, 341 note 1, 343 note 2; his work at Kolhāpur (1870), XXIV, 151-152.
- Tāzēs : *see* Tāzīāhs.
- Tazjyat-ul-Ansār : work of Abdullah Wassāf, (1300), I, pt. i, 518.
- Teak : growth of, in Ratnāgiri, X, 32, 36, 297; in Khāndesh district, XII, 27; trade, in Thāna district, XIII, 418, 431 and note 8, 466, 509, 510 and note 2; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 52.
- Teal : class of birds in Ratnāgiri district, X, 97, 98.
- Tebumlaūra : village, grants of lands in, made by Vikramāditya, Chālukya king I, pt. ii, 365 note 1.
- Teerowra : Tirawade, I, pt. ii, 548 note 1.
- Teething : Pātāne Prabhu ceremony, XVIII, pt. i, 225.
- Tegbakht or Tegbegkhan : first independent Nawāb of Surat, means taken to increase revenue by, struggles with the English and Sidhis, II, 116-120; defeats the forces of Mominkhān and contrives (1733) to become governor of Surat, I, pt. i, 313; cruelties of, at Surat, *id.* 315; kills Mulla Mubammad Ali, *id.* 331; dies (1746), *id.* 330. *See* also XI, 443-444.
- Tegur : village in Dhārwar district, XXII, 787.
- Tehengrighatchah : Indian Brāhman, sent back from Persia to convert his countrymen, IX, pt. ii, 183 note 4.
- Tej : town in Cutch, mentioned as the capital of Cutch by Abul Fazl (1582); said to have been the metropolis of Saurāshtra, V, 251, 129 note 3.
- Tejāhpāla : minister of the first two Vāghelā chieftains and famous temple-builder, I, pt. i, 199; accompanies Viradhavala in the expedition against the rulers of Vantali, defeats Ghughula, chief of Godhra, *id.* 201.
- Tejara : village in Cutch, pond, memorial stones and a beautiful temple of Mahādev at, V, 251.
- Tejgad, sub-division of Rewa Kāntha, VI, 112.
- Tejirāja : Tejīmāyā or Tejugi, the Western Chālukya king Someśvara IV's officer, I, pt. ii, 465; Kalachurya Sovideva's officer, *id.* 485.
- Tejpura : state in Mahi Kāntha, V, 428.
- Tejugi : *see* Tejirāja.
- Telang : sub-caste of Brāhmans in Gujarāt, appearance, customs, religion, IX, pt. i, 51; in Thāna district, XIII, 85; in Nāsik district, XVI, 43; in Poona, XVIII, pt. I, 180-183; in Sātāra district, XIX, 56; in Sholāpur district, XX, 40-41; in Belgaum district, XXI, 92; in Dhārwar, XXII, 100-101; in Kolhāpur state, XXIV, 63, 64.
- Telangsi : village in Ahmadnagar district, temple at, XVII, 740.
- Telegraph : all district volumes, *see* Trade under District Name.
- Teli : a caste of oil-pressers in Ratnāgiri district, X, 125, 142; in Sāvāntvādi, *id.* 415; in Kolāba district, XI, 67; in Janjira state, *id.* 412; in Khāndesh district, XII, 75; in Thāna district, XIII, 134-135; Musalmān in Nāsik district, XVI, 82; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 140-141; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 376-377; in Sātāra district, XIX, 96-97; in Sholāpur district, XX, 143; in Kolhāpur, XXIV, 99.
- Telia Shaikh : caste of Musalmān beggars in Rādhanpur, IX, pt. ii, 8 note 2. *See* Shaikhs.
- Telingana : Andhra of, I, pt. i, 533; princes of, I, pt. ii, 533.
- Telingas : Telugus, tribe mentioned by Megasthenes, I, pt. i, 534.
- Telnal : place of interest in Māhi Kāntha, V, 442.
- Teluga : *see* Tailanga.
- Telugu Banjig : a caste of traders, in Kānara district, XV, pt. i, 183; in Dhārwar district, XXII, 126-129.
- Telugu Oshnāmaru : a caste of traders in Dhārwar district, XXII, 129-130.
- Telugus : *see* Telingas.
- Telunga : country, kings of, uprooted and established by Singhana, I, pt. ii, 244, 522, 524-525 and note 1.
- Tembhurni : *Diospyros melanoxylon*, timber tree in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 53.
- Tembhurni : town in Sholāpur district, temples at, XX, 503.
- Temblāi : Hindu goddess, younger sister of Mahālakshmi of Kolhāpur, temple, Mahālakshmi's yearly visit, be-buffalo offering, XXIV, 311-312.
- Temperature : all district volumes, *see* Climate under District Name.
- Temple : Sir Richard, in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 223.
- Temples : Jain, *see* Dehrās; in Gujarāt; of brick and wood up to ninth century, I, pt. i, 79 and note 3; fire, for the holy fire of Behrām, at Sanjān, IX, pt. ii, 185; at Navsāri, *id.* 188; Kadmi, in Bombay, *id.* 193 note 2; description of, in Gujarāt, *id.* 213; the chief, *id.* 214-215; worship in, *id.* 215; list of Atesh Behrāms, *id.* 247; of Agiāris, *id.* 247-251.
- Temple Servants : in Kānara district, XV, pt. i, 198-201.
- Ten : village near Bārdoli in Gujarāt, I, pt. ii, 361 note 1.
- Tenā : village in the Navsāri division, I, pt. ii, 203.
- Tenants : four classes of, in Ratnāgiri district, X, 205; *Khot's* lower, *id.* 209-213.
- Tenants-at-will : in Kānara district, XV, pt. ii, 187.
- Tenevalege : Yādav capital, XVIII, pt. ii, 214 note 3; Bhillama reigns at, I, pt. ii, 520 and note 5.
- Tennā : village identified with modern Tena, I, pt. i, 130; I, pt. ii, 203, 415.
- Tenri : a medicinal plant, XXV, 255.
- Tenuirostres : family of birds in Thāna district, XIII, 49, 50.
- Tenures : of land, in Baroda state, VII, 340-346, 355, 362; in Ratnāgiri district, X, 203-213; special, *id.* 259-262; in Sāvāntvādi, *id.* 449; in Kolāba district, (1882), XI, 162-168; early Hindu, *id.* 168-169, 174 note 2; in Thāna district, XIII, 530-550; early Hindu, 550-551; (1817), 564-565; British, *id.* 566;

- (1828), *id.* 574-575; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. ii, 313 note 1, 355-359; in Satára district, XIX, 322-328; in Dhárwár district, XXII, 462; kinds of, in Kolhápúr, XXIV, 249-250.
- Tephrosia suberosa*: a poisonous plant, XXV, 272.
- Tera: town near Lakhapat in Cutch, V, 252; allotted to one of the sons of Rao Rayadhan I, *id.* 138; Ghulam Shah marched on (1762), *id.* 144.
- Tera: holiday on the thirteenth day of Safar, IX, pt. ii, 139.
- Teravan: village, I, pt. ii, 223, 224.
- Teravátaka: identified with Teravan, I, pt. ii, 223, 467.
- Terbidi Math: Sonda Vaishnav monastery in Kánara district, XV, pt. ii, 120, 346-348.
- Terdal: town in Sàngli state, wall, gates, temples and inscriptions, XXIV, 372-377; inscriptions and records at, I, pt. ii, 431, 548, 554, 556.
- Terekhol: river in Sávantvádi state, X, 388; southern boundary of the Konkan, "Introduction to the History of the Konkan," I, pt. ii, p. ix.
- Terem: *Colocasia antiquorum*, food-plant, XXV, 182.
- Tereyúr: invaded by Hoysala Vishnuvardhana, I, pt. ii, 496.
- Terminalia: *bellerica*, *catappa chebula*, *paniculata* and *tomentosa*, dye-yielding plants, XXV, 244; *bellerica*, *catappa chebula*, oil-yielding plants, *id.* 218; *bellerica*, yields gum, *id.* 251; *chebula*, medicinal plant, *id.* 259.
- Terns: family of birds in Ratnágiri district, X, 98.
- Territorial Divisions: under the Valabhis, their identification with the present, I, pt. i, 82 and note 4.
- Territorial limits: of Gujarát under Musalmáns, I, pt. i, 207 and note 1, 208.
- Terry: Mr., European Traveller (A. D. 1618), notices Vania honesty, IX, pt. i, 78 note 1; on the condition of North-West Gujarát, I, pt. i, 221 note 1, 224 note 2; chaplain to Sir T. Roe, *id.* 376.
- Terváda: state in Pálanpur, V, 281, 337.
- Terwan: village in Ratnágiri district, copper-plate grant from, I, pt. ii, 466; granted to a Brahman, *id.* 467.
- Teshtar: star "Sirius," IX, pt. ii, 217 note 1.
- Tesuka: misreading for Vesuka, I, pt. ii, 233.
- Tetal: is probably Yethal tribe, I, pt. i, 145.
- Tetranidæ: family of birds in Ratnágiri, X, 88.
- Tevar, Tewar: town near Jabalpur, I, pt. ii, 214; capital of the Kalachuri family, *id.* 225, 380, 527. See Tripura.
- Thacker: Major, at the battle of Kirkee, (1817), XIX, 301.
- Thackeray: Mr., political agent (1824), killed in the Kittur disturbance, XXIV, 238; XXI, 401-403; monumental obelisk of, at Dhárwár, XXII, 705.
- Thags: appearance of, in Konkan, I, pt. ii, 126.
- Tháhiriká: old province in South Gujarát, I, pt. ii, 364.
- Thakar: a caste of beggars in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 354.
- Thákardas: Rájput Koli chiefs, IX, pt. i, p. ix, 239; petty chiefs in Pálanpur, V, 289, 290.
- Thákarias: Ibni Khurdadbah's royal tribe, I, pt. i, 130 and note 10.
- Thákur: title. See Thákur.
- Thákors: large land-holders in Broach district, II, 481; in Kaira district, III, 83, 113; in Panch Maháls, *id.* 261; petty chieftains, I, pt. i, 215 note 2.
- Thákur: see Bhát.
- Thákur: title of the Lohánas; Hálár Khojáhs addressed by the title of, IX, pt. ii, 39.
- Thákur: unsettled tribe in Ratnágiri district, X, 130; in Sávantvádi, *id.* 420; in Násik district, XVI, 26, 63, 64; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 212; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 425-426; in Sátára district, XIX, 107-108; in Kolába district, XI, 72; in Thana district, XIII, 177-181, 523; at Mátherán, XIV, 259, 266.
- Thal: town and fort in Kolába district, XI, 151, 395; seized by Bhimrája, I, pt. ii, 27; capture and recapture of, by the Sidi and Manaji Angria (1747), XXVI, pt. i, 285-286.
- Thal: pass in Násik district, XVI, 129.
- Thal: land system in Poona district, XVIII, pt. ii, 313-317; in Dhárwár district, XXII, 441.
- Thálnér: old town in Khándesh, its history, XII, 473-477, 248, 255.
- Thalutæ: identified with Támraliptakas, I, pt. i, 533.
- Thán: state in Káthiáwár, VIII, 663, I, pt. i, 180 note 2; fort, head-quarters of the Káthis, stormed by Shujaat Khán (1692), *id.* 388.
- Thána: district, its boundaries, sub-divisions, aspect, hills, rivers, lakes, geology, hot springs, climate, XIII, 1-19; minerals, trees, forests, and forest administration, domestic and wild animals, birds and fish, *id.* 20-59; population: recent settlers, religion, census details, Bráhmans, writers, husbandmen, manufacturers, craftsmen, early tribes, and other castes, *id.* 60-279; agriculture: soil, reclamation, hill tillage, holdings, field tools, crops, bad seasons, *id.* 280-304; capital: exchange bills, currency, investments, service mortgage, wages, prices, weights and measures, *id.* 305-315; trade: roads (600-1781), passes, causeways, railways, ferries, post and telegraph, *id.* 316-331; brokers, trade centres, markets, fairs, shop-keepers, imports and exports, railway returns, *id.* 332-341; sea trade, vessels, ports, *id.* 342-363; crafts, *id.* 363-402; history; Ásoka's edicts (B. C. 225), Nahapán (A. D. 78), Parthians (B. C. 225-A. D. 235), Palhavs (A. D. 120-600), Trikutakas (420), Mauryas (550), *id.* 403-422; Siláháras (810-1260), Gujarát Solankis (943-1150), Devagiri Yádavas (1270-1300), *id.* 423-438; Musalmáns (1300-1500), *id.* 438-447; Portuguese (1500-1670), *id.* 447-447;

- Maráthás (1670-1800), English (1800-1882), *id.* 475-526; land administration: acquisition, changes, staff, tenures, *vatan* settlement, history, survey results, season reports, *id.* 527-629; justice: civil courts and suits, registration, Magistracy, crime, gang robberies, pirates, police and jails, *id.* 630-640; revenue and finance, *id.* 641-654; instruction, private and girls' schools, readers and writers, school returns, libraries, reading rooms and newspapers, *id.* 641-662; health: diseases, hospitals and dispensaries, vaccination, births and deaths, *id.* 663-670; sub-divisional details, *id.* 671-697; places of interest, XIV, 1-419.
- Town*, its suburbs, municipality, remains, the jail, old churches, English graves, dispensaries, mosques, markets and history, XIV, 345-361; early trade connection of, with Persian Gulf, IX, pt. ii, 183 note 4; Pársi settlement in, *id.* 186; Khalif Umar sends a fleet to ravage (638-639) the coast of, *id.* 183 note 4; capital of the North Konkan under the Siláháras, I, pt. ii, 16, 24, 542; Siláhára port, *id.* 21; its decay as a port, *id.* 7, 33; Siláhára princes of, reinstated by their Karád relatives, *id.* 548-570; Siláhára dynasty of, destroyed by the Devagiri Yádava king Mahádeva, *id.* 247; copper-plate grants from, *id.* 247, 248, 529, 543; martyrdom of four friars at, 5; capital of the Konkan province of the Gujarát Musalmán kingdom, *id.* 33; burnt (1532) by the Portuguese, I, pt. i, 347; pays tribute to the Portuguese, I, pt. ii, 46; Portuguese fort at, *id.* 66; taken by the Maráthás (1737), *id.* 84; XXVI, pt. i, 182; taken by the English (1774), I, pt. ii, 85, 100, 101; I, pt. i, 401, 523, 524, 527, 534; XXVI, pt. i, 377-384; Maráthá designs against (1779-80), *id.* 424-429; condition of, I, pt. ii, 108; Trim-bakji Dengle imprisoned in the fort of, (1815), *id.* 610.
- Thánádars: officers in charge of military posts under the Mughals, I, pt. i, 210.
- Thánás: fortified outposts under the Mughals, I, pt. i, 210; groups of villages in Baroda, VII, 363, 367.
- Thanavi, Thánawa: village near Kávi, I, pt. ii, 404.
- Thánesar: town in Northern India, I, pt. ii, 135.
- Thánga: hill range in Káthiáwár, VIII, 9.
- Thánges: Kulkarnis' messengers in Thána district, XIII, 538.
- Thánkar Koli: early tribe in Thána district, XIII, 174.
- Tharád: state under Pálanpur, its description, V, 328-331, 281; Vághela chiefship, IX, pt. i, 129. *Town*, its description, V, 348; exemption of, from paying tribute to the British Government from 1825, *id.* 303.
- Thar and Pákar: district in Sind, I, pt. i, 538.
- Thássa: sub-division of Kaira, III, 146-149. *Town*, *id.* 178.
- Thatcher: Lieutenant, sent against Bhágoji (1857), XVI, 199. *See also* XVII, 418; holds Sankheda in Gujarát (1858), I, pt. i, 444.
- Thavá: sub-division of Rewa Kántha, VI, 98.
- Thengoda: town in Násik district, XVI, 649.
- Theophila: town, identification of, with Thán in Káthiáwár, I, pt. i, 539.
- Theophilus: Indian Bishop, sent to Constantinople, XIV, 322 note 2.
- Theriphonium Dalzellii: a famine plant, XXV, 208.
- Thespesia populnea: fibrous, medicinal and sacred plant, XXV, 226, 260, 289.
- Theur: village in Poona district, XVIII, pt. iii, 451-452; death of Mádhavráv Peshwa (1761-1772) at, XVIII, pt. ii, 254.
- Thevenot: traveller (1660-1666), in Cambay, VI, 219 note 5; describes the Pársis, IX, pt. ii, 191; his mention of Dábhól, X, 330; his account of Cheul, XI, 285 note 2; of Burhánpur, XII, 250 note 4, 590 and note 2; of the Portuguese at Honávar, XV, pt. ii, 125 note 3, 311; his travels from Surat to Aurangábád, XVI, 190 and note 2.
- Thevetia nerifolia: a poisonous plant, XXV, 266.
- Thiba: pass in Kolába district, XI, 6, 115.
- Thika: *see* Tika.
- Thilsongti: king of Tibet (878-901), I, pt. i, 501.
- Thisrong: king of Tibet (803-845), I, pt. i, 501.
- Thobhan Bárot: a Bhát poet, IX, pt. i, 213.
- Thok, Thokábandi: *see* Toka.
- Thom: apparently great lord, I, pt. i, 497.
- Thor: *Euphorbia nerifolia*, vegetable antidote to snake-bite, XXV, 275, 289.
- Thori: caste of broom-sellers in Káthiáwár, VIII, 159; wandering tribe in Gujarat, IX, pt. i, 509-510; IX, pt. ii, 90.
- Thorla champa: an oil-yielding plant, XXV, 214.
- Thorla tacla: a famine plant, XXV, 198.
- Thread: gold and silver, making of, in Khándesh, XII, 233.
- Thread: sacred, worn by classes other than Bráhmans, IX, pt. i, p. xiv note 1.
- Thread-girding: called *upanayana*, Vedic rite, ceremonies of, among Bráhmans, IX, pt. i, 36-39; Rájputs, *id.* 141; in Kánara, among Shenvis, XV, pt. i, 152-154; among Kushasthalis, *id.* 170; among Bávule Vánis, *id.* 174; among Nayers, *id.* 196; among Kongers, *id.* 198; among Chetris, *id.* 343; among Jains, *id.* 234; XXIV, 140-141; among Deshasthas, *id.* 48-50; among the Chitpávans, XVIII, pt. i, 116-120; Govardhans, *id.* 162; Gujarát Bráhmans, *id.* 164; Kanojs, *id.* 169; Shenvis, *id.* 177; Tailangs, *id.* 182; Dhruv Prabhus, *id.* 187-189; Pátane Prabhus, *id.* 226-228; Velális, *id.* 258; Jíngars, *id.* 341; Shimpis, *id.* 368.
- Thrush: class of birds, in Ratnágiri district, X, 72; at Mátherán, XIV, 257.
- Thugaon: village in Ahmadnagar district, temple at, XVII, 740.
- Thunderstorm: in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 14 and note 1; in Belgaum district, XXI, 39 and note 1.

- Thur: hill range, near Bhimmál, I, pt. i, 456.
 Thurnávi: modern Thanavi or Thánawa, I, pt. ii, 404.
 Thursday: Guruvár or Brahaspatvâr, day sacred to Jupiter, beliefs about, IX, pt. i, 402; sacredness of, XVIII, pt. i, 240.
 Thuverio: thorny milkbush, IX, pt. i, 354.
 Thymelacææ: poisonous plant, XXV, 268.
 Thyphineæ: species of poisonous plants, XXV, 183.
 Tiagli: village in Kánara district, XV, pt. ii, 352.
 Tiastenes: identified with king Chastana, I, pt. ii, 159; I, pt. i, 37, 540.
 Tiatoura: modern Chándor, I, pt. i, 540.
 Tibet: ceases to acknowledge the overlordship of China (729), spreads its power to the Yangtsékiang valley (750), confederacy formed by the king of China with Indian chiefs and Arabs against it (787), I, pt. i, 501.
 Tickar: a food plant, XXV, 175.
 Tidgundi: in the Bijápúr district, I, pt. ii, 450; copper-plate grant from, *id.* 553, 577.
 Tieffenthaler: German missionary and traveller (1750), his description of Thána population, XIII, 499; in Cambay, VI, 225; his mention of Nivti fort in Ratnágiri, X, 354 note 3; of Cheul, XI, 286, 353; of Bándra, XIV, 27 note 6; of Kalyán, *id.* 120; of Kelve Máhim, *id.* 199; of Sháhápúr, *id.* 306; of Tárápúr, *id.* 345; of Sálér and Mahuli fort in Násik, XVI, 459.
 Tigadaballi: inscription at, I, pt. ii, 509.
 Tiger: worship of, on Vághbáras day; guarding against ravages of, IX, pt. i, 378; in Khándesh district, XII, 30; in Thána district, XIII, 44; (1774, 1788), *id.* 501, 510; at Mátheráú, XIV, 259; at Tungar, *id.* 370; in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 81-92; in Belgaum district, XXI, 69.
 Tiger-god: worship of, by, Thákurs, XVIII, pt. i, 426.
 Tigler: caste of husbandmen in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 255.
 Tigulas: Tamil people, I, pt. ii, 499.
 Tijai: one-third rental system of Sálsette, XIII, 547.
 Tika: old tenure in Poona district, XVIII, pt. ii, 313 note 1; in Násik district, XVI, 208 and note 5.
 Tikar: village in Káthiáwár, history of, VIII, 664.
 Tikka: of the Kádamba stock, father-in-law of Vikramāditya VI, I, pt. ii, 448.
 Tikona: peak, in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 5.
 Til: *Sesamum Indicum*, an oil-yielding plant, XXV, 219.
 Tilaksundari: princess of Sopára, XIV, 319.
 Tilakvádi: sub-division in Baroda state, details of, village, VII, 558.
 Tiláre: stream in Belgaum district, XXI, 13.
 Tilári: river in Sávantvádi, X, 389; geological formation of the bed of, *id.* 392.
 Tilari: a caste of husbandmen in Belgaum district, XXI, 131.
 Tiláts: chiefs of Ker Rájputs in Cutch, their customs, V, 100.
 Tilavadi: timber tree in Khándesh, XII, 27.
 Tilawalli: village in Dhárwár district, I, pt. ii, 281 note 3; inscription at, *id.* 240, 438 note 3, 440 note 1, 524 note 1.
 Tilbhándeshvar: Násik temple, XVI, 509.
 Tiles: making of, in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 20; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 31; in Sholápúr district, XX, 9; in Belgaum district, XXI, 54; in Dhárwár district, XXII, 27.
 Tiliacææ: species of famine and fibrous plants, XXV, 195, 230.
 Tilnospora cordifolia: medicinal plant, XXV, 261.
 Tilolá: a caste of cultivators in Khándesh, XII, 68.
 Tilse: village in Thána district, XIV, 361.
 Tilvan: pass in Násik district, XVI, 130.
 Timaline: family of birds in Ratnágiri, X, 73.
 Timána: old village in Káthiáwár, remains, temples and history of, VIII, 664.
 Timba: state in Máhi Kántha, V, 428.
 Timber: trade and prices of, in Surat, II, 43, 162; trade of, in Khándesh, XII, 22; export of, *id.* 223; in Thána district, XIII, 27-29; with Gedrosia (250), *id.* 418; with the Persian Gulf (810-1260), *id.* 431; with Malabár Coast (1300-1500), *id.* 445; in Sálsette (1500-1670), *id.* 455; at Bassein (1500-1670), *id.* 465; I, pt. ii, 36; in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 20; XV, pt. ii, 58; first notice of, in Bombay island (1694), XXVI, pt. i, 105; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 38-39.
 Timbi: *táluka* in Káthiáwár, VIII, 665.
 Timmaya: Hindu corsair, surprises the Portuguese at Anjidiv, XV, pt. ii, 308, 254; defeated by the Portuguese, *id.* 101; helped by the Portuguese to attack the Chief of Bhatkal, *id.* 105; induces Albuquerque to attack Goa, *id.* 107, 108, 109; proves a very useful ally to the Portuguese, *id.* 111; takes Ciutacora and Gersappa, *id.* 279, 309, 332; Gaspar calls him a foreign Moor, *id.* 102 note 2.
 Tim Ráj: son of Rám Ráj of Vijayanagar, I, pt. ii, 645.
 Timulla: modern Chaul, XIII, 414; XIV, 52.
 Timur: his rigorous rule in Persia and Upper India, IX, pt. ii, 188 and note 3; his invasion of India, *id.* 188 note 4.
 Tinái: pass between Goa and Haliyal in Kánara district, XV, pt. ii, 39 and note 1, 40, 351.
 Tinamidæ: family of birds in Ratnágiri, X, 89.
 Tinnevely: district in Madras, the rule of the Pándyas in, I, pt. ii, 277.
 Tin-working: in Dhárwár district, XXII, 382.
 Tipparasa: Yádava king Mahádeva's officer (1269), I, pt. ii, 528.
 Tippoja: architect, builds the temple at Degámve, I, pt. ii, 569.
 Tippoo Sultán: see Tipu Sultán.
 Tippúr: place in Mysore, inscription at, I, pt. ii, 309 and note 1; given to Gangarája by Vishnuvardhana, *id.* 500.
 Tipu Sultán: son of Haidar Ali of Mysore, succeeds Haidar, reigns over Kánara, ruins the trade of Kánara, XV, pt. ii, 55; forces the native Christian population of

- Kánara to become Musalmáns, *id.* 143; defends Honávar, *id.* 315; Sadáshivgad garrisoned by, *id.* 258, 340; Kumárgad restored to, *id.* 328, 329; wages the third Mysore War, *id.* 145; *another account of* (1782-1799): besieges Nárgund (1785), XXII, 414; at war with the Maráthás (1786-1787), *id.* 415-416; at war with the English and the Maráthás (1790-1792), 417-418; *see also* I, pt. ii, 660-662; XXI, 385-388; XXIII, 679-680; XXIV, 150.
- Tir: fourth month of the Pársi year, IX, pt. ii, 218.
- Tiranhu: name of the Pandu Lena Cave hill, in Násik district, XVI, 633.
- Tiraváda: modern Tírvádi in Kolhápúr state, I, pt. ii, 547, 548; place of residence of Gandaráditya, Siláhára ruler of Kolhápúr, *id.* 255.
- Tirde: village in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 740.
- Tirgár: a caste of Musalmán arrow-makers, I, pt. i, 451; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 229; in Násik district, XVI, 49.
- Tirgul: sub-caste of Bráhmans in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 184; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 64; in Sátára district, XIX, 56; in Sholápur district, XX, 41-43; in Belgaum district, XXI, 92; in Dhárwár district, XXII, 101; in Bijápur district, XXIII, 90; in Kolhápúr, XXIV, 64.
- Tirhut: birth-place of Śrigandas, I, pt. i, 161, 456 note 1.
- Tiripangalida: town, probably Tikota in Kurduwád state, I, pt. i, 541.
- "Tirkati": European ship, XIII, 718.
- Tirlápur: village in Dhárwár district, XXII, 788.
- Tirmali: a caste of beggars in Sátára district, XIX, 122; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 211-212; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 463, 464.
- Tirmizis: chief *sayad* family in Gujarát, IX, pt. ii, 6 note 1.
- Tirthakalpa: work, I, pt. i, 176; written by Jinaprabhásuri, *id.* 182 note 1.
- Tirthakbanda: part of Hemádri's *Chaturvarga Chintámani*; treats of pilgrimages to holy places, I, pt. ii, 249.
- Tirthankars: patron saints of Shrávaks, IX, pt. i, 102, 105, 110; images of, set in the Shrávak Dehras, *id.* 111; *see also* I, pt. i, 451 note 3.
- Tirthas: holy bathing places, *literally* fords and crossings, IX, pt. i, 548; at Násik, XIV, 522-525.
- Tirthvalá: bathers' priest, his daily life, IX, pt. i, 29.
- Tirukally: poisonous plant, XXV, 268.
- Tirukkalukunram: inscription at, I, pt. ii, 318 note 3, 322 note 7, 419, 421.
- Tirumakudlu-Narasipur: *taluka* in Mysore, I, pt. ii, 284 note 4.
- Tirupanatara: place near Cochin, mentioned by Pliny, I, pt. i, 533.
- Tirupati: place of pilgrimage in Gujarát, temple of Baláji at, IX, pt. i, 549.
- Tisi: oil-yielding plant, XXV, 215.
- Tit: class of birds in Ratnágiri district, X, 80.
- Titles: among Mughals, IX, pt. ii, 9; Patháns, *id.* 11; *sayads*, *id.* 7; *shaikhs*, *id.* 8, 22, 39.
- Titvála: village in Thána district, XIV, 56, 361.
- Tiundha: Násik town sub-division, XVI, 472, 535.
- Tivarája: conquers the Nágas, I, pt. ii, 281 note 3.
- Tivas: timber tree in Khándesh, XII, 28.
- Tivili: musical instrument of the Ráshtrakútas of Málkhed, I, pt. ii, 387.
- Tivra (North and South): hill passes between Ratnágiri district and Kolhápúr state, X, 166, XXIV, 5.
- Tiwar: gum-yielding plant, XXV, 251.
- Tobacco: cultivation of, in Surat, II, 67; in Broach, *id.* 408; in Pálanpur, V, 295; in Baroda, VII, 89-90, 97; used as stimulant by Hindus and Musalmáns, IX, pt. i, pp. xxxiii-xxxiv; use of, among Musalmán population, IX, pt. ii, 110-111; cultivation of, in Khándesh district, XII, 165-166; in Thána district, XIV, 113; in Násik district, XVI, 101; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 274; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. ii, 50; in Sátára district, XIX, 166; in Sholápur district, XX, 231; in Belgaum district, XXI, 252, 253; in Dhárwár district, XXII, 277-278; in Bombay island, farmed (1720), XXVI, pt. iii, 363; (1733), *id.* 364; (1736), *id.* 364 and note 1, 365-366; (1745), *id.* 366; imported from Surat (1724-25), *id.* 363; (1730), *id.* 364; revenue from the farm of (1748-1778), *id.* 498; conditions of the farm (1773), *id.* 499-500.
- Toda: *taluka* in Kathitwár, VIII, 665.
- Toda Girás: ready-money payment, I, pt. i, 216, 227 and note 1.
- Todar Mal: *rāja*, said to have first introduced the Bhats as securities, IX, pt. i, 209 note 2; revenue system of (1530-1590), XII, 266; *see also* XIII, 553, 554 note 2; XV, pt. ii, 155; XVII, 398; XVIII, pt. ii, 225.
- Toddy: *tádi*, juice of wild date plant *khañuri*, process of drawing, drinking classes, IX, pt. i, pp. xxix and note 1, xxx.
- Togochedu: grant from, I, pt. ii, 369.
- Toka: old tenure in Thána district, XIII, 531, 550 and note 2, 551 note 5; unmeasured plot, *id.* 565; assessment, *id.* 565; *taka* probably for *toka*, *id.* 565 note 7; (1828), *id.* 574; in Murbad (1837), *id.* 583 note 1; in Kolába district, XI, 170 and note 3.
- Toka: town in Ahmadnagar district, temples at, XVII, 740-741; I, pt. ii, 553 note 2; meeting of the Pravará and the Godávári at, *id.* 627.
- Tokar: a food plant, XXV, 187, 208.
- Tokre Koli: *see* Koli.
- Tolachkod: village in Bijápur district, pond, temple, legend of, XXII, 679-680.

- Toll-bars: in Káthiáwár, VIII, 224; in Kolába district, XI, 115-116; in Thána district, XIII, 323-324; in Kánara district, XV, pt. ii, 42; in Násik district, XVI, 134-135; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 334; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. ii, 159; in Sátára district, XIX, 208; in Sholápur district, XX, 258; in Belgaum district, XXI, 350-352; in Dhárwár district, XXII, 347; in Bijápur district, XXIII, 357.
- Tombs worship: in Gujarát, of *sati* tombs, IX, pt. i, 358-360; of *samādhs* raised over Hindu ascetics, details of, *id.* 360; of the *takio* of a Musalmán saint called *pir* or *sai*; of Báva Ghor; of Dariyásha, *id.* 360-361; of *tabuts* or *táziás* during Muharram festival, details of worship and offerings made to, *id.* 362. See Shrines.
- Tonas: marriage songs among Musalmáns, IX, pt. ii, 164.
- Tonda: Tondai, Tondira, Tundira, Tundáka, old district round Conjeveram, I, pt. ii, 318; Pallava rulers of, *id.* 496.
- Tondai: see Tonda.
- Tondaimán: Karunakara, Pallava chief and general of the Eastern Chalukya Kulot; tungachodadeva I, I, pt. ii, 333.
- Tondanúr: modern Tonnur, near Seringapatam, Vira-Ballála III's place of retirement, I, pt. ii, 510.
- Tondapur: village in Khándesh district, Hemadpanti pond and temple at, XII, 477.
- Tondira: see Tonda.
- Tone: Mr., visited (1796) Poona, XVIII, pt. ii, 274.
- Toni: canoe, derivation of the word, XIII, 721.
- Tonnúr: see Tondanur.
- Tooria: oil-yielding plant, XXV, 214.
- Toparon: port between Broach and Vengurla, mentioned by Ptolemy, I, pt. ii, 1; proposed identification of, X, 192 note 3, 333 note 1.
- Topasses: Eurasian soldiers in Bombay island (1760), increase of pay to, XXVI, pt. iii, 138-139.
- Toradav: mortgage system in Kánara district, XV, pt. ii, 31.
- Toragale: Torgal, territorial division of Kuntala, I, pt. ii, 298 note 2, 431, 465, 523; taken by Ali Adil Sháh (1573), *id.* 645.
- Toragaleva-Devarasa: probably identical with Devarája, I, pt. ii, 528.
- Tora Gara: see Garásia.
- Toragare: territorial division, I, pt. ii, 435, 440.
- Toramáns: king (471), perhaps of Huna descent, I, pt. i, 72, 74-75; overthrows Budhagupta, *id.* 136, 146, 465, 496; foreign invader, conquers Málwa between A.D. 484-510, I, pt. ii, 312.
- Toramara: country, I, pt. ii, 369.
- Toran: pass in Nasik district, XVI, 129.
- Torauagal-Brahmadeva: inscription at the temple of, at Sirúr, I, pt. ii, 436 note 2.
- Torgal: see Toragale.
- Torgol: town in Kolhápúr state, citadel, temple, XXIV, 320-321.
- Torke Nádor: a caste of husbandmen in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 224.
- Torkhede: village in Khándesh district, grant at, I, pt. ii, 395, 399, 401, 409.
- Torki: famine plant, XXV, 197.
- Torna: hill fort in Bhor state, captured by Shiváji (1646), XVIII, pt. ii, 226; I, pt. ii, 591.
- Torriano: Major, his defence of Honávar (1783-1784), XV, pt. ii, 143, 313-315.
- Torvi: village in Bijápur district, Adil Shahi remains and temples at, XXIII, 680-681; water-works at, *id.* 579-580.
- Totaninee: family of birds in Ratnágiri, X, 92.
- Tovareyaghatta: see Távareyaghatta.
- Tower of Silence: Dokhma, IX, pt. ii, 239, 240; description of, foundation ceremony, opening ceremony, *id.* 240 note 1; beliefs about the first body to be laid in, *id.* 195 note 3, 240 note 1; list of, *id.* 240 note 1, 252-254; at different places in Thána district, XIV, 110, 119, 291, 304, 305, 344, 354, 366, 371; in Poona, XVIII, pt. iii, 399.
- Town Ditch: in Bombay island, outside the wall (1739-1745), XXVI, pt. ii, 283-291.
- Town Hall: of Bombay, part of Mapla Por used as (1677-1720), Ráma Kámáti's house in the Bazar Gate used as (1720-1786); this Town Hall sold (1786), accommodated in Hornby's house, the present Great Western Hotel (1786), transferred to part of the Marine House (1788), accommodated in Hornby's house (1800-1811), XXVI, pt. iii, 614-616; money raised by lotteries to build the present Town Hall (1814), *id.* 616-626; one more lottery (1820); the site given by the Company, completed by the Government at the total cost of over six lákhs, *id.* 626-643; old, sold (1786), *id.* pt. ii, 487-488.
- Townsend: Mr., Political agent at Kolhápúr (1844), XXIV, 247.
- Town Wall: of Bombay island (1710-1717), XXVI, pt. ii, 277; finished (1718), *id.* 436.
- Toyimadeva: Kádamba feudatory of Jaysimha II, I, pt. ii, 435, 437, 560, 564.
- Toys: wooden, making of, in Belgaum district, XXI, 350-352.
- Trade: all district volumes, see under District Name.
- Trade Companies: in Dhárwár district, XXII, 352-353.
- Trade-guilds: in Surat, II, 321; in Broach, *id.* 441, 442; in Kaira, III, 76; in Panch Maháls, *id.* 251; in Cutch, V, 122; in Mahi Kántha, *id.* 379; in Baroda, VII, 160-162; in Ratnágiri district, X, 191.
- Traders: all district volumes, see Population under District Name.
- Trades Union: in Poona district, XVIII, pt. ii, 173.
- Trágá: self-sacrifice practised in Gujarát, rites of, resorted to by Bháts, instances of, IX, pt. i, 210-212; by Chárans, *id.* 218; in Kaira district, III, 120; in Káthiáwár, VIII, 136 note 1, 326.
- Traikutakas: kings of Central and South Gujarát and North Konkan, I, pt. ii, 13; charter issued from the camp of the, driven by the Kshatrapas, retire to Central India and assume the name of Haihaya and Kalachuri, *id.* 294; finally destroy the power of the Kshatrapas and regain possession of their capital (249-250), *id.* 294, 295; their era

- (249-250) comes to be called Kálachuri or Chedi era, *id.* 178-179, 294; their coins, *id.* 295; see also I, pt. i, 55-57; 110, 113, 114; XIII, 419.
- Trailokyamahadevi: Haihaya princess, wife of Chálukya king Vikramáditya II, builds a Siva temple, I, pt. ii, 90, 296, 374, 377, 414 note 4.
- Trailokyamalla: *biruda* (title) of Someśvara I, I, pt. ii, 214, 438; of Tailapa II or Taila III, *id.* 222, 459.
- Trailokyēśvara: temple of Siva at Pattadakala built by Trailokyamahadevi, wife of Vikramáditya II, I, pt. ii, 190, 374, 377.
- Training College: in Káthiáwár, VIII, 346; in Poona city, XVIII, pt. iii, 55-56.
- Trambaksarovar: lake near Bhinmál, I, pt. i, 453. See Talbi.
- Trambávati: legendary town, Cambay supposed to be derived from VI, 212, 213, 214.
- Tránjipura: town, Shihirája, the Yádava king, brought an elephant from, I, pt. ii, 516.
- Tranqueira: Portuguese word for a stockaded fort, I, pt. ii, 48.
- Transit Duties: in Káthiáwár, VIII, 338-340; reduced (1855-1858) in Panch Mahals, III, 266, 282; abolished in Kolába, XI, 182 and note 1; in Poona district (1867), XVIII, pt. ii, 411-412. See also Customs.
- Transoxiana: country, Turkish rule in (560 A.D.), I, pt. i, 139.
- Trap: formations, in Surat district, II, 29; Dakhan, in Ratnágiri district, X, 13, 15-17; in Sávantvadi, *id.* 395; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 12-13; flows and beds, in Bijápur district, XXIII, 43-44, 59-60.
- Trápaj: town in Káthiáwár, history of, VIII, 665, 666.
- Trapdykes: in Ratnágiri, X, 17; in Sávantvadi, *id.* 393.
- Trappaga: boat used at Broach at the time of the *Periplus*, I, pt. i, 545.
- Travancore: state, I, pt. ii, 277, 282 note 5; Pándyas of, I, pt. i, 534.
- Travellers' Bungalows: all district volumes, see Trade under District Name.
- Treasury Committee: of Bombay presidency formed (1755), XXVI, pt. iii, 374-375.
- Treaty: between Singhana and Lavanaprasáda, conditions of, I, pt. i, 200; between Ráma-deva, king of Devagiri and Alla-ud-din Khilji, I, pt. ii, 251; between the Peshwa and the Mughals (1760), *id.* 627; of partition between Sátára and Kolhápúr (1730), *id.* 82, 656; between the English and the Sidis (1733), *id.* 83; with the Maráthás (1739), *id.* 97; of Surat, *id.* 101; of Purandhar, *id.* 103; of Sálbai (1782), *id.* 106; between the Pant Pratinidhi and the Peshwa (1784), *id.* 106; between the Maráthás and Tipu (1787), *id.* 661; of Mahád (1796), *id.* 110; of Bassein (1803), *id.* 111; of Poona (1817), *id.* 115, 611; with the *jáhírdars* (1818), *id.* 612; between the Angria and the English (1822), *id.* 127; of marriage between Charles II and Catharine of Braganza, XXVI, pt. i, 1-9.
- Tree: near the grave of Saint Mirán at Unjáh, disease-curing powers of the, IX, pt. ii, 128; issue-giving property in the, near the tomb of Saint Sháh Alam at Ahmadábád, near the grave of Saint Mirán at Unjáh, jasmine and rose bushes at the shrines of certain saints, *id.* 148.
- Trees: in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 41-54; in Surat, II, 39, 41; in Broach, *id.* 355, 408; in Cutch, V, 23; in Pálapur, *id.* 285; in Mahi Kántha, *id.* 360; in Rewa Kántha, VI, 12, 14; in Cambay, *id.* 183; in Baroda state, VII, 34-43, 379; in Kolába district, XI, 23-26; in Khándesh, XII, 23-28; fruit, *id.* 176-177, 599; in Thána district, XIII, 21-23; forest, *id.* 23-27; at Matherán, XIV, 252; Sopára *stupa*, *id.* 326 and note 1; in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 60-79, 426, 446; in Násik district, XVI, 16; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 22-27; in Sholápur district, XX, 13; in Belgaum district, XXI, 62-64; in Dhárwar district, XXII, 33-35; in Bijápur district, XXIII, 60-64.
- Tree-snakes: in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 77.
- Trepénjyo: term of scorn among Khojás, IX, pt. ii, 44.
- Treronidae: family of birds in Ratnágiri district, X, 85.
- Tretáyuga: second cycle of Hindu chronology, I, pt. i, 461.
- Trewia nudiflora: fibrous plant, XXV, 228.
- Treyanna: old district in Gujarát, I, pt. i, 111.
- Trial by Ordeal: see Ordeal.
- Trianthema pentandra: famine plant, XXV, 200.
- Tribes: early or aboriginal, in Gujarát, also called *káli paraj* or dusky race, IX, pt. i, p. x; chief classes of, census details, *id.* 290; origin, language, appearance, food, occupation, *id.* 290; social position, religion, object of worship, their *devasthán* or god-yard, *id.* 292; powers over spirits, *bhagats* among, *id.* 293; customs, community, prospects, *id.* 294; accounts of the chief classes, *id.* 294-330; Indian, mentioned by Ptolemy, I, pt. i, 535; forest, in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 37-38.
- Tribhog Abhyantara-Siddhi: levy of one-third of the revenues, I, pt. ii, 440, 448.
- Tribhuvanacharya: see Gunda Anivaritacharya.
- Tribhuvanadhira Nulamba: Pallava king, I, pt. ii, 332, 421.
- Tribhuvanamalla: *biruda* (title) assumed by the Western Chálukyas, I, pt. ii, 211; of Western Chálukya king Vikramáditya V, *id.* 434; of Vikramáditya II or VI, *id.* 216, 445, 447; of Someśvara IV, *id.* 463; of Kalachurya Bijjala, *id.* 470, 471, 474; of Hoysála Vishnuvardhana, *id.* 492, 493, 494; of Narsimha I, *id.* 500; of Vira-Ballala, *id.* 501.
- Tribhuvanamalla: Pandya feudatory of Vikramáditya VI, I, pt. ii, 452.
- Tribhuvanamalla: Goa Kádamba prince, I, pt. ii, 565, 571.
- Tribhuvanapála: great-grandson of Bhima I (1022-1064) and father of Kumárapála, murdered by Siddharája, I, pt. i, 182; representative of Anahilaváda Solankis, *id.* 203.
- Tribhuvanapálavasati: temple at Báhadapura, I, pt. i, 186.

- Tribhuvanášraya-Nágavardhana**: Nirpan grant of, I, pt. ii, 357, 359 note 1.
- Tribulus terrestris**: famine plant, XXV, 196.
- Tributes**: of Baroda state in Káthiáwár, history of, VII, 314-319.
- Trichinopoly**: district in the Madras presidency, I, pt. ii, 508. *Town*, surrendered (1741) to the Maráthás, XIX, 283.
- Trichosanthes palmata**: fruit tree, XXV, 281.
- Trident**: rock-cut, Buddhist, at Padan in Thána district, XIV, 390.
- Trigonella fœnum-grœcum**: an oil-yielding plant, XXV, 217.
- Trigonella Indica**: a famine plant, XXV, 197.
- Trikadiba**: island mentioned by Ptolemy, I, pt. i, 542.
- Trikalingas**: Telanga country, king of, killed by Jaitogi, I, pt. ii, 239, 522.
- Trikam**: Sind Mukhi, devotee of Pir Sadr-ud-din, IX, pt. ii, 40.
- Trikúta**: town, I, pt. ii, 179; in Aparánta (Konkan), *id.* 294; kingdom, *id.* 403 note 3; perhaps Junnar, I, pt. i, 57, 58 note 1; XIII, 419.
- Trikutakas**: dynasty of (A. D. 420), XIII, 409. See *Traikutakas*.
- Trikútesvara**: god, inscription in the temple of, at Gadag, I, pt. ii, 432 note 7, 506 note 3, 518 note 4, 520.
- Trilochana**: Kadamba founder, sprung from a drop of sweat of the god Siva after the conquest of Tripura, also called Jayanta, I, pt. ii, 286 note 2, 342, 566.
- Trilochana**: Pallava king, attacked by Vijayaditya, I, pt. ii, 340.
- Trilochanapála**: king of Látadésa, I, pt. ii, 340 note 1, 412 note 5, 431.
- Trimalkop**: village in Dhárwár district, XXII, 788.
- Trimbak**: pond near Bhinnál, I, pt. i, 462.
- Trimbak**: town in Násik district, aspect, water-supply, fairs, temples, pilgrims, forts, history, siege (1818), XVI, 649-660, 210 note 3, 414, 441, 447; fort, surprised by the Maráthás (1751), I, pt. ii, 627.
- Trimbakeshwar Mahádev**: shrine of, I, pt. i, 454.
- Trimbakji Dengle or Denglia**: Báji Ráo II's chief adviser, I, pt. ii, 609; commissions Nároba Takti, *pátíl* of Karmambha, to clear the Gangthari of Bhilsa, *id.* 630; takes Chaturang prisoner (1812), *id.* 114, 610; in the zenith of his power (1813-1814), *id.* 610; murders Gangádhara Shástri (1814), *id.* 610; his imprisonment in and escape from the fort of Thána (1815-16), *id.* 115, 610; levies men and stirs the country (1817), *id.* 610; is surrendered to the English by the Peshwa and is imprisoned in the fort of Thána (1818), *id.* 119, 610; another account of: appointed *sarsubhedár* of Ahmadábád, assassinates the Shástri, shut up in Thána fort, escapes, I, pt. i, 427, 428; VII, 219, 221-223, 225; see also XIII, 521, 522, 523; XVI, 195, 198; XVIII, pt. ii, 292, 294, 295; XIX, 300; XX, 292.
- Trimbak Pandit**: deputy of Khanderáv Gáikwár at Ahmadábád; his intrigues with Fakhr-ud-daulah, I, pt. i, 329.
- Trimbakráv Dábháde**: son and successor of Khanderáv Dábháde (1720), I, pt. i, 389; advances with an army to Cambay (1725), *id.* 306, 391; his jealousy of the interference of the Peshwa in Gujarát affairs; intrigues of, against the Peshwa; intercourse of, with the Nizám; confederacy with Piláji, Kántáji, and Udáji to rescue the Marátha *rájá* from the Bráhman minister; defeat of the allies by the Peshwa (1731), and death of, in battle, *id.* 312, 392-393; see also I, pt. ii, 600; XIX, 267, 273-274.
- Trimbakráv Mámá**: commander of the army of the regency; defeated by Raghunáthráo near Pandharpur (1774), I, pt. ii, 604; XX, 291.
- Trimbak Vináyak**: Marátha *mámlatdár*, his survey (1771-1772) in Thána district, XIII, 558.
- Trimurti**: Hindu trinity, IX, pt. i, p. xxxvi; sculpture at Elephanta, XIV, 63-66.
- Trineta**: god Siva, I, pt. ii, 580, 581.
- Trineta**: Kadamba king, I, pt. ii, 342. See *Jayant*.
- Tringalvádi**: fort in Násik district, caves at, XVI, 441, 445, 660.
- Tringine**: family of birds in Ratnágiri, X, 92.
- Trinity**: or *Trimurti*, Brahma, Vishnu and Shiv, worship, IX, pt. i, p. xxxvi, 531, 532.
- Tripuravata**: modern Murgod in the Paragad *táluka* of the Belgaum district, I, pt. ii, 285 note 6.
- Tripitakas**: Buddhist scriptures in Kanheri caves, XIV, 170.
- Tripura**: modern Tevur in Central Provinces, I, pt. i, 57 note 4; I, pt. ii, 225, 240; capital of the Kalachuri dynasty, *id.* 179, 181, 380, 418, 527; capital of the Chedi country, *id.* 225, 240.
- Tripura**: demon killed by Siva, I, pt. ii, 286 note 2, 566; 380 note 1.
- Tripurántaka**: religious benefactions of, I, pt. i, 205.
- Tripurushaprásáda**: Mahádeva's temple at Anahilaváda, I, pt. i, 161; new temple of, *id.* 169.
- Tirasmí**: mount, modern Tiranhu, Ushavadáta builds a cave on, I, pt. ii, 148.
- Trisáshthi Salákápurushacharitra**: lives of sixty-three Jain saints, compiled by Hemachandra, I, pt. i, 193.
- Trisirápalli**: modern Trichinopoly, inscription at, I, pt. ii, 331.
- Triticum æstivum**: food and famine plant, XXV, 189, 208.
- Triumpheta**: *angulata, rotundi folia*, fibrous plants, XXV, 230.
- Trivadi**: family name among Gujarát Bráhmans, I, pt. ii, 245.
- Triváti**: musical instrument of the Rattás, I, pt. ii, 522.
- Triveni Sangam**: holy confluence of the Ganges, the Jumna and the Saraswati at Alláhábád, place of pilgrimage, XIV, 66 and note 1.
- Trombay**: island in Bombay harbour, Portuguese remains at, XIV, 363; sea trade of, XIII, 359, 360.

- Tropidonotus stolatus*: a species of snakes in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 77.
- Tropina*: Tirapanatara, near Kochin, mentioned by Pliny, I, pt. i, 533.
- Tsa-Ta-li*: Kshatriyas, mentioned by Hwan Thsang, I, pt. ii, 184.
- Tudaka*: country, I, pt. ii, 189.
- Tuesday*: day sacred to Mars, other names of, beliefs about, IX, pt. i, 401-402; sacredness of, XVIII, pt. i, 240.
- Tufaceous Deposits*: in Bijapur district, XXIII, 50.
- Tughlik*: name borne by *jāms*, I, pt. i, 139.
- Tughlikhpur*: people of, said to have acknowledged Yazdan and Ahimān; *maghs* of, are believed by Professor Dawson to be the relics of the old Upper India Pārsis; infidels of, are believed by Wilford to be Manichean Christians, IX, pt. ii, 188 note 4.
- Tuhfat-ul-Kirām*: historical work, I, pt. i, 139, 538.
- Tukāji*: Kānoji Angria's father, founder (1643) of the family, XI, 145; distinguishes himself in Shivāji's fleet, I, pt. ii, 87.
- Tukāji Holkar*: see *Tukoji Holkar*.
- Tukārām*: Marātha Vāni saint (1608-1649), XVIII, pt. iii, 404; XVIII, pt. ii, 231.
- Tuklu*: a food-plant, XXV, 173.
- Tukoji Holkar*: Marātha general (1763-1797), sent to Mālwa by Mādhavrāo Peshwa (1769), XVIII, pt. ii, 253; favours Raghunath-rāo (1778), *id.* 262; opposes English expedition to Poona (1779), *id.* 264; his expedition against Tipu (1786-1787), XXII, 415-416; his death (1797), XVIII, pt. ii, 274; see also I, pt. ii, 604.
- Tul*: food-plant, XXV, 172.
- Tulāji Angria*: (1748-1755), succeeds his brother Sambhāji, twice attacks English fleets, captured at the siege of Gheria (1755), XI, 153-154.
- Tulapur*: village in Poona district, its history, XVIII, pt. iii, 452; Aurangzeb's camp at (1689), XVIII, pt. ii, 238; Sambhāji executed at (1689), *id.* 239; I, pt. ii, 596.
- Tulas*: see *Tulsi*.
- Tulava Brāhmins*: said to have been made by Parshurām, IX, pt. i, 436.
- Tulia Nāik*: unruly Bhil chief (1867-1876), XII, 312-313.
- Tuling*: hill at Sopāra in Thāna district, XIV, 339, 342.
- Tulja bhavani*: Hindu goddess, shrine of, in the Nizām's territory, IX, pt. i, 549.
- Tulja Caves*: at Junnar, XVIII, pt. iii, 201-204.
- Tullock*: Colonel, surveyed the site of the Tulsi lake, XIV, 364, 378.
- Tulshibāg*: Poona city temple, XVIII, pt. iii, 347.
- Tulsi*: sweet basil plant, held sacred by all classes, XXV, 279, 284, 287, 288; chiefly by Chārāns, IX, pt. i, 220; by depressed classes, *id.* 332, 333; Bhāngias, *id.* 336; Dhedās, *id.* 341; by Vaishnav Khātris, *id.* 387; regarded as Vishnu's consort; worship of, marriage of, with the image of Vishnu on the bright eleventh of *Kārtik*, *id.* 387-388; other occasions for worship; sin-cleansing power of leaves, *id.* 388; leaf put in the mouth of the dead, *id.* 47, 94, 161, 388; offered to Vishnu, *id.* 409.
- Tulsi*: lake in Thāna district, XIII, 12; constructed for water-supply in Bombay, XIV, 363-366.
- Tulsi*: peak in Kānara district, XV, pt. i, 3.
- Tulsi*: stream in Kolhāpur state, XXIV, 9, 10.
- Tulsibai*: queen mother of Holkar, beheaded on the bank of the Shipra (1817), XVI, 195.
- Tulsi-bij*: an oil-yielding plant, XXV, 224.
- Tulsirām*: form of Lakshmi and Krishna, IX, pt. i, 266.
- Tulsishām*: hill in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 12; place of pilgrimage, origin of the name, *id.* 666-667; IX, pt. i, 549.
- Tulu*: country conquered by the Hāngal Kādamba Kamadeva, I, pt. ii, 563; kings of, conquered by Vishnuvardhana, *id.* 495, 496, 499.
- Tu-Lu-H'o-Po-Tu*: Chinese name of Dhruvapatu, Valabhi king, I, pt. i, 79.
- Tuluva*: one of the seven Koukans created by Parashuram, I, pt. ii, 282 note 5, 308.
- Tuluvaladevi*: Gutta princess, married to Ballala, son of Simha, of the Sāntalimandala, I, pt. ii, 579, 583.
- Tuluvas*: people of Tuluva, defeated by Hoysala Vishnuvardhana, I, pt. ii, 496.
- Tumba*: famine plant, XXV, 203.
- Tumbe*: a poisonous plant, XXV, 265.
- Tumbige*: inscription at, I, pt. ii, 432.
- Tuminkatti*: village in Dhārwar district, XXII, 788.
- Tun*: *cedrela toona*, a dye-yielding plant, XXV, 241.
- Tuna*: port of Anjar in Cutch, V, 252; Fateh Muhammad's attempt to establish a harbour at (1802), *id.* 151, 211; taken by the British (1813), *id.* 158; a lighthouse at, VIII, 18, 23.
- Tundāka*: see *Tonda*.
- Tundās*: literally beliefless epicures, Khojāhs so called, IX, pt. ii, 44.
- Tundira*: see *Tonda*.
- Tundirapurai*: name of Kāñchi, capital of the Pallava kings, I, pt. ii, 318.
- Tundis*: old trade centre in Tamil country, mentioned in the *Periplus*, XV, pt. ii, 48 and note 3.
- Tung*: peak in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 5.
- Tunga*: river in Mysore territory, I, pt. ii, 441.
- Tungabhadra*: river in Dhārwar and Kānara districts, XXII, 5-6; XV, pt. i, 7; I, pt. ii, 186, 198; the southern boundary of the Rāshtrakūta kingdom under Govinda III, *id.* 199, 216, 217; Someśvara I, the Western Chālukya king of Kalāñi, drowns himself in, *id.* 215-216, 217, 377, 395, 396, 442, 444, 445, 454, 500, 580, 582 note 4, 659.
- Tungār*: hill in Thāna district, temple at, proposed site for a sanitarium, XIV, 366-369; see also XIII, 6; mentioned in *Purāṇas*, I, pt. ii, 28.
- Tungbhadra*: see *Tungabhadra*.
- Tungi*: fort in Thāna district, XIV, 98, 370.
- Tungjāl*: hill in Kolhāpur state, XXIV, 8.
- Tuni*, *Tunna*: medicinal plant, XXV, 258.
- Tunnel*: in Sātāra, XIX, 560.

Tupat Komti: *see* Komti.
 Tupkoty: fibrous plant, XXV, 228, 230.
 Tur: pulse variety, food-plant, XXV, 153; cultivation of, in Ratnágiri district, X, 148; in Násik district, XVI, 100; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. ii, 43-44; in Sátára district, XIX, 163.
 Tural: village in Ratnágiri district, hot springs at, X, 21.
 Turanmal: hill in Khándesh district, XII, 4; legends of, *id.*, 238.
 Turannos boas: possible identification of, with Rájápur, X, 192 note 3, 360 note 2; XV, pt. ii, 48 note 3.
 Turashkas: Turks, I, pt. i, 189; Musalmán kings of Delhi, I, pt. ii, 509, 525; army of, dispersed by Mularája II in childhood, I, pt. i, 195 and note 4.
 Turi: caste of drummers in Gujarát, strength, IX, pt. i, 207, 225; origin, object of worship, custom, *id.*, 225-227; in Káthiawár, VIII, 157.
 Turk Bábi: Musalmán sub-division in Kábara district, XV, pt. i, 400, 411.
 Turkheda: town in Khándesh, fort at, XII, 477.
 Turki Hajám: caste of barbers in Gujarát of mixed origin, two divisions of: Jekharis and Hajáms, duties of, character, Sunnis by religion, honour saint Sulaimán Fáras, IX, pt. ii, 84-85.
 Turks: immigrants into India, route by which they entered India, aid to Bráhmans, IX, pt. i, 455; beaten by Sri-Harsha, *id.*, 448; Gujars suggested to be, *id.*, 469; defeat the White Húnas, I, pt. i, 497; their territories in India bordered on Kumárapál's kingdom (1143), *id.*, 189; their conquests in Thána district (1300-1500), XIII, 438, 439; defeat the Portuguese (1586), I, pt. ii, 45.
 Turmeric: *see* Halad.
 Turmeric Pounding: ceremony among Pársis pertaining to marriage, IX, pt. ii, 233.
 Turmeric rubbing: ceremony among Pátáne Prabhus, XVIII, pt. i, 198-199.
 Turturine: family of birds in Ratnágiri, X, 86.
 Turushkas: *see* Turashkas.
 Tusháspa: Yavana governor of Ásoka in Suráshtra, I, pt. i, 14.
 Tut: mulberry tree in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 53; XXV, 173.
 Twelvers: divisions of Shiáhs, IX, pt. ii, 47. *See* Ismaashari and Shiáh.
 Two-headed Snake: in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 80.
 Two Sisters: tomb of the, in Bijápur city, XXIII, 614.
 Tylophora: *asthmatica*, medicinal plant, XXV, 256; *fasciculata*, poisonous plant, *id.*, 267.
 Tyndis: Kadalundi, the mart of the Tamil country, mentioned in the *Periplus*, I, pt. i, 546.
 Typhonium: *bulbiferum*, food-plant, XXV, 183; *bulbiferum* and *divaricatum*, famine plants, *id.*, 207.
 Tyre: its probable trade connection with India (B. C. 588), XIII, 404 note 3.

Tytler: Mr. Fraser, his settlement of the Dángs, in Násik district and reports (1841-1860), XVI, 205 note 1, 217, 230-245, 424.

U

UBAIDULLAH-IBNI ZIAD: besieges and slaughters the holy martyrs of Karbala, IX, pt. ii, 138.
 Ubatna: cosmetic rub, IX, pt. ii, 163, 164.
 Uben: river in Káthiawár, VIII, 164.
 Uccha: probably Uch.
 Uch: in the Panjáb, Pársi settlement in (1184); connection of the Pársis of, with those of Cambay, IX, pt. ii, 186 note 1, 188 note 4.
 Uchad: state in Rewa Kántha, VI, 146.
 Uchehangidurg: in the Bellary district of the Madras Presidency, I, pt. ii, 285 note 5.
 Uchehangidurg: in the Chitaldurg district of Mysore, a Kadamba inscription connected with, I, pt. ii, 285 note 5.
 Uchehangidurg: capital of Nolambavádi, I, pt. ii, 319 and note 1, 486; fortress at, reduced by Hoysala Vishunvardhana, *id.*, 496; taken by Hoysala Vira, Balláa II, *id.*, 505; hill fort at, *id.*, 456; probably identified with Uchehangidurg in the Bellary district, *id.*, 319.
 Uchehangigiri: lord of, I, pt. ii, 285 note 5, 564. *See* Uchehasringi.
 Ucheha'ringi: identified with Uchehangidurg in the Chitaldurg district of Mysore, one of the capitals of early Kadambas, I, pt. ii, 285 and note 5.
 Uchitgad: fort in Ratnágiri district, X, 373.
 Uchla, Uchlia: a caste of pick-pockets in Poona district, origin, disguises, special language, modes of stealing, admittance into the caste, initiation ceremony, appearance, dress, houses, food, ornaments, character, caste rules, customs, oil ordeal, religion, XVIII, pt. i, 464-476; in Sátára district, XIX, 122-123. *See* also Bhamta.
 Ucla: a timber tree, XXV, 125.
 Uda: *see* Udaya.
 Udashavva: Hindu goddess, image of, at Hire-Haudigol in Dhárwár district, I, pt. ii, 422 note 3.
 Udaipur, Udepur: in Rájputána, *rána* of, premier Hindu prince in India, head of Gohils, IX, pt. i, 125; his divine power, *id.*, 436 note 1, 441 note 1; conquest of, by Arabs, IX, pt. ii, 1 note 1; family of, said to have sprung from the son of Khosru Parviz, 183 note 4.
 Udáji Chawhán: seizes the fort of Battis Shirála and is won over by Sháhu by the grant of the *chauth* of Shirála and Karád, I, pt. ii, 599; XIX, 257.
 Udaji Pavar: Marátha officer, XIX, 268; captures (1696) Mandu, I, pt. i, 382; his incursions into Málwa, VII, 168; sent by the Peshwa as a check against the Gaikwár; defeats Piláji; joins a league against the Peshwa; captured (1731); his death, *id.*, 171, 172, 173, 174; *see* also I, pt. i, 14, 302.
 Udalesvara: temple, mentioned in an inscription from Bhadresar, I, pt. i, 172.

- Udambara: Hindu sage, Udambaras of Gujarāt take name from, IX, pt. i, 20.
 Udambara: a town in Gujarāt, Brāhmins said to have come from Mārwar and Rājputāna to, IX, pt. i, 2; Kumārāpāla takes shelter at, I, pt. i, 182.
 Udambara: Kanakamuni's tree of knowledge, XIV, 331, 412.
 Udar: timber tree, XXV, 19.
 Udāsi: Hindu religious sect in Gujarāt, IX, pt. i, 547.
 Udaya: minister of Chaulukya king Karna and builder of the temple Udaya-Varāha, I, pt. i, 170; minister during Siddharāja's minority, *id.* 172.
 Udayachandra: one of Kumārāpāla's leading *pandits*, I, pt. i, 190.
 Udayachandra: of the Puchān family, renders to his hereditary master Nandivarman Pallava various services, I, pt. ii, 326-327.
 Udayachandramangala: modern Udayendiram, I, pt. ii, 327.
 Udayadevapandita: *see* Niravadyapandita, I, pt. ii, 191.
 Udayāditya: successor of Bhoja, inscription of, at Udepur, I, pt. i, 164.
 Udayāditya: Kumārāpāla's inscription in the temple of, at Udayapura near Bhilsa, I, pt. i, 185.
 Udayāditya: brother of Hoysala Vishnuvardhana, I, pt. ii, 493, 500.
 Udayāditya: officer of Someśvara II, I, pt. ii, 443.
 Udayāditya: Ganga chief of Banavāsi (1075), XV, pt. ii, 87.
 Udayāditya-Ganga-Permādi, Bhuvanaikavira: Western Ganga prince and feudatory of Vikramāditya VI, I, pt. ii, 428 note 4, 452.
 Udayāpitya-Vira-Kālarasa: of the Bāna race, I, pt. ii, 486.
 Udayagiri Caves: near Bhilsa, Gupta inscriptions at, I, pt. i, 65-66.
 Udayamatī: queen of Bhima I, builds a step well at Anahilavāda, I, pt. i, 169; persuades her son Karna to marry Miyanalladevi, *id.* 171.
 Udayana: Siddharāja's minister, helps Kumārāpāla, I, pt. i, 183; appointed minister by Kumārāpāla, *id.* 184; mortally wounded in the fight with the king of Surāshtra, *id.* 186.
 Udayana: Sābara king, slain at Nelveli by Udayachandra the Pallava general, I, pt. ii, 326.
 Udayana: king, mentioned by Tāranāth in his *History of Buddhism*, I, pt. ii, 171.
 Udayapura: near Bhilsa, inscription of Udayāditya at, I, pt. i, 164; Kumārāpāla's inscription in the temple at, *id.* 185; grant to the god of, *id.* 187, 194 note 4.
 Udayasimhadeva: Chohān king, captures Bhinmāl, I, pt. i, 470.
 Udaya Varāha: temple at Karnāvatī, I, pt. i, 170.
 Udayendiram: in the North Arcot district, Madras, grant from, I, pt. ii, 299 note 4, 319 note 2, 320 note 6, 322, 324 note 1, 325 note 4, 327, 351.
 Udbhata: Siva's attendant, I, pt. ii, 482.
 Udepur: *see* Udayapura.
 Udepur: early capital of Rewa Kāntha, VI, 169; VII, 334.
 Udgir: a village about 160 miles east of Ahmadnagar, battle of, between the Marāthās under Sadāshivrāo Bhāu and the Nizām (1760), I, pt. ii, 627; XVII, 404; XVIII, pt. ii, 249; XXIII, 441.
 Udha: a timber tree, XXV, 137.
 Udhali Budruk: village in Khāndesh district, temple at, XII, 477.
 Udhali Khurd: village in Khāndesh district, temple at, XII, 477.
 Uddid: *see* Urid.
 Udrak: timber tree, XXV, 29.
 Udras: tribe, subdued by Śahadeva, I, pt. ii, 142.
 Udul: timber tree, XXV, 70.
 Udvāda: village of, fifteen miles south of Balsār, Sanjān fire finally remains at, IX, pt. ii, 185 note 2, 193.
 Ufflet: Nicholas, English merchant (1611), describes Gujarāt, I, pt. i, 224 note 2, 449 and note 2.
 Ughad: Mārwar astrologer, father of Bhadli, IX, pt. i, 351.
 Ugradanda-Lokāditya-Paramēśvaravarman I: Pallava king, contemporary of Vikramāditya I, I, pt. ii, 291 note 1, 329, 330. *See* Paramēśvaravarman I.
 Ugrasena: legendary Yādava chief of Dwārka, I, pt. i, 9.
 Ugrasena: king of Palakka, mentioned in an Allahābād pillar inscription, I, pt. ii, 280.
 Ugravarman: successor of the Pallava king Arkavarman, I, pt. ii, 331.
 Ujalvāv: village in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 667.
 Ujāni: caste picnics in Gujarāt, IX, pt. i, p. xxvii.
 Ujjain, Ujjayini: city in Mālwa, I, pt. ii, 139, 583; I, pt. i, 174; visited by Kumārāpāla in his exile, *id.* 183, 513 note 9; Kshatrapas of, I, pt. ii, 153; satraps at, *id.* 157, 160, 161, 169, 170; Dantidurga's charity at, *id.* 195; Akalavarsha-Krishnarāja conquers his enemies at, *id.* 414; king Vikramāditya of, *id.* 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584; conquest of, by Arabs (724); appanage of Chitor, IX, pt. ii, 1 note 1 continued on page 2; former seat of the head priest of the Daudi Bohorās, *id.* 31 note 4; Yashavantrāy Holkar defeats Sindia's troops at the battle of (1801), XVIII, pt. ii, 281.
 Ujjānta: Jūnāgad hill, possibly conquered by the Arabs, IX, pt. ii, 1 note 1 continued on page 2. *See* Gīrnār.
 Ujli: stream in Kānara district, XV, pt. i, 5.
 Ujli Varan: bright coloured race in Gujarāt, chief classes, IX, pt. i, p. x; divisions: upper class called Brāhman Vania, lower class called Ghānchi Gola, *id.* p. xxv; object of worship; beliefs, *id.* p. x; settlements, *id.* pp. xi-xii; castes, *id.* pp. xii-xiv; language, *id.* p. xv.
 Ukardi Notarvi: dung-hill asking ceremony among Gujarāt Brāhmins, IX, pt. i, 42.
 Ukund: village in Dhārwar district, temple and inscribed copper-plates at, XXII, 788.
 Ulahaladaperumāl: temple at Conjevaram, inscription at, I, pt. ii, 331.

- Ulamas: Musalmán learned men of Ahmadábád, drew up a charge of apostacy against Sayad Muhammad, IX, pt. ii, 63.
- Ulandi: small boat in Ratnágiri district, X, 171.
- Ulavi: *see* Ulvi.
- Ulavi: high magic among Musalmáns, IX, pt. ii, 143.
- Ulhás: river in Thána district, XIII, 10.
- Ulla: timber tree, XXV, 104.
- Ulmus Integrifolia: timber tree, XXV, 132.
- Ulpár: a village in Surat, Suraha is confounded with, by Ibn Hankal and Al Istakhri, XIV, 321.
- Uluh Khán: brother to Alá-ud-din, sometimes by mistake is called Alp Khán, conquers Gujarát (1295-1297), IX, pt. ii, 187 note 3; I, pt. i, 229, 512, 515. *See* Alp Khán.
- Ulvi: village in Kánara district, roads, remains, temple and fair at, XV, pt. ii, 56, 90, 352-354; Basava takes refuge at, I, pt. ii, 227, 480; Lingáyat place of pilgrimage, XXIV, 119, 120.
- Uma: or Umia, Kanbi goddess, IX, pt. i, p. xxxvi; temple of, at Unja, *id.* 164, 165, 226.
- Umábái: widow of Khándarav Dábháde and mother of Yashavantrav Dábháde; goes to Gujarát to avenge Piláji's death and marches upon Ahmadábád, I, pt. i, 314, 393; intrigues of, against the Peshwa; recognises Dámáji as her agent in Gujarát (1736), *id.* 394; causes Rangoji to be set at liberty and re-appoints him her agent in Gujarát (1745), *id.* 329, 396; dies (1748), *id.* 332, 396; *see* also VII, 174-176, 179.
- Umad: caste of traders in Rewa Kántha, VI, 24.
- Umadí: state in Mahi Kántha, V, 429.
- Umáji Náik: Rámoshi freebooter (1827) in Thána district, XIII, 634-635; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. ii, 307.
- Umad-maheshwar: Násik temple, XVI, 505.
- Umán: Persian Gulf, I, pt. i, 505, 523.
- Umar (634-643), son of Khattáb, second Khalifáh, his prejudice against India, IX, pt. ii, note 1, 125; founds the city of Basra, sends fleets to ravage the Thána coast, *id.* 183 note 4; suffers death as a martyr, *id.* 136; *see* also I, pt. i, 505 and note 5, 513, 523.
- Umar-Al-Fáruk: ancestor of the Fárúki *shaikhs*, IX, pt. ii, 8.
- Umar Cheyam: astronomer, directed by Jalál-ud-din Malik Sháh, king of Persia, to make a calendar, IX, pt. ii, 193 note 2.
- Umarde: place in Káthiáwár, founded about 200 years ago, VIII, 667.
- Umardeki: river in Pálanpur, V, 317.
- Umar Ibnal Khattáb: *see* Umar.
- Umardkhadi Jail: in Bombay island, built (1799-1802), XXVI, pt. iii, 56-57.
- Umbar, Umar, Umari: timber tree, XXV, 131; in Khándesh district, XII, 28; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 53; believed to be the resting place of sage Bhrgu, worshipped during *Navrátri* holidays, IX, pt. i, 388.
- Umbará: village in Lata country, I, pt. ii, 416.
- Umbarda: pass between Kolába district and Bhor state, XI, 5, 114.
- Umbarda: pass in Násik district, XVI, 128.
- Umbargaon: a town in Thána district, Portuguese tower and fire temple at, XIV, 370; sea trade at, XII, 357; survey assessment introduced at (1864), 614-616.
- Umbelliferae: order of food-plants, XXV, 160.
- Umbhel, Umbher: village near Surat, I, pt. ii, 370.
- Umbraj: trade centre in Sátára district, XIX, 215; village and a place of interest, *id.* 597.
- Umeta: state in Rewa Kántha, VI, 151; town. copper-plate grant from, I, pt. i, 113 note 6, 117; I, pt. ii, 312 note 7.
- Umia: *see* Uma.
- Ummad: a caste of Vániás, Meshri, IX, pt. i, 74; Shráváks, take name from Humda, their spiritual head, *id.* 98.
- Umrála: place of interest in Káthiáwár, VIII, 667.
- Umreth: town in Kaira district, III, 178.
- Umro Patkar: Káthi leader, marriage of his daughter with a Rajpút chief of Dhánk, IX, pt. i, 252.
- Umvára: identified with Umra, I, pt. i, 130.
- Una: place of interest in Káthiáwár, a celebrated inscription at, VIII, 667.
- Unábdev: place of interest in Khándesh district, XII, 477; hot springs at, *id.* 12.
- Unad: son of Lakha, the Samma Rajpút chief of Sind, V, 132.
- Unái: goddess among Gujarát Hindus, IX, pt. i, p. xxxvi.
- Unai: place of pilgrimage in Surat district, II, 333; hot springs at, their sacredness, IX, pt. i, 157, 336, 341, 350, 549; fair at, VII, 170, 581-582.
- Unáva: village in Baroda state, temple at, VII, 619.
- Unch: river in Baroda, VII, 13.
- Uncha Kotra: place of interest in Káthiáwár, ancient capital of the Vajas, VIII, 668.
- Unchaya: *taluka* in Káthiáwár, VIII, 669.
- Unchhali: falls in Kánara district, XV, pt. ii, 352.
- Und: river in Káthiáwár, VIII, 63.
- Undaran: apparently Vinudhya mountain, I, pt. i, 517.
- Underi: Henery island on Kolába coast, taken and fortified by the Sidis (1680), XI, 145, 440-441; I, pt. ii, 72; XIII, 479; defended by the British against Maráthás, (1733), XXVI, pt. i, 163-170; taken (1759) by Angria, XI, 155; lapses (1840) to the British, *id.* 159, 190; revenue survey (1857), *id.* 200-201; *see* also *id.* 215.
- Undi: oil-yielding tree in Ratnágiri district, X, 37, 39.
- Undikavátiká: a village granted to a Bráhmaṇ by Abhimanyu, Ráshtrakúta king, I, pt. ii, 386.
- Undirkheda: place of interest in Khándesh district, a beautiful temple at, XII, 477.
- Undivana Koshthaka: modern Urrukádu near Conjevaram, I, pt. ii, 325.

- Und Sarvaiya : ancient sub-division of Káthiáwár, VIII, 5.
- Uneval : caste of Gujarát Bráhmans come from Márwár and Rajpútána, IX, pt. i, 2, 20.
- Ungulata : order of animals in Ratnágiri district, X, 45.
- Unhále : village in Ratnágiri district, sacred intermittent spring at, X, 22, 131.
- Unheri : in Kolába district, hot springs at, XI, 13.
- Unikankan : see Kurabar.
- United Service Library : in Poona Cantonment, XVIII, pt. iii, 399-400.
- Unja : village in Baroda state, temple at, VII, 620; tradition regarding the foundation of, IX, pt. i, 164; shrine of Miran Sayad Ali at, IX, pt. ii, 56, 128, 148.
- Unkal : village in Dhárwar district, temples and inscriptions at, XXII, 788.
- Unona pannonia : a timber tree, XXV, 2.
- Unsettled Tribes : in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 406-431; in Pálaupur, V, 291; in Mahi Kántha, *id.* 366, 367; in Kolába district, XI, 71-72; in Khandesh district, XII, 79-114; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 188-214; in Sátára district, XIX, 108-109; in Sholápur district, XX, 163-169.
- Untadia : place of pilgrimage in Baroda territory, IX, pt. i, 549.
- Untdi : *táluka* in Káthiáwár, VIII, 669.
- Untiavadar : *táluka* in Káthiáwár, VIII, 669.
- Upakeságaccha : author of *Pattavali*, I, pt. i, 469.
- Upanayana : see Thread girding.
- Upar : a caste of grindstone-makers in Kolhápur, XXIV, 99-100.
- Uparavata : Viradhavala's horse, I, pt. i, 201.
- Uplea Kamal : food-plant, XXV, 143.
- Upleta : a town in Gondál state in Káthiáwár, palace and dispensary at, VIII, 669.
- Uppaliká : territorial division mentioned in a Karda grant, I, pt. ii, 423.
- Uppár : a caste of salt-makers in Belgaum district, XXI, 148, 149; in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 280-281.
- Uppinakatte : given to flames by the Sinda prince Achugi II, I, pt. ii, 574.
- Uppu Nádoor : a caste of husbandmen in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 228.
- Upri : Bijápur tower, XXIII, 638-639.
- Upris : yearly tenants in Ratnágiri district, X, 203, 210; non-hereditary tenants in Násik district, XVI, 209; in Khándesh district, XII, 266.
- Upton : Colonel, special envoy deputed (1776) by the Calcutta government to negotiate with ministers in Poona, I, pt. i, 406; XIII, 502; concludes the treaty of Purandhar, XVIII, pt. ii, 259-260.
- Upupide : family of birds in Ratnágiri district, X, 69.
- Uraizis : chief *sayad* family in Gujarát, IX, pt. ii, 6 note 1 (7).
- Uran : town in Thána district, municipality and custom house at, XIV, 371-372; a stone grant found at, *id.* 32; a Silahára town, I, pt. ii, 16, 21; sea trade of, XIII, 360-361; distilleries, *id.* 395-397, 423, 428, 456, 528; survey assessment (1866), *id.* 620-621.
- Uraps or Varaps : sub-caste of the Agris, Christian reverts in Thána district, XIII, 117, 201 note 2.
- Uras : death-day fairs, IX, pt. ii, 56; yearly meetings in honor of saints, *id.* 133 note 2; at Bhiwadi in Thána district, XIV, 48.
- Urchan : battle of (1544), between Ibrahim and Burhan Nizám, XXIII, 415.
- Urdhva Báhu : order of Shiv ascetics, IX, pt. i 544.
- Urid, Urid : a fodder plant, XXV, 277.
- Urmodi : river in Sátára district, XIX, 14.
- Urostigma : *Bengalense, benjamineum, cordifolium, dasycarpum, infectorium, nitidum, religiosum, retusum*, timber trees, XXV, 129, 130.
- Urpattan : Olpád, origin of the name, IX, pt. i, 12 note 1.
- Urukkádu, Urukkáttukkotta : village near Conjevaram, I, pt. ii, 325.
- Urticaceæ : order of timber trees, XXV, 126.
- Uruli : village in Poona district, Cornets Hunter and Morrison captured at (1817), XVIII, pt. iii, 452-453.
- Urun-Islámpur : town in Sátára district, XIX, 597-600.
- Uru-Ranavikránta : *biruda* of Mangaleśa, I, pt. ii, 347.
- Uruvupalli : village in the Mundaráshtira country, I, pt. ii, 320.
- Usas : see Oswald.
- Usha : daughter of Bánásur, dedicates herself to perpetual virginity, XIV, 81.
- Ushavadáta : son of Dinika and son-in-law of Nahapan; was the Konkan and Dakhan viceroy of his father-in-law Nahapan (A. D. 100), XII, 239 note 7; XVIII, pt. ii, 213 and note 8; XIV, 54; built rest-houses and alms-houses, *id.* 320; his public works and gifts, I, pt. i, 25-26; XVI, 614-615; his probable conversion to Buddhism, XIII, 411 and note 3; his inscriptions, I, pt. ii, 148, 149, 154, 157, 173, 176; XVI, 571, 573, 574, 576, 578.
- Usman ; third Khalifáh (643-655), sends a special officer to India, I, pt. i, 505 note 5.
- Usman : governor of Bahrein and Persian Gulf, sends (636) a plundering expedition to Hindustán, I, pt. i, 505, 513, 523; see also XIV, 355.
- Usnai : rent and cesses in Kolába district, XI, 190.
- Ustvat : second Gáthá day among Pársis, IX, pt. ii, 218.
- Usutri : see Malalu.
- Utan : port and town in Thána district, XIV, 372; three land-grant stones found at, about 1835, *id.* 418-419.
- Utban : governor of Basrah, sent to India by Umar, I, pt. i, 505 note 5; IX, pt. ii, 1 note 1.
- Utegar : a caste of shepherds in Kolába district, XI, 67.

- Uthamna : rising from mourning, ceremony relating to, observances in, among Pársis, IX, pt. ii, 242.
 Uthlápát : sweet rice land in Kolába district, XI, 190.
 Uthman : lawful heir of the prophet according to Sunnis, IX, pt. ii, 125, 136.
 Uthmán-ath-Thákafí : see Usman, governor of Bahrein.
 Utkal : sub-division of Gaud Bráhmans, IX, pt. i, note 1.
 Utkala : Orissa, I, pt. ii, 142 ; king of, defeated by Mallugi, the Yádava king, *id.* 235, 516.
 Utkalas : people of Orissa, defeated by Mularája, I, pt. ii, 431.
 Utricularia Albocœrulea : plant with purple flowers, I, pt. ii, 28.
 Utsarpini : Jain age, I, pt. i, 193.
 Uttamabhadras : Kshatriyas, king of, relieved by Ushavadáta from an attack of the Malayas, I, pt. ii, 148.
 Uttamapurushas : Jain saints, I, pt. i, 451 note 3.
 Uttamiyar : female demon killed by Párvati, I, pt. i, 455.
 Uttam-Purána : latter half of the *Máha Purána* compiled by Gunabhadra, I, pt. ii, 407, 411.
 Uttara Rámacharita : Sanskrit drama by Bhávabhuti, I, pt. ii, 136.
 Uttaráyana Samkránti : the winter solstice, I, pt. ii, 466.
 Uttar Bhudargad : hill spur in Kolhápúr, XXIV, 23.
 Uttangabhujá : father of Nanda, comes from Upper India and settles to the south of the Godávari, I, pt. ii, 340 note 4.
 Uzain : identified with Ujjaini ; expedition against, I, pt. i, 109, 467.

V

- VACCINATION : Pátáno Prabhu ceremony, XVIII, pt. i, 224-225 ; Beni Israel ceremony, *id.* 531 ; in Surát district, II, 265 ; in Broach district, *id.* 533 ; in Kaira district, III, 141 ; in Panch Maháls, *id.* 291 ; in Ahmadábád district, IV, 227 ; in Cutch, V, 208-209 ; in Pálanpur, *id.* 316 ; in Mahi Kántha, *id.* 396 ; in Rewa Kántha, VI, 90 ; in Baroda territory, VII, 270, 512 ; in Káthiáwár, VIII, 354 ; in Ratnágiri district, X, 295 ; in Sávantvádi, *id.* 461 ; in Kolába district, XI, 238 ; in Janjira state, *id.* 460 ; in Khándesh district, XII, 340 ; in Thána district, XIII, 668-669 ; in Kánara district, staff, details, cost, XV, pt. ii, 220 ; in Násik district, XVI, 343 ; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 584-585 ; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. iii, 69 ; in Sátára district, XIX, 418 ; in Sholápur district, XX, 388 ; in Belgaum district, XXI, 491, 492 ; in Dhárwár district, XXII, 623-624 ; in Bijápur district, XXIII, 526 ; in Kolhápúr state, XXIV, 288 ; a pamphlet on (1803), published in Bombay island, XXVI, pt. iii, 564.
 Vacha, Vachania : land tenure in Baroda state, VII, 351.
 Váchaspatimisra : author of the *Bhámati*, a commentary on *Vedantasutrabhashya*, I, pt. ii, 245.

- Vachha : lord of the Agra race, said to have started Chandravansa and Vachha clans ; said to be head of Sámbar Chohána, IX, pt. i, 450.
 Vachhya : Rájpút clan founded by lord Vachha, IX, pt. i, 450.
 Vachran : goddess of the Gujarát *sutárs*, IX, pt. i, 205.
 Vád : *táluka* in Káthiáwár, VIII, 669.
 Vad : *Ficus Bengalensis*, a timber tree, XXV, 129 ; in Khándesh district, XII, 24 ; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 54 ; Indian fig, believed to be the emblem of Shív ; worship of, by women on full moon days, object of the worship, IX, pt. i, 388.
 Váda : religious discussion, I, pt. i, 181.
 Váda : sub-division of Thána district, its boundaries, area, aspect, climate, water, soil, holdings, rental, stock crops and people, XIII, 675-678. *Town, id.* 528 ; XIV, 372 ; inscription of Suketuvarman at, XIII, 420 ; I, pt. i, 107.
 Vadádra : Bráhman sub-caste in Gujarát, said to be immigrants from Upper India, IX, pt. i, 2, 20.
 Vádagám : state in Mahi Kántha, V, 425.
 Vadagra : superior quality salt prepared in Ahmadábád district, IV, 117.
 Vadal : *táluka* in Káthiáwár, VIII, 670.
 Vádál : pass in Násik district, XVI, 130.
 Vádáli : ancient town in Mahi Kántha, has a revenue and police-station, V, 442.
 Vádáli : *táluka* in Káthiáwár, VIII, 670.
 Vádáli : canal in Násik district, XVI, 94.
 Vadapadraka : village identified with Baroda, I, pt. i, 125 ; I, pt. ii, 399.
 Vadar, Vaddar : a caste of wood-cutters and quarrymen in Ratnágiri, X, 128 ; in Kolába district, XI, 72 ; in Janjira state, *id.* 414 ; in Khándesh district, XII, 114 ; in Thána district, XIII, 181-182 ; in Násik district, XVI, 64, 65 ; in Ahmadnagar district, 141-145 ; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 426-428 ; in Sátára district, XIX, 97 ; in Sholápur district, XX, 167-169 ; in Belgaum district, XXI, 177 ; in Bijápur district, XXIII, 210-213 ; in Kolhápúr, XXIV, 31, 108-109 ; in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 347, 348 ; in Dhárwár district, XXII, 197-198.
 Vadaran : see Goll.
 Vadávali : sub-division in Baroda, its boundaries, area, aspect, water, soil, occupancy, and population, VII, 607, 608.
 Vaddar : see Vadar.
 Vaddáravula : tax of Chángadevayya, I, pt. ii, 450, 451.
 Vaddi : pass in Kánara district, XV, pt. ii, 39, 40, 354.
 Vaddiga : Amoghavarsha, the Ráshtrakúta king, successor of Govinda IV, I, pt. ii, 414 note 1, 418 ; his *biruda*, epithet, and titles, *id.* 418 ; his wife, *id.* 296, 418.
 Vaddiga : Yádava chief of Sennadeśa, feudatory of the Ráshtrakúta king Krishna III, I, pt. ii, 231, 232, 420, 513 ; successor of Bhíllama III, *id.* 234, 231, 515.
 Váde : market town in Poona district, temple at, XVIII, pt. iii, 453-454.

- Vadenpur : village in Dhárwār district, inscription at, XXII, 788.
- Vade Padel : village in Ratnágiri district, caves at, I, pt. ii, 9.
- Vadgaon : a village in the Mával *táluka* of the Poona district, convention of 1779 signed at, XVIII, pt. iii, 453; XVIII, pt. ii, 265-266; XIV 201; XIII, 318, 504, 505; I, pt. ii, 103, 605; convention of, disallowed by the Bombay council, I, pt. i, 407.
- Vadgaon : a village in the Khed *táluka* of the Poona district, temple at, XVIII, pt. iii, 453.
- Vadgaon : town in Kolhápúr state, its history, temples at, XXIV, 321.
- Vadgaon : a village in Khándesh district, temple at, XII, 478.
- Vadgaon Aulha : an important market town in Khándesh district, a temple and a well at, XII, 478.
- Vadgaon Darya : a village in Ahmदनगर district, caverns at, XVII, 741.
- Vadhavan : a petty Bhil state in Khándesh district, XII, 606.
- Vadhavo : presents, giving of, during pregnancy ceremony among Pársis, IX, pt. ii, 229.
- Vadhel : Rájputs of Ráthod clan in Káthiáwár, VIII, 110; drive the Chavadás from Dwárka, IX, pt. i, 129.
- Vadbias : village in Pálanpur state, original seat of the Chavadás, V, 349-350; I, pt. i, 149, 150.
- Vadhrira : village identified with Berdi, I, pt. ii, 420.
- Vadhvan : a city in Gujarát, ancient capital of Chápa dynasty, I, pt. i, 138, 139, 180 note 2, 186, 469; Jhala Rájput chiefship, IX, pt. i, 127, 488.
- Vádi : meaning of the word, I, pt. ii, 298 note 3.
- Vádi : Fávantvádi, insurrection in (1844-1845), I, pt. ii, 129.
- Vádi : estate in Rewa Kántha, VI, 98.
- Vádi : wandering caste of mill-sellers in Káthiáwár, VIII, 159.
- Vádía : family among early Pársi settlers in Bombay, IX, pt. ii, 195. See Lavji Nasarvanji Vádía.
- Vádi Machál : hill fort, in Kolhápúr, XXIV, 4.
- Vádi Narsinh : town in Kolhápúr, temples and fair at, XXIV, 321, 322.
- Vádiráj : Vaishnav *guru* (1582), XV, pt. ii, 346-347.
- Vádi Ratnágiri : see Jotibá's hill.
- Vádla : hot spring in Khándesh district, XII, 13.
- Vadnagar : town in Baroda territory, fairs and temple at, VII, 623-624; hospitals at, *id.* 508; dynastic seat, IX, pt. i, p. ix; original seat of Nágara Bráhmans, *id.* 13, 15; said to have been founded by Kanaksen, *id.* 15 and note 1; identified with Anarttapura, *id.* 13 note 2; installation of Shiv's *ling* under the name of Hatakeshtar at, *id.* 14; besieged by Antáji Bháskar, again by Kantaji, burnt (1725), I, pt. i, 370, 467, 546.
- Vadnagara : sub-caste of Nágara Bráhmans, IX, pt. i, 13, 15.
- Vadod : a tribute paying *táluka* in Káthiáwár, VIII, 67c.
- Vad Purnima : Hindu holiday, XVIII, 243-244.
- Vadsar : Káthi chief of Jasdan, model lord, IX, pt. i, 254.
- Vadshighát : hill in Sholápur district, XX.
- Vadtál : village in Kaira district, head-quarters of the Svámi Náráyan sect, III, 178-IX, pt. i, 537, 549.
- Vádugi : see Vaddiga the Yadava chief.
- Vaduj : town in Sátara district, XIX, 600.
- Vághabhava : see Báhada.
- Vagad : province in Cutch, V, 2, 131, 138.
- Vághadh : a village near Rádhampur, I, 208 note 3.
- Vagatores : birds in Thána district, XIII.
- Vághbata : Sanskrit medical author, I, p. 249.
- Vageshankar Gavrishankar : Mr., *naib* of Bhávnagar; his collection of articles in Valabhi, I, pt. i, 78 note 1.
- Vaggaya : a caste of beggars in Dhárwār district, XXII, 212-213; ministrants at the of Gudguddapur, *id.* 721.
- Vaggháhechha : modern Vághodia near Bas, I, pt. i, 125.
- Vagháchápathár : Tiger's Terrace, hill in Thána district, XIII, 5.
- Vághad : a village in Násik district, reser at, XVI, 95.
- Vágham Chavdagud : a village in Cutch, *id.* 252-253.
- Vághandevi : goddess of the Chodhras, IX, i, 378.
- Vágharia : pass in Násik district, XVI, 129.
- Vaghavri : a tribute paying *táluka* in Káthiáwár, VIII, 670.
- Vághbáras : tiger's twelfth, worship of tiger, IX, pt. i, 378.
- Vagh Dev : tiger god, worship of, by early tribes in Gujarát, IX, pt. i, 292, 319, 322; worshipped by Poona Kunbis, XVIII, pt. i, 2.
- Vághre : see Vaghya.
- Vághela : a town near Pálanpur, V, 350; I, 465.
- Vághela Rájputs : in Cutch, V, 68-69, 132, 138; in Káthiáwár, VIII, 115, 284.
- Vághelas.
- Vághelas : branch of the Chalukyas of Anaváda, help the last Chalukya king and succeed him, I, pt. i, 196-197; their rule a genealogy, *id.* 198-206; Rájput rulers of Gujarát (1240-1304) after the Solankis, 526; I, pt. ii, 525 and note 4, 582 note existing chiefships, IX, pt. i, 129; Chaman their family deity, *id.* 136; Shakti-worshippers, worship the horse on Dasara day, worship picture of *koyel* or cuckoo; pacification of flood-spirits by, *id.* 137; rulers of Camba, VI, 215; IX, pt. ii, 2 note 3.
- Vagher : a caste of sea-farers and pirates on the Gujarát coast, IX, pt. i, 519; name, divisions Hindus and Musalmáns; settlements, surnames, *id.* 522; origin, appearance, language, character, occupation, religion, *id.* 52.
- Musalmán pirates in Cutch, V, 97; Káthiáwár, VIII, 154, 164-165, 305, 306; revolt of, *id.* 308; disturbances of (1857-186), *id.* 364-365.

- Vaghera : pass and fort in Násik district, XVI, 128, 660, 661, 441.
- Vágheri : hill in Ratnágiri district, a well-known land mark for seamen, X, 469.
- Vagheshvari : goddess of Shrimal, family deity of Meshri Shrimali Vániás, IX, pt. i, 73, 200 and note 3.
- Vaghili : village in Khándesh district, temples at, XII, 478.
- Vághnakhs : tiger's claws, Shiváji murders (1659) Afzulkhán with, XIX, 236 and note 1.
- Vághoba : see Vagh Dev Kunbis, XVIII, pt. i, 291.
- Vaghoba : hill in Sholápur district, XX, 2.
- Vághod : village in Khándesh district, mosque at, XII, 478.
- Vághodia : a village north of Baroda, I, pt. i, 125.
- Vagholi : a village near Sopara in Thána district, XIV, 514, 322 ; an inscribed stone at, *id.* 419.
- Vághotan : a small village and port on the Vijaydurg river in Ratnágiri district, X, 374.
- Vághpur : a village in Ahmadábád district, tombs at, IV, 354.
- Vághri : a caste of hunters in Gujarát, strength, meaning of name, history, origin, IX, pt. i, 486, 510-512 ; divisions, *id.* 512 ; origin of divisions, appearance, dress, huts, food, means of livelihood, *id.* 513 ; religion, chief holidays, saints among ancestors, *id.* 514 ; take pride in the chastity of women, ordeal to prove woman's chastity, *id.* 514-515 ; vow-making by, fulfilment of, *id.* 516-517 ; customs, marriage, *id.* 517 ; birth, death, *id.* 518 ; in Cutch, V, 82 ; in Káthiáwár, VIII, 158 ; in Thána district, XIII, 182.
- Vághvihar : pass in Násik district, XVI, 128.
- Vaghya : a caste of beggars in Sholápur district, XX, 188-189 ; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 476-477.
- Vagjái : hill in Kolhápúr, XXIV, 8.
- Vagjhipur : village in Baroda state, place of pilgrimage, VII, 591.
- Vágra : village in Broach district, I, pt. i, 129 and note 3.
- Váhadhasimha : son of Udayasimha, I, pt. i, 471.
- Váhadi : mountain pass, Bittigo driven as far as, I, pt. ii, 459, 497, 575.
- Váhágon : gorge in Sátára district, XIX, 202.
- Vahi Pujau : book worship on last day of the year, details of ceremony among Gujarát Vaniás, IX, pt. i, 82.
- Vahista Mathra : part of the *Zend Avesta*, IX, pt. ii, 211 note 2 (3).
- Vaibhale : a village in Khándesh district, temple at, XII, 478.
- Vaidarbha : see Vidarbha.
- Vaidhrat : day for making charitable gifts to Bráhmans, IX, pt. i, 23 note 5 continued on page 24.
- Vaidisa : Besnagar Samantabhadra's visit to, I, pt. ii, 407.
- Vaids : see Vaidyas.
- Vaidu : a caste of medicine hawkers in Ratnágiri district, X, 129 ; in Násik district, XVI, 65 ; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 212-214 ; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 477-479 ; in Sátára district, XIX, 123-124.
- Vaidyanath : place of pilgrimage in Bengal, IX, pt. i, 549.
- Vaidyas : native physicians in Poona district, XVIII, pt. iii, 69-71 ; in Baroda, VII, 499-501 ; in Ratnágiri district, X, 294.
- Vaijánones : a tribute paying *táluka* in Káthiáwár, VIII, 684.
- Vaijayanti : probably Buzantion of the Greek geographers, probably Banavási ; may be identified with Vijaydurg, I, pt. ii, 174-175 ; Kadamba king of, conquered by Kirtivarman I, *id.* 281, 285, 345.
- Vairág : town in Sholápur district, trade centre, XX, 503.
- Vairagad : fort mentioned by Ferishtah, I, pt. ii, 620.
- Vairagi : a caste of religious beggars in Káthiáwár, VIII, 155. See Bairagi.
- Vairamegha : *biruda* of Dantidurga, I, pt. ii, 389 note 5, 399 note 7.
- Vairát : *rāja* of Matsyanagar, gave shelter to the Pándavas, IX, pt. i, 294.
- Vairátapur : modern Hangal, I, pt. ii, 558.
- Vairátgad : Sahyadri spur in Sátára district, XIX, 6 ; hill-fort, fort details, a great banian tree at the foot of, *id.* 9, 601.
- Vairatpur : or Virát, supposed to be Dholka, Pándavs take refuge at, IX, pt. i, 252 note 1, 294.
- Vairisimha : Chávada king (A. D. 845) mentioned in *Prabandhachintámani*, I, pt. i, 154, 155.
- Vaiságra : village at the foot of the Náná pass in Thána district, XIV, 287.
- Vaishá : a caste of artificers and domestics mentioned by Ibní Khurdadbeh, I, pt. i, 530.
- Vaishákbara : a division in Thána district, surveyed (1771-72), XIII, 558.
- Vaishnav : creed or sects, in Gujarát, four cults or *sampradayas*—*shri*, *sanakadi*, *sambha*, *Brahma* ; generation, IX, pt. i, 533 ; followers of Vishnu called, *id.* p. xxxvi, 530 ; places of pilgrimage, *id.* 549 ; Hoysalas converted to, I, pt. ii, 491.
- Vaishnava Bráhmans : in Kolhápúr state, XXIV, 60 ; see Mádhva Bráhmans.
- Vaishnava Cave : at Bádámi, completed (578), I, pt. ii, 346.
- Vaishnavi : one of the divine mothers (Pleiades), I, pt. ii, 337 note 4.
- Vaishya Vani : traders in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 180, 181 ; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 279 ; in Sholápur district, XX, 86.
- Vaitál Dev : worship of, IX, pt. i, 292.
- Vaitarná : river, rises near Trimbak in the Násik district, runs through the Thána district and falls into the Arabian Sea, XVI, 7 ; forms the boundary of the Portuguese district of Bassein and Damau, I, pt. ii, 54, 71 ; perhaps Ptolemy's Goaris (A. D. 150), its sanctity, course, tributaries, XIII, 8-10.
- Vaitarni : river in the infernal regions, IX, pt. i, 372.
- Vaiti : early tribe in Thána district, XIII, 182.
- Vajai Mátá : patron goddess of Bajániás, IX, pt. i, 503.

- Vajantra : pass in Poona district, XVIII, pt. ii, 151.
- Vajantri : a caste of musicians in Ratnágiri district, X, 415 ; in Kolhápúr, XXIV, 111. See Ghadse.
- Vajas : Rájpút branch of Ráthod clan, IX, pt. i, 129 ; were much harassed by *girásias* and sought the protection of Bhávnagar, VIII, 110.
- Vájasneya : section of Mádhyandin Bráhmans in Kolhápúr state, XXIV, 62.
- Vajifa : land held at quit-rent in Baroda, VII, 351.
- Vajirgad : fort in Thána district, remains at, XIV, 373.
- Vajjada I : North Konkan Siláhára king, I, pt. ii, 539. See Vajjadadeva.
- Vajjada II : North Konkan Siláhára king, I, pt. ii, 539. See Vajjadadeva II.
- Vajjadadeva I : seventh Thána Siláhára king, son of Goggi, I, pt. ii, 15, 17 ; XIII, 422 note 1, 424.
- Vajjadadeva II : ninth Thána Siláhára king, son of Aparájita, I, pt. ii, 15, 18, 542 note 6 ; XIII, 422 note 1, 425.
- Vajra : Kalachurya king Bijjala's son, I, pt. ii, 471, 477.
- Vajrábai : hot springs in Thána district, XIII, 16, 509, 510 ; XIV, 373-374.
- Vajradeva : see Vajra.
- Vajragad : peak in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 5.
- Vajrabasta : Ganga king, his Parla-kimedi grant, I, pt. ii, 297.
- Vajrata : paramount king of Northern India, defeated by Vinayáditya, I, pt. ii, 368, 378, 389.
- Vajreshvari : temple of, at Gunj in Thána district, XIV, 105.
- Vajrin : ruler of Mangalaveshtaka, slain by Bhillama, the Devagiri Yádava king, I, pt. ii, 520.
- Vakal : village in Baroda state, VII, 578.
- Vakal : Sopara hill in Thána district, XIII, 408, 409.
- Vákátaka : see Vindhyashakti.
- Vakeśvara : village, Shiva's temple at, I, pt. ii, 334.
- Vakhár : business office of a Vania banker, IX, pt. i, 79.
- Vakhátnáth : saint or *pir*, of Pátan, IX, pt. i, 247.
- Vakhatsingh : fifty-ninth or the last viceroy of Gujarát appointed by the imperial court, I, pt. i, 332.
- Vakhtapur : estate in Rewa Kántha, VI, 151.
- Vakil : deputy of Khojáh *imáms*, IX, pt. ii, 41.
- Vakil-ul-Mutlak : title bestowed (1792) on the Peshwa, XVIII, pt. ii, 268-269 ; XIX, 298.
- Vakkal : caste of husbandmen in Kánara district, XV, pt. ii, 3-4.
- Vakkaleri : Western Chalukya record from, I, pt. ii, 316, 322, 376 ; copper-plate grant of Kirtivarman II from, *id.* 327, 330, 374, 377, 378, 427 and note 3.
- Vakkund : village near Samgaon in Belgaum district, temple at, XXI, 609.
- Vaktápur : state in Mahi Kántha, V, 427.
- Vaktrittvottejak Sabhá : Poona - elocution society, XVIII, pt. iii, 64-65.
- Vákyapadiya : work on Sanskrit grammar, I, pt. ii, 406.
- Vál : pulse variety in Poona district, XVIII, pt. ii, 44.
- Vala : ancient Valabhipur, state and town in Káthiáwar, its old history, VIII, 670-675 ; IX, pt. i, 20 ; I, pt. i, 506.
- Valabhdás Mánikchand : Baroda merchant, his family imprisoned by Vánirám, commits suicide (1834), VIII, 248.
- Valabhi : city in Suráshtra or Káthiáwar, modern Vala or Valeh, capital of Valabhi dynasty, I, pt. i, 78 and note 1 ; history, *id.* 78-106 ; Mihira or Gurjjara conquest of (490), *id.* 489 ; its kings succeed the early Guptas in Káthiáwar, referred to as a *tirtha* or sacred place, I, pt. ii, 515, 284 and note 4 ; its king anointed by Vishnuvardhana-Yashodharman to the rule of Káthiáwar, *id.* 526, 382 ; defeated by Harshavardhana (606-648), *id.* 314 note 1 ; Godhra owned by, *id.* 315, 382 ; at war with Dadda III (706), *id.* 316 ; stops the progress of the Western Chalukya king Mangalesa, *id.* 336 ; irregularities in the succession of the rulers of, *id.* 346 note 4 ; Ráshtrakútas kept back by the kings of, end of the dynasty, *id.* 382 ; dynastic seat, IX, pt. i, p. ix ; called Valabhipur, *id.* 125, 488, 495 ; ruined by Arabs, *id.* 125, 496 ; I, pt. i, 506, 524, 525.
- Valabhipur : Gujarát capital, XV, pt. i, 117 note 1. See Valabhi.
- Valabhis : Hindú kings in Káthiáwar, VIII, 274-277 ; I, pt. i, 516 ; supposed by Dr. Bhagvanlal to be Gurjjars ; by Dr. Hultzsch to be Maitrakas and therefore Gurjjars, IX, pt. i, 479, 492 ; admitted as Rájpúts, *id.* 480, 486, 488 ; Bhatárka, their founder (480), *id.* 479, 492 ; Balas or Valas, rulers of Valabhi are Maitrakas and therefore Gurjjaras, *id.* 125, 479, 488, 492, 495-496 ; ancestors of Gohils or Sisodias, *id.* 29-30, 125, 129, 492, 494 note 2, 495 ; their administration (500-700), I, pt. i, 81.
- Valáhaka : province, mentioned by Jinaprabhásuri, I, pt. i, 78.
- Valahi : Valabhi, mentioned by Jinaprabhásuri, I, pt. i, 78.
- Válákhíyá : see Koli.
- Valalan : see Mudliar.
- Valam : a sub-caste of Bráhmans in Gujarát, IX, pt. i, 20.
- Vála Matra : a Káthi out-law in Gir hills, IX, pt. i, 254.
- Valamdás Báva : Bhavád saint, IX, pt. i, 271.
- Váland : a caste of barbers in Cutch, V, 76.
- Válá Ráning : Káthi out-law, IX, pt. i, 254.
- Válás : tribes of Rájpúts claim to belong to Káthiáwar, VIII, 110, 114 note 3. See Valabhis.
- Valasna : Rathor chiefship in Mahi Kántha, IX, pt. i, 128 ; V, 427.
- Valáti : inner uplands in Ratnágiri district, X, 151 note 1.

- Valaváda**: probably Válvá in Kolhápúr state, I, pt. ii, 548, 549.
- Valával**: village in Suvantvádi state, X, 469.
- Valavas**: guards to travellers and goods, Bháts used as, their devotion to duty and self-sacrifice, IX, pt. i, 210 note 1; Charáns used as, 217 and note 3.
- Valaváta**: modern Válavdem, I, pt. ii, 255.
- Válavdem**: place of residence of Gandaráditya the Kolhápúr Siláhara ruler, I, pt. ii, 255.
- Valeh**: modern name of Valabhi, town, its site examined (1872), I, pt. i, 78 and note 1.
- Valentia**: Lord, his visit to Sálsette (1803), I, pt. ii, 123; his journey from Panvel to Khandála, XIII, 303; his visit to Elephanta, XIV, 88; to Khopivli, *id.* 201; his notice of the painting of a saint at Mandapeshvar, *id.* 223 note 1, 227; his notice of Panvel and Thana, *id.* 295, 361; at Poona, XVIII, pt. iii, 414-419.
- Valermani**: timber tree, XXV, 37.
- Valhár**: a caste of beggars in Kolhápúr, XXIV, 118.
- Válhe**: village in Poona district, supposed birth-place of the poet Válmik, XVIII, pt. iii, 454.
- Valpattana**: stronghold founded by Dhammiyara, Siláhara king of the Southern Konkan, I, pt. ii, 537.
- Válkhel**: a caste of Bráhmans in Cutch, a trace of Báhika Bráhmans in, created by Brahma to live in Bet Dwarka, IX, pt. i, 439 note 5.
- Vallabha**: title or epithet of the kings of the Western Chalukya family, I, pt. ii, 181, 190, 324, 326, 344, 351, 377; epithet of Buddhavarman of the Gujarát branch of the Western Chalukyas of Bádami, *id.* 359; epithet assumed by the Ráshtrakúta king, Dantidurga, *id.* 389; by Amoghavarsha I, *id.* 199, 408 and note 4, 409; *see also* I, pt. i, 127, 525.
- Vallabha** or **Vallabhachárya**: founder of Vallabhacháryan cult of Vaishnav sects, his life, teachings, descendants and works, IX, pt. i, 533, 535-536.
- Vallabhachári**: Vaishnav religious sect otherwise called Vallabhacháryan or Pushti Marga, IX, pt. i, p. xxxvi, 535.
- Vallabhakula**: title of Vallabhachárya *Satsvarup*, IX, pt. i, 536.
- Vallabhakúja**: Chaulukya king (A. D. 1010), son of Chámunda; marches against Málwa, dies of small-pox, I, pt. i, 162.
- Vallabhendra**: epithet of Polikeśin II, used in the Eastern Chalukya records, I, pt. ii, 351.
- Vallabhad**: hill and fort in Belgaum district, XXI, 6, 609-610.
- Vallam**: village in Madras, inscription on a rock-cut Śaiva temple at, I, pt. ii, 328.
- Valle**: Dela, Italian traveller, visits Mandu (1623), I, pt. i, 381; *see* Dela Valle.
- Vallúr**: town, passed through by Vishnuvardhana, I, pt. ii, 496, 498.
- Vallúráka**: *see* Valúráka.
- Valluriká**: village granted to a Bráhmaṇ by Krishna II, I, pt. ii, 413.
- Válmik**: reputed author of the Rámáyana, XXIV, 106.
- Válo**: guinea worm, its cure, IX, pt. i, 365.
- Válpapri**: food plant, XXV, 153.
- Valsang**: town in Sholápúr district, dyeing and weaving industries at, XX, 503-504.
- Valtar**: a system of compensation in Mahi Kantha, V, 390.
- Valúráka**: village in the Nizám's dominions, cave monastery at, I, pt. ii, 149, 175, 391 note 6.
- Válvá**: sub-division of Sátára district, its boundaries, area, aspect, climate, water, soil, stock, holdings, crops, people, XIX, 442-444; survey of, *id.* 380-383. *Town*, history, *id.* 601-602; Sultan Muazzam at (1685), *id.* 246; I, pt. ii, 654; surrendered to the British (1818), *id.* 308.
- Válva**: *dumála* village in Kolhápúr, history, mosque and fair at, XXIV, 322.
- Vámana**: great-grandfather of Hemádri, I, pt. ii, 248.
- Vámanasthali**: modern Vanthali in Káthiáwár, I, pt. i, 160.
- Váman Dvadáshi**: Hindu holiday, XVIII, pt. i, 248-249.
- Váman Pandit**: Maráthá poet, his works, died (1673), XIX, 534.
- Vámarási**: Pandit in Kumárápála's court, insults Hemachandra, loses his annuity, I, pt. i, 163.
- Vambhori**: a great market town with a railway station in Ahmádnagar district, XVII, 741.
- Vana**: a tribute paying *táluka* in Káthiáwár VIII, 675.
- Vanálá**: a separate tribute-paying *táluka* in Káthiáwár, VIII, 675.
- Vanant**: star of the south, identified with the star "Fowalhant," IX, pt. ii, 217 note 1.
- Vana-parvan**: third book of the *Mahábháratá*, I, pt. ii, 278 note 2.
- Vanarája**: Chávada king (720-780), born and bred in forest, founded Anahilaváda; his installation, his image, his successors, I, pt. i, 150, 151-152, 153, 155, 512.
- Vanavása**: Banavási province, XV, pt. ii, 261 note 2; perhaps the scene of the Pándavas' exile, *id.* 264 note 4; Moggaliputto sends missionaries to, I, pt. ii, 143-144, 278 note 2, 346, 370. *See* Banavási.
- Vandan**: hill-fort in Sátára district, XIX, 9; Bajába Purandhare imprisoned in (1788), *id.* 297.
- Vandhásurchauka**: fortress at, subdued by Vishnuvardhana, I, pt. ii, 496.
- Vandidad**: original part of the *Zend Avesta*, IX, pt. ii, 211 note 2 (20); preserved portion of the *Zend Avesta*, *id.* 212 note 1; original copy of, said to have been lost, *id.* 189 note 2; Herbad Mahyar brings copy of, from Yazd to Uch, *id.* 186 note 1, 188 note 4, 189 note 2; copies of, made in Cambay, *id.* 189 note 2; *Zend* and *Pehlvi* copy of, is left in India by the Persian priest Jamasp, *id.* 194; code, *id.* 226; XIII, 252 note 3, 253 note 2.
- Vandiga**: *see* Vaddiga, the Yádava chief.
- Van-Dindori**: grant of Govind III at, I, pt. i, 123, 466, 468.
- Vanellinae**: family of birds in Ratnágiri district, X, 91.

- Vanga: eastern Bengal, I, pt. i, 124, 468; I, pt. ii, 281; king of, brought under subjection, *id.* 219; conquered by Kirtivarman I, *id.* 345; by the Gurjara king, *id.* 400; king of, worships the Rāshtrakūta king Amoghavarsha I, *id.* 402.
- Vangadhra: a tribute-paying *tāluka* in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 676.
- Vangalia: mentioned by Ptolemy, Vengurla rocks (?) in Kānara district, XV, pt. ii, 48 note 3, 336.
- Vangaon: village in Thāna district, XIV, 53.
- Vāngni: a village near Karjat in Thāna district, fort and buildings at, XIV, 375.
- Vanguiera: *edulis*, food plant, XXV, 162; *spinosa*, food and timber plant, *id.* 87, 162.
- Vanhali: a village in Dhārwar district, a temple of Ishvar with an inscription at, XXII, 786.
- Vāni: village in the Nāsik district, temples, inscriptions and reservoir at, XVI, 661-662.
- Vāni, Vāniā: class of traders in Gujarāt, two main sections of Brāhmanic or Meshri and Jain or Shrāvak, social ties between the two sections; main divisions of, names, strength and distribution, IX, pt. i, 69; social position; sub-divisions into Visās, Dasās, and Pānchās, meaning of the terms, *id.* 70, 435; Meshri, leading classes, *id.* 70-74; appearance, *id.* 74; speech, house, food, dress, *id.* 75; ornaments, *id.* 76; character, proverbs, *id.* 76 and notes 1 and 2, 77 and notes 1 and 2; occupation—miscellaneous, *id.* 77; of traders, shopkeepers, poor Vania or village trader's start in life, *id.* 78; moneylender's start in life, *id.* 78 and note 3; European travellers' notice of Vania skill and character, *id.* 78 note 1; honorific titles of *Shāh* and *Pārekā*, *id.* 78 note 2; business of rich merchants, *id.* 79; as bankers, *id.* 71-82; book-worship or *vahipujan*, *id.* 82; account books, *id.* 82-88; daily life, *id.* 88; religion, adherents of Vallabhāchārya sect, Mahārājās, religious heads of the sect, *id.* 69, 70; customs—birth, *chkhathi pujan*, *bāran baliāns* worship, *id.* 89; betrothals, presents given on, *id.* 89-90; marriage age, the marriage day, *mandwa* making ceremony, *id.* 90; *chori* or marriage altar, presents given on the marriage day procession, *id.* 91; marriage service, *id.* 92-93; pregnancy, *panchmasi* ceremony, *id.* 93; *simant* ceremony, *id.* 93-94; death, *hier daghus*, widow, funeral rites, *id.* 94-95; Community or *Mahajan*, *id.* 95; prospects, *id.* 96; Shrāvaks, main divisions of, *id.* 96-98; appearance, food, *id.* 98; character, *id.* 99; customs—birth, *id.* 99; *chkhathi* worship, naming, *mudan*, betrothal, *id.* 100; marriage, *id.* 100-101; pregnancy, death, *id.* 102; community, *id.* 103; religion, *id.* 105-110; foreign element traced in Osvals, Shrimālīs, *id.* 452-453; Gujar element in Osvals, Shrimālīs, *id.* 496, 497, 499 and note 3; a caste of traders in Kolāba district, XI, 48; in Janjira state, *id.* 411; in Ratnāgiri district, X, 118; in Sāvāntvādī, *id.* 413; in Khāndesh district, XII, 56, 59-61; in Thāna district, XIII, 112-115, 432, 524; at Mātherān, XIV, 265; at Sopāra, *id.* 315; in Sātāra district, XIX, 51-58, 59-61; in Baroda state, VII, 57-59; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 273-279.
- Vani-Dindori: grant found at, I, pt. ii, 196 note 3, 197, 198 note 2, 199.
- Vaniram Aditram: minister at Baroda; intrigues against Gopal Atmārām (1833), VII, 240; hates Bhāskarrāv (1836), *id.* 236; dismissal of, demanded by the Bombay government (1839), *id.* 250-251.
- Vanjāra, Vanjāri: a caste of carriers in Rewa Kāntha, VI, 25; in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 159; in Sātāra district, XIX, 109; in Ratnāgiri district, X, 131; in Kolāba district, XI, 73; in Janjira state, *id.* 414; in Khāndesh district, XII, 41, 69, 106-113; wandering traders, *id.* 218; cattle stealers and gang robbers, *id.* 314; in Thāna district, XIII, 118, 131; in Nāsik district, XVI, 62; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 428-431; in Sholāpur district, XX, 169; in Kānara district, XV, pt. ii, 200; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 162-163; *see* also I, pt. ii, 80.
- Vanjha: caste of weavers in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 152; in Cutch, V, 74.
- Vankal: family goddess of Nandvāna Brāhmanas at Virani, in Mārwar, IX, pt. i, 16.
- Vankaner: Jhala Rājput chiefship in Kāthiāwār, IX, pt. i, 127; chief of, defeats Nāzar Ali Khān (1705), I, pt. i, 295; Parsi settlement in, in the 8th century, IX, pt. ii, 186. *Town*, VIII, 676-679.
- Vanktūra: modern Bankapur, I, pt. ii, 411.
- Vankešvara: *see* Vakešvara.
- Vānki, Vankika: creek near Balsār, I, pt. i, 125.
- Vanknis: private record-keeper in the Marātha government, XIX, 243.
- Vankund: forest pool near Bhinmāl, I, pt. i, 454.
- Vauniyar: fire-sprung Rājputs, outside tribes raised to be Rājputs under the name of, IX, pt. i, 449-450; fire castes in Madras, the, name, *id.* 486.
- Vanod: a tribute-paying *tāluka* in Kāthiāwār; temple of a *māta* at, VIII, 679.
- Vanta: private lands of Gujarāt chiefs, VII, 340, 344, 346; I, pt. i, 215.
- Vanthali: town in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 679-682; I, pt. i, 136; Chudāsamas settle at, *id.* 139; capital of Grahariṇi, *id.* 160; its rulers killed by Viradhavala Vaghela, *id.* 200-204; *see* also IX, pt. i, 125.
- Vanva: food plant, XXV, 168.
- Vāphgaon: market village in Poona district, XVIII, pt. iii, 453.
- Vaphla: village in Sholāpur district, inscription at, XX, 504.
- Vappa: *see* Bappa.
- Vappuka: king, slain by the Rāshtrakūta king Krishna III, I, pt. ii, 420.
- Vappuvanna: fourth North Konkani Silāhara king, I, pt. ii, 17, 539; XIII, 422 note 1, 424.
- Varād: lake in Ratnāgiri district, X, 11.
- Varada: river in Vidarbha, I, pt. ii, 147.
- Vāradapallika: village in the Lat province, I, pt. i, 130.
- Varāh: village in Dhārwar district, inscriptions at, XXII, 788.

- Varāha : wild boar coin, I, pt. i, 219 note 2.
 Varāha : king, contemporary of Govinda III, I, pt. ii, 395.
 Varāha : Hindu god, third incarnation of Vishnu in the form of a boar, I, pt. i, 451.
 Varāha-lāncchana : Chalukya crest, I, pt. ii, 338.
 Varāha Mihira : astronomer, I, pt. i, 533, 534, 540; contemporary of Vararuchi, I, pt. ii, 144; author of the *Brihatsamhita*, *id.* 310, 431 note 2.
 Varāha Rūp : a village near Junagad in Kāthiāwār, a temple at, VIII, 682; IX, pt. i, 549.
 Varāhi : state in Pālanpur, history of its Jat chiefs, V, 281, 334-335.
 Vārāhi : one of the Pleiades, I, pt. ii, 337 note 4.
 Vārāhsiddha : a tribe said to have established colonies in Gujārāt, IX, pt. i, 8 note 1.
 Varal : a village in Kāthiāwār, a battle at, VIII, 683.
 Varalatta : one of the seven Konkans, I, pt. ii, 282 note 5; tribe, I, pt. i, 534.
 Varsa Mudra : giving position of Sopāra image of Buddha, XIV, 330, 331, 412.
 Varsnasi : Benares, I, pt. ii, 284 note 4.
 Varandha : pass between Kolāba district and Bhor state, XI, 5, 114; XIX, 201.
 Varangaon : town in Khāndesh district, temple at, XII, 478.
 Vararuchi : author of the *Prākṛita Prakāśa*, one of the nine gems of the court of Vikramāditya, the contemporary of Varāha Mihira and Kālidāsa, I, pt. ii, 144, 171.
 Varashfal : astrological statement of year's events, IX, pt. i, 27.
 Varāt : rent-draft, cheque, XIII, 561.
 Varāta kings : dispersed by Vishnuvardhana, I, pt. ii, 496.
 Varda : river in Kānara and Dhārwar districts, I, pt. ii, 658; XV, pt. ii, 265 and note 5; XV, pt. i, 7; XXII, 6.
 Vardangad : *see* Vardhangad.
 Vardhamānapura : modern Vadhvān, I, pt. i, 176; Jain temple at, I, pt. ii, 552 note 8.
 Vardhangad : hill fort in Sātāra district, XIX, 12, 461; fort details, history, *id.* 602-604; built by Shivāji (1676), I, pt. ii, 595.
 Vardhangad-Machhindragad : Mahādev hill spur in Sātāra district, XIX, 7-8.
 Vardhāri : sub-division in Rewa Kāntha, VI, 124.
 Vardhman : Jain merchant, said to have defiled the Brāhmanic purity of Sompara Salats, IX, pt. i, 195-196.
 Varelatā, Varetatā : *see* Varalatta.
 Varge : estates in Kānara district, XV, pt. ii, 166, 182.
 Vargund : timber tree, XXV, 102.
 Varhādi : cotton variety in Khāndesh district, XII, 160, 161, 220, 231.
 Varhādi : breed of cattle in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 57.
 Vari : river in Baroda state, VII, 8.
 Vari : grain, cultivation of in Ratnāgiri district, X, 147; in Kolāba district, XI, 96; in Thāna district, XIII, 289.
 Variāv : village near Surat in Baroda state, VII, 578-579; school at, *id.* 487; Pārsi settlement in, IX, pt. ii, 186 and notes 1 and 9; heroic defence by the Pārsi female warriors of, against the troops of the Ratanpur chief, *id.* 186 note 9.
 Variāvi : modern Variāv near Surat, I, pt. i, 128; I, pt. ii, 310, 412.
 Varibhokar : pond in Khāndesh district, XII, 11.
 Varik : *see* Nhāvi.
 Vārkaris : Phandharpur pilgrims, XX, 471-473.
 Varkas : upland soil in Ratnāgiri, X, 145; in Sāvāntvādi, *id.* 423.
 Varkeda : village in Khāndesh district, XII, 479; opposition to the British at (1844), *id.* 260.
 Varkute : village and a place of interest in Sholāpur district, temple at, XX, 504.
 Varli : wild tribe mentioned by Pliny, I, pt. i, 534; in Gujārāt, IX, pt. i, 290, 328, 329; in Khāndesh, XII, 100, 601; in Nāsik district, XVI, 26, 64; in Thāna district, XIII, 182-189.
 Vārna : river in the Sātāra district and the Kolhāpur state, XIX, 15; XXIV, 8, 9.
 Varnoli : estate in Rewa Kāntha, VI, 153.
 Varnol Māl : state in Rewa Kāntha, VI, 151.
 Varnu : village in Cutch, temple at, V, 253.
 Varosha : stream at Mātherān, XIV, 244, 300.
 Varosha : Mātherān forest, XIV, 239.
 Varshāsan : charitable annual grant, VII, 350.
 Varsoda : Chavda Rājput chiefship in Mahi Kāntha, IX, pt. i, 124; V, 420.
 Varsoddharas : seven flowing streams, names, worship of, during marriage rites, IX, pt. i, 41.
 Varsoli : wart disease, its cure, IX, pt. i, 365.
 Varsoli : stream in Kolāba district, XI, 8.
 Vartanās : police subordinates of Mughal *hacaldārs*, I, pt. i, 212.
 Vartej : town in Kāthiāwār, was formerly a roadstead, VIII, 683.
 Varthema : Italian traveller (1503-1508), describes Cambay, I, pt. i, 220 note 2; his mention of Dābbol, X, 328; places Cheul in Gujārāt, XI, 142 note 8, 273; XIII, 443; his notice of Calicut boats, *id.* 470; of Begada's fight with the *jogis*, XIV, 135 note 10; his description of Bijāpur, XXIII, 406-407, 583; the king of Vijayanagar, XV, pt. ii, 50, 103-105; his notice of Anjidiv, *id.* 254; of Bhatkal, *id.* 272 and note 2; of Chitakul, *id.* 278.
 Vārtikas : aphorisms of Kātyāyāna, I, pt. ii, 139, 140.
 Varubennā : river in the Avaretikā province, I, pt. ii, 356.
 Varugad : hill fort in Sātāra district, XIX, 11; fort details, history, *id.* 604-606.
 Varuna : village in Mysore, inscription at, I, pt. ii, 380.
 Varuna : water god, deity presiding over earth water, IX, pt. i, 348; five abodes of, the sea, river, pond, spring, well, *id.* 349; *see* also I, pt. ii, 347; XIII, 406.
 Varvar, Varvaraka : *see* Barbaraka.
 Vasai : Bassein district, I, pt. ii, 29.
 Vāsaka : or camp, the word occurs in Gurjjar grants, I, pt. i, 113.

- Vasān : state in Rewa Kāntha, VI, 144.
 Vasant : spring season, XV, pt. i, 11.
 Vasantapriyārāja : vassal of Mahendrapotārāja, I, pt. ii, 328.
 Vasantasena : king of Nepāl, I, pt. i, 84.
 Vasantgad : hill fort in Sātāra district, XIX, 7, 11; surprised (1659) by Shivāji, XVIII, pt. ii, 228; XIX, 238; taken (1699) by Aurangzib, *id.* 250; taken (1706) by the Marāthās, *id.* 253; action near (1807), *id.* 300; Trimbakji Denglia imprisoned in (1815), *id.* 300; surrendered to the British (1818), *id.* 308, 461.
 Vasantikādevi : goddess Padmāvatī, family goddess of the Hoysalas, I, pt. ii, 490.
 Vasavad : a tribute-paying *tāluka* in Kāthiāwār, a fort at, VIII, 684.
 Vasco da Gama : Portuguese statesman, comes to India (1498), XV, pt. ii, 101-102; anchors at Anjidiv, XIII, 470; XV, pt. ii, 252-253, 278, 308; stops at the island of Bhatkal, *id.* 271.
 Vashale : village in Thāna district, rock-cut temple at, XIV, 375.
 Vāshishthiputra : *see* Vāsishthiputra.
 Vāshishti : river in Ratnāgiri district, X, 6-8.
 Vāsind : village in Thāna district, XIV, 375.
 Vāsingapura : a fort at, erected by Siddharāja, I, pt. i, 180 note 2.
 Vāsishtha : *rishi*, his foreign allies, IX, pt. i, 447 and note 6; *see* also I, pt. i, 461.
 Vāsishthi : mother of Pulamāyi, I, pt. ii, 149; wife of Gotamiputra Sātākarni, *id.* 151.
 Vāsishthiputra or putra : identified with Sātākarni prince Chatarapana (185 A. D.), I, pt. ii, 153-154, 167; XII, 484 and note 3.
 Vāsishthiputra : Andhrabhritya king (133-162), I, pt. ii, 10; XVIII, pt. ii, 213.
 Vāsna : Rathor chiefship in Mahi Kāntha, IX, pt. i, 128; V, 425.
 Vāsna : river in Sātāra district, XIX, 15.
 Vaso : town in Baroda state, Rustam Ali's death at (1725), VII, 170; tomb of Rustam Ali at, *id.* 539.
 Vāsota : hill fort in Sātāra district, fort details, history, XIX, 606-608, 9; captured by Shivāji (1653), *id.* 233; taken by Tāi Telin, Parashurām Pant Pratinidhi's mistress (1807), I, pt. ii, 609; XIX, 299-300; Pratapsinh (1810-1839) imprisoned at (1817), *id.* 301; siege of (1818), *id.* 306-307.
 Vāsra : a division in Thāna district, surveyed (1795-96), XIII, 558.
 Vassilief : traveller, luxurious life of the monks of Kānheri according to, XIV, 137.
 Vasteriox : husbandman, a class of the old Persian community, IX, pt. ii, 213.
 Vastu : *see* Vastu Shanti.
 Vastupāla : minister of Lavanaprasāda Vāghelā, I, pt. ii, 241; builds magnificent Jain temples, I, pt. i, 199 and note 2, 200, 201, 202 and note 1; governor of Cambay (1241), VI, 215.
 Vastupālacharita : life of Vastupāla by Someśvara, I, pt. i, 199.
 Vastu-shānti : house consecration ceremony, XX, 524-527; IX, pt. i, 204.
 Vāsudev : a caste of beggars in Khāndesh district, XII, 124; in Nāsik district, XVI, 75; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 187-188; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 479-480; in Sātāra district, XIX, 124; in Sholāpur district, XX, 191; in Belgaum district, XXI, 188, 189; in Kolhāpur, XXIV, 118; in Thāna district, XIII, 199.
 Vāsudeva : Kushān king (A. D. 123-150), defeated by the Yaudheyas, I, pt. i, 37.
 Vāsudeva : Chohan king (780), mentioned in the *Hammiramahākāya*, I, pt. i, 157.
 Vāsudeva : one of the names of Krishna, I, pt. ii, 142.
 Vāsudeva : grandfather of Hemādri, I, pt. ii, 248.
 Vāsudevas : Jain saints, I, pt. i, 451 note 3.
 Vāsudev Balvant Phadke : his organization of a gang of robbers; their dacoities, captured by Colonel Daniell at Deveh Nadige (1879), XIII, 637-638, 526; *see* also XVIII, pt. iii, 38, 424; XXIII, 645-646.
 Vāsuki : Nāga king, I, pt. ii, 576-577.
 Vāsurna : state in Khāndesh district, XII, 606.
 Vāsavā : *literally* a settler, artisans in a village community so called, IV, 106.
 Vatan : service tenure in Thāna district, XIII, 534, 537-539.
 Vatanagara : district in the vicinity of Nāsik, I, pt. ii, 398.
 Vatandārs : in Baroda, VII, 362-363; Kanbi, in Gujarāt, IX, pt. i, 156.
 Vatapadrapura : probably Baroda, I, pt. i, 183.
 Vātāpi : identification of, with modern Bādāmi in Bijāpur district, I, pt. ii, 280 and note 3, 351 note 1, 356, 538 note 8; destroyed by Narasimhavarman I, *id.* 326; taken by Mahāmalla, the Pallava king, *id.* 328, 329 note 4; captured by and capital of Pulikeśin I, *id.* 181, 189, 344, 345; adorned by Kirtivarman I, *id.* 345; installation of the gods Brāhma, Vishnu, and Mahēśvara at (699), *id.* 371.
 Vātāpi : Bādāmi demon, story of, XXIII, 378.
 Vātāpikonda : taker of Vātāpi, epithet of Narasimhavarman I, the Pallava king, I, pt. ii, 322.
 Vātāpipura : *see* Vātāpi.
 Vataavrikshadhavaja : banner of the Guttas, I, pt. ii, 578.
 Vātēgaon : village in Sātāra district, temples at, XIX, 608, 609.
 Vaterica Indica : timber tree, XXV, 15.
 Vathira : king of, conquered by Kirtivarman I, I, pt. ii, 281, 345.
 Vat Puja : fig-tree worship among Deshastha Brāhmans in Kolhāpur, XXIV, 56.
 Vātrak : river in Mahi Kāntha, V, 357.
 Vātrak Kāntha : sub-division in Mahi Kāntha, V, 353.
 Vatsa : *gotra*, I, pt. ii, 482.
 Vatsarāja : king of Ujjain, I, pt. i, 466, 468; Gurjjara king, his success in Bengal, *id.* 527; defeated by Dhruva, I, pt. ii, 393, 197; contemporary of Govinda III, *id.* 395.
 Vatsavriti : Hindu holiday, worship of banian tree on, IX, pt. i, 47.

- Vatsyáyana: author of the *Kámasútras*, I, pt. ii, 171.
- Vattaraka: village, modern Watargon in Thána district, XIV, 385 and note 1.
- Vatvad: hill in Thána district, XIII, 4.
- Vaupell: Mr. (1837), his description of Kánheri caves, XIV, 164; of Sopára, *id.* 323.
- Vautha: village in Ahmadábád district, fair at, IV, 354.
- Vaux's tomb: in Surat, II, 334.
- Vav: Chohan Rájput chiefship in Pálanpur, IX, pt. i, 125; V, 333-334, 281, 350.
- Vává: caste of traders in Cutch, V, 56.
- Vavana, Vavanya: a small port in the gulf of Cutch, was formerly in a flourishing state, VIII, 412, 684; V, 211.
- Vavdi Dharvala: *táluka* in Káthiáwár, VIII, 683.
- Vavdi Mohoti: village under Pálitána state in Káthiáwár, VIII, 684.
- Vavdi Rájgar: village in Káthiáwár, VIII, 683.
- Vavdi Vachani: village in Káthiáwár, VIII, 683.
- Vavulatala: territorial division mentioned in the Karda grant, I, pt. ii, 423.
- Vayada: a caste of Bráhmans in Gujarát, IX, pt. i, 21; of Vanias, sub-divisions, special feature of marriage rites, *id.* 74; Vanias in Cutch, V, 48, 50.
- Vayajalladeva: manager of Tripurushaprásáda temple at Anahilaváda, I, pt. i, 161.
- Vayu: element, *see* wind, Marut, deity presiding over wind, IX, pt. i, 348.
- Vayu Puran: Hindu religious book, I, pt. ii, 133, 134, 156, 165, 177.
- Vazen: perhaps Vásind, I, pt. ii, 49.
- Veadors: Portuguese officers, factors, I, pt. ii, 52, 53.
- Vedant: a Bráhmaṇ sub-division in Cutch, V, 47; in Gujarát, IX, pt. i, 21.
- Vedánta Kalpataru: commentary on Váchaspatimisra's *Bhāmati*, I, pt. ii, 245.
- Vedántasutrabhāshya: Samkaráchárya's work, I, pt. ii, 246.
- Vedashála: Vedic school in Ratnágiri district, X, 290.
- Vedasiras: same as S'iva S'ri mentioned in *Bhāgvata*, I, pt. ii, 155.
- Vedganga: river in Kolhápúr state, XXIV, 8, 9, 10, 11.
- Vedic Rites: names of, practised by Gujarát Bráhmans, IX, pt. i, 31 and note 3.
- Vedic Sacrifices: performance of (B. C. 100), XVIII, pt. iii, 220.
- Vedisri: S'atakarni king (B. C. 100), XIV, 288; XVIII, pt. ii, 212; XVI, 612, 614; XVIII, pt. iii, 220.
- Vegávatí: river near Conjevaram, I, pt. ii, 326.
- Vegetables: at Mátherán, XIV, 250; varieties of, in Kánara district, XV, pt. ii, 21; in Násik district, XVI, 105; bulb, fruit, pod, leaf, in Kolhápúr, XXIV, 180-184.
- Vegu: *see* Bhansáli.
- Vehár: lake in Thána district, XIII, 11-12, 425 note 6, 461; XIV, 375-378; remains at, *id.* 379.
- Vehergaon: village in Poona district, cave, details and inscriptions at, XVIII, pt. iii, 454-464; *see* also under Karle.
- Vehela: pass in Násik district, XVI, 1 28.
- Vehergaon: spur in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 5.
- Vehestcast: fifth Gáthá Day, IX, pt. ii, 218.
- Veholi: village in Thána district, hot spring at, XIV, 379.
- Vejalkotha: an ancient historical town in Káthiáwár, VIII, 685.
- Vejanand Bhasariyo: Cháran saint, IX, pt. i, 272.
- Vejápur: village in the Mahi Kántha, I, pt. ii, 359 note 3.
- Vejayanti: *see* Banavási.
- Vekria: a tribute-paying *táluka* in Káthiáwár, VIII, 685.
- Vel: river in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 7.
- Velácha: sub-division in Baroda state, VII, 577-578. *Town, id.* 578.
- Velali: caste of writers in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 256-257.
- Velápa Rái: former servant of the Vijayana-gar king, independent ruler of Bankápur, defends himself with much vigour against the Musalmáns of Bijápur (1573), I, pt. ii, 645.
- Velápur: village in Sholápur district, temple and inscriptions at, XX, 504.
- Velápura: Belápura, modern Belur in Mysore, I, pt. ii, 298; historical authority of the Hoysalas first connected with, *id.* 491 and note 2, 498.
- Velas: town in Janjira state, birth-place of Báláji Janardan *alias* Nana Phadnavis, XI, 467.
- Vellore: town in the North Arcot district, Madras, inscription at, I, pt. ii, 332, 419, 421.
- Vellúra: village in the Nizám's dominions, I, pt. ii, 391 note 6.
- Velneshvar: village in the Ratnágiri district, a large fair at, X, 374.
- Velo: Koli *sádhú*, IX, pt. i, 247.
- Velugráma, Velugráme: territorial division in the vicinity of Belgaum, I, pt. ii, 298 note 2, 460; seat of government of the Rattás, *id.* 550, 556, 557; ruled over by the Goa Kádambas, *id.* 568, 570.
- Velúrpádí: village granted by Krishna III, I, pt. ii, 422.
- Vena: Royal *rishi*, caused a confusion of castes, IX, pt. i, 434 and note 9.
- Venefars: perhaps Vanjáris (1670), traders in Konkan according to Ogilby, X, 176.
- Veneration: objects of, among Pársis, IX, pt. ii, 213, 215-216.
- Venetians: carriers of Indian goods, join Egyptians against the Portuguese (1500), I, pt. ii, 43.
- Vengainádu: Vengi territory of the Eastern Chálukyas, I, pt. ii, 341 note 2.
- Vengao: village in Thána district, birth-place of Nána Sáheb (1857), XIII, 525; I, pt. ii, 130; XIV, 379.
- Vengi: boundaries and identification of, I, pt. ii, 280; Vishnuvardhana, brother of Pulakesi II, founds the family of Eastern Chálukyas at (about 617), *id.* 185, 277, 335 note 1, 352; subjected by the Pallavas (733-747), *id.*

- 326-327; king of, attends on the Rāshtrakūta king Govind III as his servant and builds the wall of Mālkhed, *id.* 198, 396, 402-403; conquered by Amoghavarsha I, *id.* 199, 402; territory, overrun by Krishna II, *id.* 412; conquered by Vikramāditya II also styled VI, *id.* 215, 442; king of, seizes the throne of Kāñchi and is defeated by Vikramāditya II, *id.* 217, 234, 445, 525; king of, subdued by the Cholas (1012), *id.* 308.
- Vengorāshtra: country, I, pt. ii, 321.
- Vengurla: sub-division of Ratnāgiri district, details of, X, 2, 315; port, *id.* 170; trade (1660), *id.* 175; trade (1879), *id.* 178; customs division, exports and imports of, *id.* 187. *Town*, position, population, trade, communications, management, history, rocks, light-house at, *id.* 374-379; Dutch factory at, I, pt. ii, 63; burnt by Shivāji (1664), XVIII, pt. ii, 231; I, pt. ii, 168; burnt by Mughals (1675), XI, 439; I, pt. ii, 70; sacked by Sultan Mauzim (1684), *id.* 77; plundered, by the Sāvants (1780), *id.* 107; ceded to the English, *id.* 112, 347 note 2.
- Vengurlem: I, pt. ii, 181, 185. *See* Vengurla.
- Venkāji: half brother of Shivāji, I, pt. ii, 595.
- Venkāji: Shāhajī's (1848) adopted son, XIX, 313.
- Venkatadri: brother of Rām Rāj, I, pt. ii, 645.
- Venkatappa Nāik: Bednur chief (1610), defeats the Bijāpur forces, XV, pt. ii, 122, 123; takes Chandavar, *id.* 277; captures Gersappa and Honāvar, *id.* 284, 310.
- Venkati Yesav Rāi: officer of the Bijāpur government (1753), I, pt. ii, 645.
- Venkatráo: chief of Nargund, is pressed for an increased tribute by Tipu; applies for aid first to the English and then to the Peshwa; capitulates; is thrown into prison and his daughter taken into Tipu's harem (1785), I, pt. ii, 660; seeks assistance (1785) of Poona court, pressed by Tipu, force from Poona to the relief of, XXII, 414.
- Venktāpur: river in Kānara district, XV, pt. i, 7, 8.
- Venugrāma: I, pt. ii, 298 note 2; province, *id.* 431, 527; lost by the Goa Kādambas, *id.* 571; seat of government of the Rattas, *id.* 550, 556, 557. *See* Velugrāma or Belgaum.
- Venupura: Belgaum, seat of government of, the Rattas, I, pt. ii, 550, 557.
- Venus: *Shukra*, planet, details of worship of, IX, pt. i, 402; the observation of the transit of, taken in Bombay (1768), XXVI, pt. i, 356-357.
- Verar: goddess among Gujarāt Hindus, IX, pt. i, 205, 247, 363.
- Verās: cesses in Kaira district, III, 87, 107, 111; in Panch Mahāls, *id.* 266; in Ahmadābād district, IV, 157; in Cutch, V, 179; in Pālanpur, *id.* 311-312; in Mahā Kāntha, *id.* 387; in Rewa Kāntha, VI, 85; in Cambay, *id.* 238; in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 319.
- Verat: an ancient town of Chāvada Rājputs in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 687.
- Verāval: ancient sea-port in Kāthiāwār, famous for onions, VIII, 685-686, 238; inscription of, I, pt. i, 81, 176, 203, 204, 521-547.
- Verbenacæ: an order of timber trees and food plants, XXV, 107, 168.
- Vereadores: chosen by the people annually (1742) in Bombay Island, XXVI, pt. iii, 520; abuse of power by, the extent of their power publicly proclaimed (1775), *id.* 421-423.
- Verisālji: of Rājpipla, rebels against the Mughals, I, pt. i, 294.
- Versova, Vesava: a small village and port in Sālsette, its description; a fort at, XIV, 379-381; taken by the Arabs (1700), XXVI, pt. i, 128; taken by the Marāthās (1739), *id.* 203; taken by the English (1774), *id.* 384-385; I, pt. i, 401; XIV, 193; I, pt. ii, 101, 128; mention of, *id.* 54, 66; XIII, 484, 485, 491, 493, 501, 509, 514.
- Verul: I, pt. ii, 391. *See* Ellora.
- Vesāva: *see* Versova.
- Veskars: village gate-keepers (1828) in Thāna district, XIII, 574.
- Vessels: engaged in the Indian trade, Egyptian (B. C. 2500), XIII, 404 note 3; Arab (B. C. 1500), *id.* 716; Phœnician (B. C. 1100-850), *id.* 716; Greek (A. D. 62-100), *id.* 417 note 6; Roman (A. D. 78), *id.* 410 note 5; early Hindu (A. D. 250), *id.* 419; Arab (600-1000), *id.* 432, 433; Chinese (1290), *id.* 433 note 3; pirate of Kāthiāwār (700-1300), *id.* 433-434; of Socotra (1290), *id.* 434; of the Malabār coast (1290), *id.* 434; of the Bombay harbour (1290), *id.* 434, 438; (1500), *id.* 449; of Maskat (1600-1800), *id.* 488, 521 note 4; of Bet in Kāthiāwār (1812-1820), *id.* 521 note 5; Arab, Persian, and Chinese (1300-1500), *id.* 447; Portuguese vessels (1500), *id.* 470 and note 9, 469-470, 471 and notes 1-3; Dutch and English (1600-1615), *id.* 471 and note 3; *building of*, at Agāshi (1500), *id.* 465 note 4, 468; at Goa (1510), *id.* 469; at Surat (1600), *id.* 469 note 4; at Bombay (1735-1800), 500 and note 3, 517, 518 and note 1; names of vessels, *id.* 717-721; passed from Asia to Europe, *id.* 723-724; from Europe to Asia, *id.* 722-723; names held in common, *id.* 723; number and tonnage of, in Surat district, II, 177; in Broach district, *id.* 413-418; in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 226-233; in Ratnāgiri district, X, 170-172; names of, *id.* 172 note; in Kolāba district, XI, 124-125; in Janjira state, *id.* 429.
- Vessels: copper and brass, making of, in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 375.
- Vesu, Vesuga, Vesugi or Vesūka: Yādava king, son of Bhīllama II, his various names, I, pt. ii, 233, 234, 514; succeeds Vādagi, *id.* 515.
- Vetal: leader of evil spirits, XVIII, pt. i, 291, 553; I, pt. ii, 169; image of, on Yashavant-gad in Ratnāgiri district, X, 371; temple of, in Poona city, XVIII, pt. iii, 347-348.
- Vetal: ward in Poona city, details of, XVIII, pt. iii, 274, 278-279.
- Vetal Circle: near Parvati hill, Poona, XVIII, pt. iii, 388 and note 1.
- Vetalgad: fort in Ratnāgiri district, X, 378.

- Vetasvat: country containing *vetas* or canes mentioned by Pānini, I, pt. ii, 139.
- Veth: unpaid labour levied from agriculturists in Kolāba (1825), XI, 187, 188 and note 1.
- Vetravati: river, modern Betva, I, pt. ii, 142.
- Vetugideva: Chālukya prince, I, pt. ii, 224.
- Vevji: village in Thāna, XIV, 370.
- Viana: sub-division in Baroda; its details, VII, 581-582; village, *id.* 582; hospital at, *id.* 506.
- Viarāla: lake in Thāna district, XIII, 12.
- Vibhuti: cowdung ash, Brāhmins' sacred dust, IX, pt. i, 373.
- Vicr General: of Bombay island, appointment of (1770), XXVI, pt. iii, 533-534; at Bassein during Marāṭha rule, I, pt. ii, 86.
- Vicars Apostolic: freed from the jurisdiction of the Inquisition of Goa (1673), I, pt. ii, 61.
- Viceroy: Portuguese, prohibit all heathen rites, I, pt. ii, 59; engage in illicit trading, *id.* 52.
- Vichana: southern viceroy of the Devagiri Yādava king Singhana, reduces the Western Chālukyas, Rattas, and Kādambas, I, pt. ii, 523, 524, 527, 555, 558.
- Vichārasreni: historical work, I, pt. i, 149 and note 2, 152, 154, 155, 156, 162, 170, 171, 183, 204.
- Vichārad: *taluka* in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 688.
- Vichhia: town and trade centre in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 688.
- Vicia hissuta: a food plant, XXV, 152.
- Vidarbha: modern Berar and east Khāndesh, I, pt. ii, 134; the first Aryan province in the south; Sugriva sends his followers to, *id.* 135; first settlement of Aryas in, *id.* 141; country mentioned in the *Rāmāyana*, *id.* 142; ruled by Bhojas, *id.* 143 and note 2; separate kingdom in the time of the Śungas, *id.* 146; ruled by Gotamiputra, *id.* 149; XVI, 183 and note 2; see also *id.* 631.
- Videnūrapallikā: village in Kuluhāra district, I, pt. ii, 333.
- Vidhatra: form of Brahma, beliefs about, IX, pt. i, 33.
- Vidisa: Beanagar near Bhilsa, I, pt. i, 65, 66; I, pt. ii, 142; capital of Agnimitra, *id.* 147.
- Vidur: a Brāhman sub-caste in Khāndesh district, XII, 53; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 64; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 184-185; in Sholapur district, XX, 43-44; in Bijapur district, XXIII, 90.
- Vidyādhara: class of demi-gods, I, pt. ii, 253, 536; ancestors of North Konkan Silāhāras, I, pt. i, 129; pictures of, in Ajanta caves, XII, 493 and note 3.
- Vidyānanda: Jain writer, I, pt. ii, 407-408.
- Vidyānātha: author of the *Pratāparudriya*, I, pt. ii, 246.
- Vidyarthi: pupils of the *shastri*, training devotion to the *shastri*, IX, pt. i, 26-27.
- Vidya-Sāla: Sanskrit college at Bhinmāl, I, pt. i, 453 and note 1.
- Vigna catiāng: food plant, XXV, 153.
- Vigne: traveller (A. D. 1840), Gujar immigration into Cashmere according to, IX, pt. i, 481.
- Vigraharāja: king of Ajmir, I, pt. i, 157.
- Vihāras: monasteries of Buddha and Arya-Tārādevi at Dambal, I, pt. ii, 452; in Konkan, I, pt. ii, 10; in Khāndesh, XII, 482 note 3, 483.
- Viharoli: village in Thāna district, ponds and Portuguese remains at, XIV, 381-382.
- Vihat Devi: Vaghri's guardian goddess, story of her quarrel with Bhagawan, IX, pt. i, 511 and note 1, 512; shrine of, offerings of sacrifices at, *id.* 515-516.
- Vihige: Sarambal, river in Sāvāntavādī state, I, pt. ii, 372.
- Vihirgaon: see Viharoli.
- Vijāmbā: great-granddaughter of Kokkalla I, I, pt. ii, 296.
- Vijāmta: wife of Indra III, I, pt. ii, 203 and note 3, 204, 414 note 5, 415.
- Vijāpur: four different towns of the name in Gujarāt, I, pt. ii, 359 note 3.
- Vijāpur: sub-division in Baroda, details of, VII, 627. *Town*, *id.* 627-628; hospital at, *id.* 508.
- Vijaya: Śātavahana king (202-208), I, pt. ii, 168.
- Vijaya: son of the king of Lās in Bengal, mythical conqueror of Ceylon (B. C. 540), XIV, 317.
- Vijayabhattārikā: wife of Chandraditya, the brother of Vikramaditya I, I, pt. ii, 185, 186, 365, 366.
- Vijayabuddhavarman: Pallava king, grants of, I, pt. ii, 319 and note 2.
- Vijayadevi: see Shami.
- Vijayāditya: mythical Chālukya king, comes from the north, attacks Trilochana-Pallava and loses his life, I, pt. ii, 340-341.
- Vijayāditya: Western Chālukya king of Bādāmi (696-733), assists his grandfather in a southern campaign and his father in the northern campaign, and acquires the signs of Ganga and Yamunā, is appointed *guvārāja* or prince regent, *id.* 189, 368, 370-371; taken prisoner; escapes and contrives to tranquillise disturbances in his country, *id.* 189, 370-371; succeeds his father, his *biruda*, epithets, and titles, *id.* 370; his temple of Vijayeshvara, *id.* 371; records of his time, *id.* 189, 337 note 2, 338, 369, 371, 372, 373, 374, 399, 419 note 2; ancestor of the Western Chālukyas of Kalyāni, *id.* 379, 427; see also I, pt. i, 150; XV, pt. ii, 82; XXIII, 385.
- Vijayāditya: Karād Silāhāra feudatory of Taila III, I, pt. ii, 460; assists the Kalachurya Bijjala in overthrowing the Western Chālukyas, *id.* 475; reinstates the Silāhāras of Sthānaka or Thāna, *id.* 544, 548, 570; (1142-1154), his inscriptions, XXIV, 222.
- Vijayāditya I: Goa Kādamba prince, feudatory of Taila III, I, pt. ii, 460, 486, 565, 568.
- Vijayāditya II: Narendramrigarāja, Eastern Chālukya king, I, pt. ii, 281 note 3; wages war with the Gangas and the Rāshtrakūṭas, *id.* 303, 396; helps Govinda III, in fortifying a town, *id.* 402.
- Vijayāditya II: Vishnuchitta the Goa Kādamba (1158-1172), I, pt. ii, 565, 476, 489, 569; helped by Vijayāditya of Karād, *id.* 570.

- Vijayāditya III: Gunaka, Eastern Chālukya king (844-888), conquered the Gangas, I, pt. ii, 303, 412, 420 note 3.
- Vijayādityadeva: see Vijayāditya of Bādāmi.
- Vijayamahādevi: Chālukya Chāndrāditya's wife, I, pt. ii, 366.
- Vijayanagar: in the Bellāry district, I, pt. ii, 431; dynasty of, *id.* 175, 209; history of the dynasty (1330-1580), XV, pt. ii, 95-118; kingdom of, founded by an officer of the Ballāl kings, *id.* 637; maritime possessions of, attacked and Goa taken (1470); Belgaum lost (1472), *id.* 638-639; Mudgal and Raichur fall into the hands of the Musalmāns; intrigues and revolutions at, *id.* 642; king of, joins the confederacy formed by the kings of Ahmadnagar and Golkonda against Bijāpur (1536), *id.* 643; treaty with John de Castro against Bijāpur (1547), *id.* 46-47; alliance with Ahmadnagar against Bijāpur; king of, regains Sholāpur, Mudgal and Raichur (1541); treaty with Bijāpur, *id.* 643; wife of the king of, adopts Ali Adil Khān of Bijāpur as her son; insolent conduct of the king of, leads to the formation of a Musalmān confederacy and the subversion of the kingdom, *id.* 644-645. See also XXII, 402-407, 408; XXIII, 396 and note 7, 418; XXI, 362, 371; XI, 142 and note 1, 272.
- Vijayanandivarman: eldest son of Chandavarman, I, pt. ii, 333.
- Vijaya-Nārāyaṇa: god at, apparently, Belūr, I, pt. ii, 505 note 4.
- Vijayapandita: learned Jain, rewarded (733) by Vikramāditya II, I, pt. ii, 191.
- Vijaya-Pāndya, Vijaya-Pāndyadeva: Pāndya feudatory of Jagadekamalla II under the Kalachurya Bijjala, I, pt. ii, 458, 463, 472; Kalachurya Someśvara's feudatory, *id.* 486; see also *id.* 564, 577.
- Vijayapura: identified with Bijāpur near Parāntij, I, pt. i, 108, 110; see also I, pt. ii, 359 and note 3.
- Vijayapura: modern Bijāpur city, I, pt. ii, 450.
- Vijayarāja: Chālukya prince, his grant, I, pt. i, 108, 110, 112; see also I, pt. ii, 188, 359.
- Vijayaraka: I, pt. ii, 222, 255; see Vijayāditya, Śilāhāra prince of Karād.
- Vijayārka: Goa Kādamba king, I, pt. i, 172 note 3.
- Vijaya Sāha or Vijayasena: fifteenth Kshatrapa (238-249), coins of, I, pt. i, 46-47, 49; brother of Viradāman, I, pt. ii, 294; see also I, pt. ii, 177.
- Vijaya-Siva-Māndhātavarman: Kādamba king, I, pt. ii, 290.
- Vijayaskandavarman: Pallava king of Kāñchi, I, pt. ii, 319.
- Vijaya Skandhāvāra: victorious camp of Vira-Ballāla II, I, pt. ii, 505.
- Vijayavarma: early Chālukya king (A. D. 472), XV, pt. ii, 80.
- Vijayavarman: Hāngal Kādamba king, I, pt. ii, 559.
- Vijayavarman, Vijayavarmarāja: see Vijayarāja.
- Vijaydurg: creek in Ratnāgiri district, X, 9; port, customs division, trade, exports and imports of, *id.* 185, 378-380; fort, its description and history, *id.* 380-383; I, pt. ii, 39, 74, 75; rebuilt by Shivāji, *id.* 68; Angria's head-quarters (1713), *id.* 79; XI, 147; attacked by the Dutch (1724), *id.* 149; captured by the English (1756), I, pt. ii, 89-94; X, 196; XXVI, pt. i, 304-305; consequent security to French and Dutch ships (1758), *id.* 320-321; surrenders to the British (1818), I, pt. ii, 118.
- Vijayeshvara: temple of god Śiva now known as Sangamesvara at Pattadakal, I, pt. ii, 371 and note 2, 377.
- Vijaygad: fort in Ratnāgiri district, X, 383.
- Vijjal: Jain king of Kalyān (1156-1167), XXIV, 119.
- Vijjalā: queen of Hoysāla Vira-Someśvara, I, pt. ii, 508.
- Vijjala: see Vijjana, Bijja, Bijjana, and Bijjala.
- Vijjaladeva: Ajayapāla's door-keeper and murderer, I, pt. i, 195.
- Vijjalarāyacharita: account of Vijjala written by a Jain, I, pt. ii, 225.
- Vijjana: Kalachurya king, I, pt. ii, 222, 223, 225, 226, 227, 237, 256, 470. See Bijjala.
- Vijli: lightning, IX, pt. i, 358.
- Vijñānesvara: author of the *Mitāksharā*, I, pt. ii, 219, 229.
- Vikātgad: see Pole.
- Vikkayya: see Vikrama, Sindā prince.
- Vikram: mythical king (B. C. 56), XIV, 319.
- Vikram III: king of Ujjain (400-500), VI, 213.
- Vikrama: Sindā prince, nephew and feudatory of Kalachurya Someśvara, I, pt. ii, 485, 488, 573, 576.
- Vikrama: Hāngal Kādamba prince, I, pt. ii, 559.
- Vikramadeva: Sindā prince, I, pt. ii, 463. See Vikrama.
- Vikramāditya: king of Ujjini, nine gems of the court of, I, pt. ii, 144; defeated by Salivāhana, *id.* 169-170.
- Vikramāditya: ancestor of the Guttas of Guttal, I, pt. ii, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583.
- Vikramāditya: name of Chandragupta II, I, pt. i, 65, 67.
- Vikramāditya I: Western Chālukya king of Bādāmi (655-680), I, pt. ii, 193, 323; succeeds his father, *id.* 186, 361; his *virūdas*, epithets and titles, *id.* 329, 361; his charger, *id.* 322 note 8, 361; his contemporary, *id.* 291 note 1; defeated by Pallava Paramēśvaravarman I, *id.* 326; his conquests, *id.* 186, 327, 342, 358 note 1, 361-363; establishment of a Western Chālukya branch in Gujarāt in the reign of, *id.* 186-187; spurious Chālukya grant, *id.* 188; records of his time, *id.* 282, 328 note 3, 351, 352, 359 and note 1, 363-367; probably referred to under the name of Aditya in the *Samkshepasāviraka*, *id.* 212. See also I, pt. i, 56, 107, 110, 111, 112; gives Lāta to his brother Jayasimha, *id.* 117. See also XXIII, 383-384; XV, pt. ii, 8.

- Vikramāditya I:** Western Chālukya king of Kalyāni (1009-1011), succeeds his uncle, I, pt. ii, 213. See *Vikramāditya V*.
- Vikramāditya II:** Western Chālukya king of Kalyāni (1076-1126), I, pt. ii, 229; declines the honour of prince regent; is employed by his father to fight his battles, *id.* 215; quarrels with his brother; submission of Jayakesi of Goa to; his alliance with the Chola prince, *id.* 216; defeats his brother Someśvara II and Rājiga; his coronation, *id.* 217; rebellion of his brother Jayasimha, *id.* 218; invasion of his dominions by Hoysāla Vishnuvardhana, *id.* 218-219; his patronage of learning, *id.* 219, 221, 228, 237. See *Vikramāditya VI*.
- Vikramāditya II:** Western Chālukya king of Bādāmi (733-746), succeeds his father, I, pt. ii, 189, 374; his *birudas*, epithets and titles, *id.* 374; marries two uterine sisters of the Kalachuri family, *id.* 190, 225, 374, 414 note 4; his family foe, *id.* 316; his conquests, *id.* 189-190, 327 and note 8, 374-375; sets up a pillar of victory on the shore of the southern ocean, *id.* 375; confers the badge of honour called *Mume-perjerepupatta*, and the name of Tribhuvanāchārāya upon the architect Gunda, *id.* 376; records of his time, *id.* 327, 372, 375-376. See also XV, pt. ii, 82; XXIII, 385-386.
- Vikramāditya III:** Western Chālukya prince, one of the ancestors of the Western Chālukyas of Kalyāni, I, pt. ii, 378, 379.
- Vikramāditya IV:** father of Taila II, founder of the Western Chālukya dynasty of Kalyāni, I, pt. ii, 378; marries a princess of Chedi, *id.* 296, 379-380, 427.
- Vikramāditya IV:** see *Vikramāditya VI*, Kalyāni Chālukya king.
- Vikramāditya V:** Western Chālukya king of Kalyāni (1009 and 1011), succeeds his uncle, his *biruda*, his records, I, pt. ii, 333, 426, 434 and note 3, 435, 458 note 2. See *Vikramāditya I*, Western Chālukya king of Kalyāni.
- Vikramāditya VI:** Western Chālukya king of Kalyāni (1076-1126); governor under his father, I, pt. ii, 440, 444 note 2; deposes his brother Someśvara II and seats himself on the throne, *id.* 445; his *biruda* and the various forms of his name, *id.* 445-446; his coronation, *id.* 446; supersedes the use of the Śaka era, *id.* 447; his conquests, *id.* 333, 442; records of his reign, *id.* 282 note 3, 339, 358 note 1, 425, 428 note 4, 448; his wives appointed to manage districts, *id.* 448-449; his brother Jayasimha III rebels, *id.* 449; his feudatories and officers, *id.* 450-452, 493, 498, 515, 547, 553, 554, 561, 562, 568, 574, 577, 580; Hoysāla Vishnuvardhana invades his dominions, *id.* 453, 497, 500; his life, written by Bilhana, *id.* 180. See *Vikramāditya II*, Western Chālukya king of Kalyāni; see also XV, pt. ii, 87, 262 and note 1; X, 193, XXIII, 550.
- Vikrama Era:** commencing a. c. 58, said to be founded by Vikramāditya, the mythical king of Ujjain, I, pt. ii, 579; its early name *Mālav*, *id.* 311.
- Vikramānka:** Hangal Kādamba prince, I, pt. ii, 559.
- Vikramānka-devācharita:** life of Vikramāditya II, also styled VI by Bilhana, I, pt. ii, 180, 278 note 2, 281 note 3, 309, 335 note 1, 440 and note 7, 441 and notes 7 and 8, 444 and note 5, 449 note 3, 450 note 5, 452 note 4.
- Vikramapura:** town founded by Vikramāditya II, the Western Chālukya king of Kalyāni, I, pt. ii, 219; Akkādevi's seat of government, *id.* 435; improved by the founder, *id.* 450 and note 5.
- Vikramapura:** modern Kannanur, built by Hoysāla Vira-Someśvara, I, pt. ii, 508.
- Vikramārjunavijaya:** work by Kanarese poet Pampa, I, pt. ii, 380.
- Vikramasimha:** Paramāra king of Chandravati, joins the king of Sāmbhara and is dethroned by Kumārāpala, I, pt. i, 185, 188.
- Vilas:** princes, made steadfast allies of the Chālukya crown by Vinayāditya (696), I, pt. ii, 189, 368.
- Vilāyī ambi:** a timber tree, XXV, 91, 10.
- Vilāyī babul:** timber tree, XXV, 66.
- Vilivāyakura:** identified with *Baleoceros*, I, pt. ii, 158, 176.
- Vilivāyakurasa:** word inscribed on coins found at Kolhāpur, probably name of the governor, I, pt. ii, 152.
- Village communities:** in Bijāpur district, XXIII, 75-77; in Surat district, II, 56; in Broach district, *id.* 381-388; in Kaira district, III, 39; in Panch Mahāls, *id.* 227; in Ahmadābād district, IV, 46; in Cutch, V, 101-102; in Mahi Kāntha and Pālanpur, *id.* 368; in Rewa Kāntha, VI, 35; in Baroda, VII, 74; in Kāthiawār, VIII, 171, 172; in Ratnāgiri: village officers, the *khots*, *pātils*, etc., village servants, the *Mhars*, the *sipais*, etc., X, 137-142; in Sāvāntvādī, *id.* 421; in Kolāba district, XI, 87; in Janjira, *id.* 423; in Khāndesh, XII, 131-134, 267; in Thāna district, XIII, 275; in Nāsik district, XVI, 33, 87, 88; in Kānara, XV, pt. i, 412-415; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 48-49; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 96-98; in Sātāra, XIX, 48-50; in Sholāpur, XX, 211-213; in Belgaum, XXI, 232-234; in Dhārwar, XXII, 49-50; in Kolhāpur, XXIV, 40-42.
- Village deities:** in Kānara district, XV, pt. i, 146 and footnote 1.
- Village goddesses:** in Dhārwar district, Durgava and Dayamava, temples, images, worship, fair, XXII, 807-812.
- Village Officers:** (1882) in Thāna district, XIII, 529; (1817), *id.* 563-564; how paid (1828), unfit to manage local funds (1845), *id.* 564 note 1, 573 note 2, 573-574, 575; in Kolāba district (1882), XI, 161 and notes 1 and 2, 162; in Kānara district, XV, pt. ii, 190; Mughal, in Gujarāt, I, pt. i, 212; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. ii, 311, 360-361; in Nāsik district (1882), *id.* 206-207; (1818), *id.* 209 and note 5; in Belgaum district, XXI, 416; in Kaira district, III, 87.
- Village Servants:** in Kolāba district (1882), XI, 161 and note 3, 162; in Thāna district (1882), XIII, 529; (1817), *id.* 563-564;

- (1828), *id.* 573-574; in Kánara district, XV, pt. ii, 190; in Násik district (1882), XVI, 207; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. ii, 312, 361-366; in Belgam, XXI, 416-417.
- Villana: ruler of Mangalvedhem, killed by Bhíllama V, I, pt. ii, 238.
- Vilvalangara: modern Villivalam, I, pt. ii, 326.
- Vimala: general of Bhima I, subdues Dhan-dhuka, chief of Abu, and builds Jain temples on Abu, I, pt. i, 169.
- Vimala: Jain author, I, pt. ii, 200.
- Vimaladitya: Chálukya prince, I, pt. ii, 211, 399.
- Vimalavasahi: group of Jain temples on Abu, I, pt. i, 169 and note 1.
- Vimalashvar: temple of, at Nirmal in Thána district, XIV, 293.
- Vinápoti: mistress of Vijayáditya, I, pt. ii, 372.
- Vinayáditya: Western Chálukya king of Badámi (680-696), I, pt. ii, 296; succeeds his father, *id.* 367; date of the commencement of his reign, *id.* 365 note 3, 367 note 4; his *birudas*, epithets and titles; his conquests; acquires the *palidhwa* banner and other insignia of sovereignty from some paramount king of Northern India, *id.* 188-189, 362, 368; records of his time, 342, 360 note 1, 368-370, 428 note 4; identified with Yud-dhamalla I, *id.* 380 note 6; his spiritual adviser, *id.* 191; probably referred to under the name of Aditya in the *Samkshepasádríka*, *id.* 212; see also I, pt. i, 56, 110; his inscriptions, *id.* 111; XV, pt. ii, 81-82; XXIII, 384-385.
- Vinayáditya: first historical person in the family of the Hoysálas of Dorasmudra (1048), I, pt. ii, 491, 493; said to owe his rise to a Jain teacher named Santideva, *id.* 492; feudatory of Someśvara I, *id.* 439; feudatory of the Chola king, *id.* 492; (1047-1076), XV, pt. ii, 85 note 3.
- Vinayáditya Mangalarája: copper-plate grant at Balsár of, I, pt. i, 108.
- Vináyak Parshurám Bivalkar: (1817-1840), minister of Kolába state, XI, 156-157.
- Vináyakráo: Amrutráo's son, placed on the throne of the Peshwa (1802), I, pt. ii, 608.
- Vincent: antiquarian, I, pt. i, 542; I, pt. ii, 1; XIII, 712.
- Vincent le Blanc: French geographer (1567-1578), his mention of Bhatkal, XV, pt. ii, 274.
- Vinchur: town in Násik district, XVI, 662; chief of, exercises civil powers, *id.* 308 note 3.
- Vinchurkar: Vithal Shivdev, distinguishes himself at the siege of Ahmadábád (1753); accompanies the Marátha army in the fatal expedition of Pá nipat; raised to high rank by Raghunáthráo, I, pt. ii, 633.
- Vindhya: mountain in Rewa Kántha, VI, 2; northern limit of Dadda I's Gurjjara kingdom, I, pt. i, 115; its king, *id.* 163; southern boundary of Kumárápála's kingdom, *id.* 189, 468, 517; abode of the Pulindas and Sabaras, I, pt. ii, 138; countries mentioned in the *puráns* as situated on the, *id.* 139.
- Vindhyashakti: ruling dynasty (600 A. D.) in Khándesh district, XII, 240 and note 5, 485 and note 1, 543 and note 1.
- Vindhyavasini: goddess, IX, pt. i, p. xxxvi; shrine on the river Nágmatá close to Navánagar, chief temple of, at Chhaya near Porbandar, worshipped by Jethvas, *id.* 136.
- Vindhyavat: mountain, I, pt. ii, 149.
- Vindiri: village in Konkan, I, pt. ii, 347 note 2.
- Vindu: the Vindhya mountains, I, pt. i, 510.
- Vines: growth of, in Násik district, XVI, 102; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. ii, 62-63; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 274-276.
- Vingavalli: Chálukyas conquered at, by Amoghavarsha I, I, pt. ii, 402.
- Vichukadadatu, Vinhupaduchutu: family name of king Haritiputra Śatakarni, I, pt. ii, 278.
- Vinján: a ruined town in Cutch, the site of Kanchiba Páttan in the vicinity of, temples at, V, 253.
- Vinkar: a caste of weavers in Násik district, XVI, 53, 485.
- Vipashyi: first Buddha, image of, at Sopára, XIV, 331, 413.
- Vipers: snakes in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 81-82.
- Vir: spirit, a hero, IX, pt. i, 426.
- Vir: caste of beggars in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 480-481.
- Vir: village in Poona district, temple and fair at, XVIII, pt. iii, 454.
- Vira: village in Cutch, old temples at, V, 253.
- Vira-Ballála: see Ballála II.
- Vira-Ballála II: see Ballála II.
- Vira-Ballála III: see Ballála III.
- Vira-Bhadra: Śiva's attendant, I, pt. ii, 482; images of, at Elura and Elephanta caves, XIV, 73.
- Vira-Bhoja: see Bhoja II.
- Vira-Bijjarasa: feudatory of Singhana, I, pt. ii, 523.
- Vira-Bukkanna: see Bukka.
- Virácharya: author of the *Sárasamgraha*, a Jain mathematical work, I, pt. ii, 200.
- Viradaman: thirteenth Kshatrpa (A. D. 236-238), coins of, I, pt. i, 46; I, pt. ii, 294.
- Viradhavala: Vághela king (1233-1238), I, pt. i, 179, 196, 197; his father abdicates in his favour; his expeditions against Vanthali, Bhadrésvara and Godhra, and his treaty with the Sultán of Delhi, *id.* 200-201, 206, son of Lavanaprasáda, I, pt. ii, 241, 525 and note 6; king of Anahilapattana, *id.* 242.
- Vira-Ganga: *biruda* of the Hoysála kings Ereyanga and Vishnuvardhana, I, pt. ii, 492.
- Vira-Gonkarasa: of the Bána race, Kalachurya Someśvara's officer, I, pt. ii, 486, 488, 489.
- Vira-Korchavarman: see Vira-Kurchavarman.
- Vira-Kurcha: Pallava king, I, pt. ii, 324.
- Vira-Kurchavarman: Pallava king, I, pt. ii, 322.
- Vira-Mahádeva: see Mahádeva the Yádava king.
- Vira-Mahendra: Pallava king Mahendrādhirája, at war with the Western Ganga Ereyappa (930-940), I, pt. ii, 304, 332, 379.
- Viramati: Jain nun, brings up Vanarája, I, pt. i, 151.

- Virama Visala** : see Visaladeva.
- Viramgam** : sub-division of Ahmadabad district, details of, IV, 235-237. *Town*, *id.* 354; Muna lake at, I, pt. i, 180 note 2; disturbance at (1734), *id.* 314; Sher Khan Babi appointed governor of, *id.* 315; expulsion of the Maráthás from, by Bháv Singh, *id.* 323; besieged by the Maráthás; surrendered by Bháv Singh, *id.* 323, 324; given by Rangoji to the Musalmáns, *id.* 326, 513, 518; see also VII, 174-176.
- Virampura** : state in Rewa Kántha, VI, 146.
- Vira Narasimha III** : Hoysála king (1254-1290), I, pt. ii, 493; succeeds his father Vira-Someśvara, his various names, records of his time, his titles, *id.* 509.
- Vira-Naráyan** : temple of, at Gadag, I, pt. ii, 426 note 3.
- Vira-Naráyana** : title of Amoghavarsha I, I, pt. ii, 199; *viruda* of Govinda IV, *id.* 416; of Kakka II, *id.* 423; of Kalachurya Ahavamalla, *id.* 488.
- Vira-Pandya** : Someśvara III and Jagadekamalla II's governor of the Nolambavadi province, I, pt. ii, 456, 458.
- Virár** : village in Thana district, XIV, 382-383.
- Vira-Rajendra** : Chola king; see Rájakesarivarman.
- Vira-Ramachandra** : see Rámachandra the Yádava king.
- Vira-Rámadevarasa** : Kalachurya Someśvara's officer, I, pt. ii, 486.
- Vira-Rámanátha** : Hoysála prince, son of Vira-Someśvara, I, pt. ii, 493; holds local authority under the Pándyas, *id.* 508.
- Vira-Saivas** : Saiva champions, the Lingáyats so called, I, pt. ii, 477, 478.
- Viraśarman** : preceptor of Mayuraśarman, founder of the Kádamba family, I, pt. ii, 286.
- Vira-Satyárayadeva** : son of Govindaráya, I, pt. ii, 467.
- Virasenabhattaraká** : teacher of Jinasena, I, pt. ii, 407 note 4.
- Virasimha** : Pallava king, I, pt. ii, 324.
- Virasimha** : Chálukya king, I, pt. ii, 340 note 3.
- Vira-Somanátha** : image of, set up at Ablúr by Ekántada-Rámayya, I, pt. ii, 483.
- Vira-Someśvara** : see Someśvara IV, the Western Chálukya.
- Vira-Someśvara** : Hoysála king (1234-1235 and 1253), I, pt. ii, 493; succeeds his father Narasimha II; his various names and records, *id.* 507; marries the Chálukya princess Devalamahádevi, *id.* 466; takes the Chola kingdom; his earliest and latest dates; his titles; fights against the Yádava king Krishna of Devagiri, *id.* 508.
- Virát** : a division of Abhir, "Introduction to the History of the Konkan," I, pt. ii, p. x.
- Virat** : See Vairatpur.
- Viráta** : Puranic king, I, pt. ii, 278 note 2.
- Virátakot**, **Virátanagara** or **Virátanakot** : another name of Hangal, XXII, 389; see also I, pt. ii, 504, 558 and notes 6 and 7.
- Viráta-Parvan** : fourth book of the *Mahábhárata*, I, pt. ii, 278 note 2.
- Virátanagari** : old name of Wái, XIX, 224 note 3, 614.
- Vira-Vághela** : see Viradhavala.
- Viravarman** : successor of Skandavarman I, the Pallava king, I, pt. ii, 321.
- Vira-Vikramáditya I** : Gutta prince, Mallideva's son, I, pt. ii, 579, 581, 582, 583.
- Vira-Vikramáditya II** : Gutta prince and feudatory of the Western Chálukya king Someśvara IV, I, pt. ii, 466; son of Joyideva I of the Gutta family, *id.* 489; ruler of Banavási, *id.* 520; Gutta feudatory, holds Banavási province, *id.* 524, 578; Ahaváditya, Gutta prince, son of Gutta II (1182 and 1213), *id.* 579, 581; feudatory of the Kalachurya king Ahavamalla, *id.* 582, 583.
- Viráwáh** : town in Sind, the post of the Cutch chief driven from (1760), V, 142; Gadji repairs to (1762), *id.* 143; Cutch Girásids take refuge at (1819), *id.* 163.
- Vir Ballál** : Hoysála chief (1192-1211), XV, pt. ii, 91 and note 1.
- Virde** : sub-division of Khándesh district, boundaries, area, aspect, climate, water, soil, holdings, survey details, survey results, stock, crops, and people of, XII, 2, 424-430.
- Virgal** : monumental tablet, I, pt. ii, 563.
- Virgin Mary** : image of at Mandapeshvar, XIV, 223.
- Virhoi** : timber tree, XXV, 18.
- Virpur** : sub-division of Bálásinor state in Rewa Kántha, VI, 137, 146. *Town*, a mosque at, *id.* 170; Siddharaja builds a fort at, I, pt. i, 180 note 2; an independent state at, during Musalmán occupation of Gujarát, *id.* 206.
- Virpur** : state and town in Káthiáwár, VIII, 688-689.
- Virsén** : Abhir king (419 A. D.) of Násik, XII, 240. See also I, pt. ii, 177.
- Viruli** : cattle disease in Khándesh district, XII, 337.
- Virupáksha** : temple of Śiva at Pattadakal, built by Lokamahádevi, wife of Vikramáditya II, I, pt. ii, 374.
- Virupáksha** : sixth Vijayanagar king (1465-1479), XV, pt. ii, 96 note 4, 100.
- Virváv** : *táluka* in Káthiáwár, VIII, 689.
- Visala** : see Visáladeva, the Vághela king.
- Visaladeva** : ruler of Chandrávati near Mount Abu, vassal of Śárangdeva Vághela (1275-1296), I, pt. i, 204.
- Visáladeva** : Vághela king (1243-1261), I, pt. i, 206; defeats his brother and Tribhuvanapála Solanki; refuses to acknowledge an overlord and lessens the miseries of a three years' famine, I, pt. i, 203; defeated by Krishna and overthrown by Mahádev the Yádava king, I, pt. ii, 244, 246, 528.
- Visáladeva** : son of Viradhavala, *rájá* of Dholka, I, pt. ii, 242, 525 and notes 8 and 9.
- Visalanagara** : town in East Gujarát, fortifications of, repaired by Visáladeva, I, pt. i, 203.
- Visáldev** : king of Ajmir, I, pt. ii, 24.
- Visápúr** : peak in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 5; fort, details, history, XVIII, pt. iii, 254-256.
- Visa** : section in Vania castes, meaning of, IX, pt. i, 70, 435.

- Visavadar: village in Kāthiāwār, Hothal Padmini's cave near, VIII, 690-691.
- Visāvar: village in Kāthiāwār, temples near, VIII, 691.
- Vishālgad: hill fort in Kolhāpur state, XXIV, 4, 6, 293; mosques, fair, tradition of the building of, water-supply, inscription and history of, *id.* 322-323; Malik-ul-Tujār defeated by the *rāja* of (1453), I, pt. ii, 31; captured by Bahmani troops (1469), *id.* 32; surprised by Shivāji (1659), XVIII, pt. ii, 228; surrendered and its name changed to Sākhkhāralana (1701), I, pt. ii, 80.
- Vishālgad: hill pass in Ratnāgiri district, X, 166.
- Vishālgad: fort in Thāna district, XIV, 383.
- Vishālgad Panhāla: hill range in Kolhāpur, XXIV, 6-7.
- Vishamasiddhi: *see* Vishnuvardhana I.
- Vishaya: district, I, pt. ii, 21, 398.
- Vishnu: the preserver, second member of Hindu Trinity or *trimurti*, worship of, in his incarnations of Rām and Krishna, IX, pt. i, p. xxxvi, 530, 531; cursed by Vranda, marriage with Vranda in her form of *tulsi*, *id.* 387-388; bloodless offerings made to, in his form of Krishna, *id.* 409; *asopalar* leaves offered to, *id.* 383; sesame seeds, the emblem of, *id.* 391; worship of image as Rānehodji and Rādhākrishna, *id.* p. xxxv, 118, 136, 213, 362; synonyms of, I, pt. ii, 142; idol of, *id.* 181; the family god of Chālukya and Rāshtrakūta dynasties, *id.* 338, 359, 387; Adam represented as, IX, pt. ii, 40.
- Vishnu: minister of Kapardin I, I, pt. ii, 541.
- Vishnu: minister of Pallasakti, I, pt. ii, 404.
- Vishnu: minister of Kapardin II, I, pt. ii, 406.
- Vishnu: *see* Hoysāla king Vishnuvardhana.
- Vishnubali: guardian-pleasing, fourth Vedic rite, IX, pt. i, 31 note 3.
- Vishnubhatta-Somayājīn: saint, gives shelter to the queen of Vijayāditya, I, pt. ii, 340.
- Vishnudāsa: chief, father of Chandragupta's (396-415) feudatory, I, pt. i, 65.
- Vishnugopa: Pallava king of Kañchi, his grant, I, pt. ii, 319 note 2, 320 and note 6, 321 and note 2, 280, 317, 324; conquered and afterwards liberated by Samudragupta, the early Gupta king, about the middle of the fourth century A.D., *id.* 319; *yuvārāja*, brother of Simhavarman I, the Pallava chief, *id.* 321.
- Vishnugopa: Ganga king (A.D. 351), I, pt. ii, 300.
- Vishnugopavarman: *see* Vishnugopa, Pallava king.
- Vishnuhāra: god, grant made to the temple of, at Kandakura by the Pallava general Vishnuvarman, I, pt. ii, 321.
- Vishnuites: religious sect in Gujarāt, followers of Vishnu, divisions—followers of Rām, chief sects; followers of Krishna, chief sects, IX, pt. i, 530, 533, 535.
- Vishnu Kanchi: place of pilgrimage, IX, pt. i, 549.
- Vishnupālita: Śātakarni lieutenant in Govardhana, I, pt. ii, 150.
- Vishnu Puraṇ: Hindu religious book, IX, pt. i, 532; I, pt. ii, 155, 162, 164; proofs of the careless preparation of, *id.* 165.
- Vishnurāja: Vishnuvardhana III (709-746), I, pt. ii, 326.
- Vishnusimha: Pallava king, I, pt. ii, 324.
- Vishnuvamsa: race of Vishnu, Bhīllama II said to come of, I, pt. ii, 511 and note 7.
- Vishnu-vamsodbhava: Deragiri Yādava epithet, I, pt. ii, 517.
- Vishnuvardhana: Hoysāla prince (1117-1137), various forms of his name, I, pt. ii, 494; his *birudas*, *id.* 492, 494; his titles, *id.* 498; feudatory of the Western Chālukya king Someśvara III, *id.* 456, 498; of the Western Chālukya king Vikramāditya VI, *id.* 452, 497, 498; his conquests, *id.* 495-497, 499; invades Vikramāditya VI's dominions, *id.* 218-219, 497; is pursued by the Sindas, *id.* 459, 497, 575; his war with the Kādambas of Hangal, *id.* 562, 569; presents Gangarāja with territory for his services, *id.* 499-500; makes a successful night attack upon the forces of Vikramāditya VI, *id.* 500; Purāṇic genealogy of the family probably devised in his time, *id.* 490; his wife's religion, *id.* 491; *see* also XV, pt. ii, 88-89, 92.
- Vishnuvardhana: Varika prince, feudatory of Samudragupta, I, pt. ii, 311-312.
- Vishnuvardhana I: brother of Palakesi II, Western Chālukya king, I, pt. ii, 185, 193, 349; appointed to rule over Sātara and Pandharpur, *id.* 185; establishes at Vengi the Eastern Branch of the Chālukyas, *id.* 185, 352; his grants, *id.* 338, 351, 356, 410 note 1. *See* Kubja-Vishnuvardhana.
- Vishnuvardhana II: Eastern Chālukya king, I, pt. ii, 369 note 5.
- Vishnuvardhana III: Eastern Chālukya king (709-746), I, pt. ii, 327.
- Vishnuvardhana IV: Eastern Chālukya king (764-799), I, pt. ii, 296.
- Vishnuvardhana Rājārāja I: Eastern Chālukya king (1022-1063), grant of, I, pt. ii, 340.
- Vishnuvardhana Vijayāditya: imaginary progenitor of the Chālukyas, I, pt. ii, 339.
- Vishnuvardhana Vijayāditya: Western Chālukya prince (1064-1074), son of Someśvara I, I, pt. ii, 428 note 4, 440, 444; governor of Nolambavādi; his *birudas*, *id.* 454 and note 6.
- Vishnuvarman: Kādamba king, I, pt. ii, 290.
- Vishnuvarman: *see* Vishnugop, Pallava king.
- Vishnuvarman: Hangal Kādamba, I, pt. ii, 559.
- Vishopāka: village, I, pt. i, 169.
- Vishrāmbāg Palace: in Poona city, XVIII, pt. iii, 348, 349.
- Vishrāmgad: fort in Kolāba district, XI, 397.
- Vishrāmgad: name given by Shivāji to Pattah, XVII, 400.
- Vishvabhu: third Buddha, image of at Sopāra, XIV, 331, 413.
- Vishvadev: universal lord, fire so considered, IX, pt. i, 356.
- Vishvakarma: divine architect, I, pt. i, 461, 462; IX, pt. i, 202.

- Vishva Karma: Elur cave temple, I, pt. ii, 9.
 Vishvakarma: title of a book about Sutar caste, IX, pt. i, 202, note 1.
 Vishvāmītra: royal *rishi*, or warrior-sage, IX, pt. i, 434 and note 9, 447 and note 6; I, pt. i, 461.
 Vishvāmītri: river in Baroda, VII, 14-18.
 Vishveshvar: god Śiva, great Shaivite temple of, at Benaras, IX, pt. i, 549.
 Visnagar: sub-division in Baroda, details of, VII, 621. *Town*, its origin, fairs, public buildings and temples at, *id.* 621-622; hospital at, *id.* 527; *see also* IX, pt. i, 13.
 Visnagara: sub-caste of Nāgar Brāhmins, IX, pt. i, 13, 15.
 Visnuśavāmi: founder of Śāmba *sampradāya* cult of Vaiṣṇav sects, IX, pt. i, 533, 535.
 Visparad, Visparatu: preserved portion of the *Zend Avesta*, IX, pt. ii, 212 note 1, 226; copy of, made at Ankleshvar, *id.* 186.
 Visphotak: syphilis, its cure, IX, pt. i, 365.
 Visroda: state in Mahi Kāntha, V, 428.
 Vistashp: Nusk, original part of the *Zend Avesta*, IX, pt. ii, 211 note 2 (11); preserved portion of the *Zend Avesta*, *id.* 212 note 1.
 Vīṣṇakarman: writer of the Hallegere grant, I, pt. ii, 301 note 1.
 Visva Saha, Visvaśena: the last Kshatrap king (A. D. 292), I, pt. ii, 177; twentieth Kshatrapa (294-300), his coins, I, pt. i, 48-49.
 Viśvasimha: eighteenth Kshatrapa, I, pt. i, 272-278; coins of, *id.* 47.
 Visvavarāha: father of Grahāri, I, pt. i, 139.
 Visvarman: the son or younger brother of Naravarman the Malava (A. D. 423), I, pt. ii, 312.
 Vita: town in Sātara district, XIX, 609-610; trade centre, *id.* 216.
 Vital Statistics: *see* Births and Deaths.
 Vitarāja Jayabhata: title of Jayabhata I, Gurjjarā ruler, I, pt. i, 115; I, pt. ii, 312 note 2.
 Vitarāja: Jain *tirthankara*, I, pt. i, 195.
 Vitex: *alata*, *altissima*, *bicolor*, *leucozylla*, *neganda*, timber trees found in Southern Marāṭha Country and Konkan, XXV, 108, 109.
 Vithal Devāji: Gaikwār's officer, captures Malhārrav Gaikwār (1803), I, pt. i, 413; appointed *subha* in Kathiawār, *id.* 426.
 Vithalgad: *tsluka* in Kāthiawār, VIII, 689.
 Vithalpant: Anegundi or Bahmani revenue officer (1343-1490) his unit of measurement, XXII, 440 and note 3, 459 note 3, 650 and note 2.
 Vithalrāv Bhāu: Baroda minister (1810), VII, 216, 235-236.
 Vithalrāv Diwanji: Baroda minister, his career, VII, 206, 216, 230, 236, 239-240, 242, 321, 322, 324, 326.
 Vithal Shukdev: lieutenant of Raghunāthráv in Gujarāt, settles peace with Jawān Mard Khān (1753), I, pt. i, 337.
 Vithalvādi: in Thāna district, temple and an old pond at, XIV, 383.
 Vithoba: Hindu god, XIII, 524; shrine of, at Pandharpur, IX, pt. i, 549, worship, service and history, XX, 417-432, 473 note 2; at Nāsik, XVI, 512.
 Vithoji Holkar: murder of (1802), XVIII, pt. iii, 15 note 2, 413.
 Vitis Vinifera: grape tree, XXV, 150.
 Vitolia: early tribe in Gujarāt, IX, pt. i, 290, 329-330.
 Vittarasa: the father of Somalādevi, I, pt. ii, 508; Yādava king Mahādeva's officer (1270), *id.* 528.
 Viverridae: civet cat, etc., in Ratnagiri district, X, 45.
 Vizagapatam: grants from, I, pt. ii, 297.
 Vizarat Mal: Angria's title, IX, 146.
 Vizaydurg: *see* Vijaydurg.
 Voddiyavva: daughter of prince Dhorappa, married to Vaddiga, the Yādava prince, I, pt. ii, 231.
 Voddiyavva: wife of Bādagi, I, pt. ii, 513.
 Vohorvu: word Bohora derived from, IX, pt. ii, 24.
 Vohukhshathra: fourth Gāṭha day, IX, pt. ii, 218.
 Vol: meaning forced contributions, levied by powerful landowners, in Gujarāt, I, pt. i, 216, 227 and note 1.
 Vologesocerta: Parthian mart (A. D. 60), XIII, 412.
 Vora: state in Rewa Kāntha, VI, 144.
 Vovla: an estate in Sālsette, XIII, 545, 546.
 Vows: among Gujarāt Musalmāns, offerings of, allowed by the law of the prophet; forms of, IX, pt. ii, 127-128; made by Indian Musalmāns to saints, to visit shrines of note, *id.* 128-129; to Tāziāhs and other institutions of the Muharram, *id.* 129-130; to genii, fairies and spirits, *id.* 128, 130; called *Goths* among Pārsis, offerings of; objects of; names of, *id.* 230-231; among Gujarāt Hindus; marriage, IX, pt. i, 45, 46; moon, *id.* 400; sun, *id.* 394; made to Tajias, *id.* 137, 362; of walking over live coal as a cure for cattle plague and sickness, *id.* 357; taken in saints' honor, *id.* 361; by barren women, *id.* 367; when child is attacked by small-pox, *id.* 370-371; during epidemics, *id.* 414; taken by Vāghris, *id.* 515-517.
 Voyagers: Hindu, prehistoric, XIII, 711-715; in Palestine (B. C. 700), Persia (B. C. 480), Carthage (B. C. 300), Rome (B. C. 250), Greece, Germany, England (B. C. 200-60), *id.* 403 and note 1; in Egypt, Alexandria, Constantinople and Java (A. D. 150), *id.* 414 and note 3, 417 note 1; in Persia, Alexandria, Ceylon, Java, and China (A. D. 500), *id.* 420 and note 5; in Persia and Arabia (650-900), *id.* 432 and note 6, 711 note 2; in Ormuz, Aden, Zanzibār and Malacca (1300-1500), *id.* 446 and note 7, 712; in the Persian Gulf, Mokha, East Africa, Malacca, Sumātra, Cong and Bassora (1500-1700), *id.* 468 and note 10, 488; in Maskat, Red Sea, Batāvia, Yemen, the Somali Coast, Holland and England (1760-1811), *id.* 520 and note 3; in the Persian Gulf, Arabia, Africa and the Bay of Bengal (1882), *id.* 350, 716, 730 note 1.
 Vrandā: wife of demon Jālandhar, cursed by Vishnu, Vishnu's consort in the form of Tulsi, IX, pt. i, 387.
 Vrata Khanda: the work of Hemādri, I, pt. ii, 136, 230, 231, 232, 234, 236, 244; part

- of Hemádrī's *Chaturvarga Chintāmani*, an exposition of religious fasts and observances, *id.* 249; introduction to, *id.* 268-275, 445, 511, 512, 513.
- Vriatrasur : demon, IX, pt. i, 9.
- Virhimukhagrāma : village granted to a temple by Mangaleśa, I, pt. ii, 348.
- Vriji : ruler of Málwa, is said to have introduced new divisions into old castes, IX, pt. i, 469 note 3.
- Vrijjia : Central Asian tribe identified with Sakas, I, pt. i, 456 note 1.
- Vrindāvan : place of pilgrimage, IX, pt. i, 549.
- Vrishabha : Śiva's bull, I, pt. ii, 227.
- Vrishadhwaaja : bull standard, used by Mihirakula, IX, pt. i, 442.
- Vultures : at Mátherān, XIV, 257.
- Vulturidae : family of birds in Ratnágiri district, X, 54.
- Vyághralānchhana : tiger crest, I, pt. ii, 576.
- Vyághra Mrigalānchhana : crest of a tiger and a deer, I, pt. ii, 577.
- Vyághramukha : king of Gurjjārās, said to belong to Sri Chāpa dynasty, IX, pt. i, 488 and note 3, I, pt. i, 467.
- Vyághrapālli : Vāghela, the home of Vāghelās, I, pt. i, 198.
- Vyághrarāja : Chāpa king (628 A. D.), I, pt. i, 138 note 1.
- Vyághrarāja : king of Mahā-Kāntara (350 A. D.), subdued by the Guptās, I, pt. ii, 280.
- Vyághrarāta : Varika prince, I, pt. ii, 312.
- Vyághrasa : village identified with Vāgra, in Broach district, I, pt. i, 129 and note 3; or with Wāghās in Kaira, I, pt. ii, 413.
- Vyāj-Vahi : interest book, IX, pt. i, 84.
- Vyankatesh : god, XII, 58.
- Vyankatrāv : becomes chief of Mudhol (1817), XXIV, 394.
- Vyas : Brāhman sub-caste in Gujarāt, origin of, IX, pt. i, 21.
- Vyāsji : island in the Narmada in Rewa Kāntha, VI, 6.
- Vyatipāts : days of certain combinations of stars, IX, pt. i, 23 note 5 continued on page 24.
- W**
- WAAZ* : Musalmān sermon, IX, pt. ii, 134 note 2, 169.
- Wadageri : village in the Nizām's dominions, I, pt. ii, 446; inscription at, *id.* 450 note 1.
- Wadder : see Vadar.
- Wādhel : Rajpūt tribe, Musalmān prisoners of war enrolled among, by Mularaj II (A. D. 1177-1179), IX, pt. i, 444.
- Wadhvān : state and town in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 261, 691-701; fortifications at, capital of Dharanivaraha (914), I, pt. ii, 383.
- Wādīs : Pārsi boat builders, IX, pt. i, 205.
- Wafāt : Musalmān holiday on the twelfth day of the third month, IX, pt. ii, 140.
- Waganti, Wagatti : a food and sacred plant, XXV, 145, 291.
- Wages : in Bombay island (1717-1768), XXVI, pt. ii, 252-253; *hamāls** (1768), *id.* 253-255; artificers' (1772), *id.* 389-391; history of, all district volumes, see Capital under District Name.
- Waghdās : name possessing special magical powers, IX, pt. ii, 143.
- Wāghili : village in Khāndesh, inscription at, I, pt. ii, 284, 515; record at, *id.* 518.
- Wāghria : castrator, at Bhinnmāl, I, pt. i, 451.
- Wagra : sub-division of Broach district, II, 539-541. *Town*, *id.* 569.
- Wagtail : class of birds in Ratnágiri district, X, 80.
- Wahabi, Wahhābi : Musalmān sect in Gujarāt; dissenters, known as Gheir Mukallid or Ahl-i-Hadith, IX, pt. ii, 12; schism from Sunni faith, *id.* 13; origin and rise of sect in Arabia, the chief leaders and the government of, duties of, *id.* 12 note 3; brought into India (1821), their rise to importance (1857), spread of their doctrines in Gujarāt, chiefly by Maulavi Liakat Ali, among Sunni Bohorās, *id.* 13, 61, 175; doctrines of, *id.* 13, 61, 128; in Thāna district, XIII, 225; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. ii, 308; in Sholāpur district, XX, 201; in Belgaum district, XXI, 411; in Kolhāpur state, XXIV, 150-151.
- Wai : sub-division of Sātara district, its boundaries, area, aspect, climate, water, soil, stock, holdings, crops and people, XIX, 444-446. *Town*, temples, old bridge, caves and history, *id.* 610-615; trade centre, *id.* 213-214; military post (1464), *id.* 227; under a Bijāpur *mokāsadar* (1648), *id.* 232; Shirze-khan the Mughal general defeated at (1686), *id.* 247; surprised by Rāmchandrāpant (1696), *id.* 250; Nāna Fadnavis at (1795), *id.* 298.
- Waikumba : timber tree, XXV, 78.
- Waingi : a food plant, XXV, 167.
- Waite : Sir Nicholas, chairman of the New or English Company, XXVI, pt. i, 121; his false allegations against the old or London Company at Surat, *id.* 122; dismisses the broker Rustam, IX, pt. ii, 196 note 3; governor of Bombay (1708), XIX, 254.
- Wāizapur : village in Gujarāt, rebels (1857) hanged at, I, pt. i, 443.
- Wājha : a caste of Musalmān weavers in Thāna district, XIII, 243.
- Wake : Mr., president and governor of Bombay (1742-1750), arrives in Bombay, XXVI, pt. i, 252; retires (1750), XXVI, pt. iii, 370.
- Wākiāshnigār : news-writer under the Mughals, I, pt. i, 214.
- Walā : town in Kāthiāwār, I, pt. ii, 284, 312; see Vala.
- Wālan Kund : sacred fish-pool in Kolāba district, XI, 37, 358, 397-398.
- Walena : timber tree, XXV, 21.
- Wali : a Musalmān saint, IX, pt. ii, 62.
- Wali : name of a child in *akika* or naming sacrifice, IX, pt. ii, 158.
- Wali Bāwa : Musalmān saint, temple of, at Kendur in Poona district, XVIII, pt. iii, 232.

* For many words sometimes written with the initial "w" the reader is referred to "v," the more correct form.

- Walid : Al, Umayyad Khalifá, IX, pt. ii, 1 note 1.
- Walimah : marriage dinner among Arabs, IX, pt. ii, 16.
- Walker : Colonel, sent to Baroda as an arbitrator (1802), I, pt. i, 412; decides in favour of Rájvi Appaji, VII, 204-205; induces Colonel Murray to accept Gáikvár's aid, *id.* 212; resident at Baroda, I, pt. i, 413, 414; VII, 293-297; his reforms in Baroda, *id.* 215-216; interferes in the affairs of Káthiáwár, *id.* 320; his settlement of Baroda affairs, *id.* 322-325; settles the Káthiáwár tribute question, I, pt. i, 416, 422, 423; his proposed administration for the unsettled villages of Ahmabad district, IV, 149; on the existence of the practice of *sati* in Káthiáwár (1807), VIII, 121 note 1; on the changed condition of Káthiáwár in 1808 and 1835, *id.* 167, 246; his account of the Kathis, IX, pt. i, 252, 253, 257 note 1; his derivation of Molesalam, IX, pt. ii, 68.
- Walker : Captain, quiets the disturbances in the Násik district (1857), XVI, 202.
- Wallace : Colonel (1844), takes Rangna and Vishalgad, XXIV, 242; defeats the Náikdás, (1858), I, pt. i, 446; Resident at Baroda, VII, 272, 275.
- Wallung : timber tree, XXV, 133.
- Wallursi, Walsura : timber tree, XXV, 44.
- Walton : Mr. Rienzi, Bombay Municipal Engineer, designed Tulsi lake, XIV, 365; Malabár Hill reservoir, *id.* 366; and Vehar new outlet works, *id.* 378.
- Walukeshvar : temple in the island of Bombay, XIII, 429 and note 1; remains at, I, pt. ii, 22.
- Wálwa : *see* Valva.
- Wal-wangi : food plant, XXV, 167.
- Wanesi, Wanisa : *taluka* south-east of Baroda territory, I, pt. ii, 360, 361 note 1.
- Wani : a village in the Násik district, copper-plate grant at, I, pt. ii, 387, 391, 398.
- Wansa : timber tree, XXV, 167.
- Wáunde : deity of village Bohorás, IX, pt. ii, 61.
- War : timber tree, XXV, 129.
- Wara : town near Thatha, seat of the Memans, IX, pt. ii, 51.
- Warblers : class of birds in Ratnágiri district, X, 78-79.
- Warda : *see* Varda.
- Wardhá : town in Central Provinces, grant and plates at, I, pt. ii, 192, 195, 197, 199, 201, 202, 203, 205, 206, 207, 414 note 5, 420.
- Warehouses : for the Company built in Bombay (1672), XXVI, pt. ii, 433; two more bought (1760), *id.* 462; purchase of, in Bombay for military stores (1766), *id.* 473-474.
- Wárna : *see* Varna.
- Warrak : caste of Musalmán paper-makers in Ahmádnagar district, XVII, 229.
- Warras : timber tree, XXV, 105.
- Warts : *see* Varsoli.
- Wart Snakes : in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 81.
- Waruna, Warvanah : timber tree, XXV, 5.
- Warungud : timber tree, XXV, 16.
- Watch Towers : in Thána district, built by the Portuguese, XIII, 456, 457, 491; at Mandapeshvar and Thána, XIV, 226, 351.
- Water : or *ap*, an element, two kinds of, earth and sky; deities or gods presiding over; running water pure; standing water defiled; used in various religious purposes, removes outward impurity, cleanses from sin; used in every-day worship; water dropping over Shiv's *ling*, offered in all Shraddha services; object, IX, pt. i, 348; used in cases of spirit seizures; gift of; five abodes of the water-god Varuna—the sea, rivers, ponds, springs, wells, *id.* 350; form and details of worship, *id.* 349-351; details of rain worship, *id.* 351-353; veneration for, among Pársis, IX, pt. ii, 213; spirit, angel, 216, 217.
- Water-carriers : at Mátherán, XIV, 265.
- Water falls : in Kánara district, XV, pt. ii, 284-288, 328-329, 352; in Ahmádnagar district, XVII, 720, 730, 734; at Maháballeshwar, XIX, 506-507; in Belgaum district, XXI, 11, 556-561, 608.
- Water-pot : worship of, among the Komtis, XX, 54.
- Water Works : all district volumes, *see* Irrigation under District Name.
- Wathen : Mr., archaeologist, I, pt. i, 120; I, pt. ii, 199, 247, 254; brought to light an inscription at Miraj, *id.* 178.
- Watson : Colonel J. W., his history of the Kathis, IX, pt. i, 257-260; similarity between Káthiáwár Kolis and the Rájputs according to, *id.* 237 note 2; his notice of Khants and their customs, *id.* 240 notes 3 and 4, 241 note 1; of Valakiyas, *id.* 245, note 1; his opinion that the Jetivas are Medhs, I, pt. i, 145; identifies Pilomolo with Bhinmál, *id.* 466; his notice of Bohorás, IX, pt. ii, 25 note 2.
- Watson : Admiral James, captures the fort of Vijayadurg (1755), XI, 152-153, 447; X, 196; XIII, 497; I, pt. ii, 95; a monument erected in honour of, by the Company, in Westminster Abbey, *id.* 95.
- Watson : Captain John, reduces the fort of Sindhudurg (1765), X, 351; in joint command of the expedition against Thána (1774); wounded in the siege; captures Thána, XXVI, pt. i, 378, 384; I, pt. ii, 101; XIV, 360.
- Watson : General, succeeds Mr. Melvill as the resident of Baroda (1882), VII, 286.
- Wawali, Woula : timber tree, XXV, 132.
- Wax : Kánara forest produce, XV, pt. i, 30; export of, XV, pt. ii, 58.
- Wazifah : land grants, I, pt. i, 212; land held on religious tenures by Hindus, confiscation of, by an order of Aurangzeb between 1671 and 1674, *id.* 285.
- Weather : tests to find out dry or wet year among better class husbandmen, IX, pt. i, 353-354; among early tribes, *id.* 354-355.
- Weather-wagers : in Káthiáwár, VIII, 211-212.
- Weaver Bird : in Ratnágiri district, X, 83.
- Weavers : in Bombay island, wages of, advances to, encouragement (1731-1740), XXVI, pt. ii,

- 137-141; in Cambay, VI, 192 note 5; in Baroda, VII, 154-156; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 348-350; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. ii, 185-191, 196-198; XVIII, pt. iii, 296-297; in Sátara district, XIX, 202; in Sholapur district, XX, 270; in Belgaum district, XXI, 336-342; in Bijapur district, XXIII, 369-373; in Kolhapur, XXIV, 211-212.
- Weaving: cotton and silk in Bombay island (1672-1762), XXVI, pt. ii, 131-142; of stockings (1683), *id.* 134-135. *See* all District Volumes under Crafts.
- Webb: Colonel, grave of at Málvan, X, 352.
- Weber: Professor, on the early entrance of the Pallavas into India, I, pt. ii, 317.
- Wedderburn: Sir W., his proposal to establish arbitration courts in Thána district, XIII, 633.
- Wednesday: Budhvar, sacred to Mercury, other name of, beliefs about, IX, pt. i, 402; *see* also XVIII, pt. i, 240.
- Week Days: their sacredness, beliefs about, XVIII, pt. i, 239-241; among the Bene-Israelis, *id.* 513.
- Wega: star, IX, pt. ii, 217 note 1.
- Weights and Measures: all district volumes, *see* Capital under District Name.
- Wellesley: Sir Arthur, captures Supa and the adjoining province in the Kánara district and returns to Mysore (1799), XV, pt. ii, 146, 351; captures the chief of Bilgi (1799), *id.* 276; visits Haliyal and Sambráui, *id.* 304, 340; drives out banditti from Sirsi (1800), *id.* 345; pursues Dhundia Vágh (1800); crosses the Tungabhadra; takes the forts of Airani and Kanebennur; passes through Haveri and Devagiri; crosses the Varda and arrives at Savanur; defeats Dhundia at Kundagol; passes through Kalas, Lakshmeshvar and Shirhatti; takes Dambal and Gadag; passes through Dhárwar, Belgaum and Bijapur, XXII, 421-425; XXI, 391-396; XXIII, 446-447; marches to Poona to place Bájiráv on the throne, XXII, 426, 649, 651, 802; I, pt. ii, 608; on his way halts at Akluj (1803), XX, 407; reaches Poona (1803) after a march of 60 miles in thirty-two hours, XVIII, pt. ii, 283 and note 1; his observations on the condition of the country round Poona, and the Peshwa's administration, *id.* 284-287; his estimate of Bájiráv's character, *id.* 288 note 2; XVIII, pt. iii, 414; takes Ahmadnagar from Sindia and restores it to the Peshwa (1803), XVII, 411-412; I, pt. ii, 629; defeats the Maráthás at Assaye (1803), *id.* 629; disperses the freebooters about Akalkot (1804), XX, 292; improves the way to Bor Ghát (1804), XIII, 318; checks the aggressions of Kolhapur against the allies of the English, XXIV, 235.
- Wellesley Bridge: in Poona, named after General Wellesley, XVIII, pt. ii, 154-155; XVIII, pt. iii, 400-401.
- Wellington: Duke of, *see* Wellesley.
- Wells: abodes of the water-god Varuna, IX, pt. i, 349; worship of, by women after child-birth, *id.* 351; ceremonies before sinking, among Hindus, *id.* 350; among Pársis, IX, pt. ii, 205, 206; number of, in Surat district, II, 29, 34-36; in Kaira district, III, 43; in Baroda, VII, 375; in Káthiáwár, VIII, 67, 68, 178-179; in Kolába district, XI, 13; in Khandesh district, XII, 143; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. ii, 12-13; in Sholapur district, XX, 227-228; in Násik district, XVI, 13, 95, 502; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 250-251; in Sátara district, XIX, 158; in Belgaum district, XXI, 241-242; in Dhárwar district, XXII, 266, 700-702, 752; in Bijapur district, XXIII, 11-12, 314-315; in Kolhapur, XXIV, 11-12.
- Welsh: Lieutenant, captures the forts of Párnara, Indergad and Bágvada (1780), I, pt. i, 409; XIV, 108.
- West: Colonel E. W., suppresses the mutiny in Kánara district, XXI, 410; tutor of Rájáráam II (1866-1870) of Kolhapur, accompanies him to Europe, XXIV, 244; his notice of Kanheri caves, XIV, 164, 174; I, pt. ii, 153; his proposed identification of Vijayapur, mentioned in Kaira grant, I, pt. i, 110.
- Westergaard: Professor, his notice of *Kavirahasya*, I, pt. ii, 208; suggests a probable reason of the arrival of the Pársis to India, IX, pt. ii, 183 note 4; his mention of the Pársi settlement at Sanján (716), *id.* 185 note 5; his notice of the remains at Ankleshwar, *id.* 186 note 7; of the copy of *Vandidad*, *id.* 189 note 2, 194 note 1; his meaning of the word *Zend*, *id.* 211 note 1.
- Western Chalukyas: (550-760 and 973-1184), *see* Chalukyas.
- West Násik: connected with South Gujárat under the Chálukya rule, I, pt. i, 110.
- Whale Reef: the, in Janjira state, XI, 467.
- Wheat: used in religious ceremonies, sacred to Ganapati and Mangal offerings, worship of, IX, pt. i, 391; cultivation of, in Cutch, V, 106; in Pálanpur, *id.* 294; in Mahi Kántha, *id.* 370; in Khandesh, XII, 150; in Thána district, XIII, 289, 444; in Kánara district, XV, pt. ii, 36; in Násik district, XVI, 98; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 265-267; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. ii, 38-39; in Sátara district, XIX, 162; in Sholapur district, XX, 231; in Belgaum district, XXI, 250-251; in Dhárwar district, XXII, 274-275; in Bijapur district, XXIII, 320-321; in Kolhapur, XXIV, 166; in Broach district, II, 405; in Kaira district, III, 47; in Panch Maháls, *id.* 233; in Ahmadabad district, IV, 54; quantity of, required for Bombay island till 1743, its price (1743), quantity of, imported (1776-1781), XXVI, pt. ii, 67-70.
- Wheel: Shákyamuni's emblem, XII, 491 and note 6.
- Wheels: cart, making of, at Parvel in Thána district, XIV, 294.
- Whip Snakes: in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 77-78.
- White: Colonel, ascertained the price of the gold flowers at Sopára, XIV, 332 note 1.
- White Húnas or Huns: foreigners, I, pt. i, 142-146, 459; in North Sind and South Panjáb, *id.* 496; defeat of, by Sassanians and Turks

- (550-600), *id.* 497; settle in Yannang with Tibetans and Kedarites, *id.* 501; another account of: great fifth century horde, its complexity, IX, pt. i, 434, 455, 456; were known as Yetas or Ephthalites, 455, 456, 458, 461, 463, 471, 472; Khazars, forming part of, *id.* 472-476; *history* (of fifth century White Huns who entered India), passed from northern settlements in Kirgiz, overtook Juan-Juan in Oxus Valley, *id.* 472; crossed Oxus and passed South to India, united with other bodies of White Huns, *id.* 473, 474-476; referred to in India by complimentary title of Mihiras or Maitrakas, *id.* 471, 473; Gujars proved to be Khazars and therefore same as White Huns, *id.* 434, 475-477; were great champions of Brāhmins, *id.* 433; settlements along Konkan Coast, *id.* 438, 439 note 1; Mihirakula (A. D. 480-530), their great leader, *id.* 439, 441, 442, 443 note 1, 444 note 4, 594; fire-reverencing element in, *id.* 447; opposed Buddhism and favoured Brāhmanism, *id.* 449, 453, 469, 155; struggles of the Persians with, IX, pt. ii, 183 note 4. *See also* Khazars, Gujars and Huns.
- Wholliaru: *see* Holayar.
- Widow: rites, among Gujarāt Brāhmins, IX, pt. i, 50; Rājputs, *id.* 149; Shrāvaks, *id.* 102; Vānias, *id.* 95.
- Widow-burning: stopped in Mahi Kāntha (1835), V, 391.
- Widow-marriage: among Gujarāt Hindus, called *natra*, different forms of, among Kolis, IX, pt. i, 249-250; allowed, among bards and actors, *id.* 213, 221, 226; Brahmins, Audichyas of Vagad, *id.* 7; Bhojaks, *id.* 8; Jethimal Modhs, *id.* 12; Parajiyas, *id.* 16; Rajgors, *id.* 17; Kāthiāwār Sarasvats, *id.* 18; Tapodhans, *id.* 20; Vyas, *id.* 21; craftsmen, *id.* 179, 181, 183, 185, 186, 188, 189, 190, 192, 195, 197, 201, 206; herdsmen, *id.* 285, 286, 289; husbandmen, *id.* 154, 163, 170, 172, 174, 175; Kāthis, *id.* 257; Lohanas, *id.* 122; personal servants, *id.* 230, 234; among Pārsis, IX, pt. ii, 239 and note 1; among Rāmoshis, XVIII, pt. i, 423; origin of the rule against, *id.* 540-542; among Pātharvats, XIX, 90.
- Wigeon: class of birds in Ratnāgiri district, X, 97.
- Wild Animals: all district volumes, *see* Production under District Name.
- Wild Ass: in Cutch, V, 30-31; in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 105.
- Wild Citron: tree in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 49.
- Wild Date-palms: in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 95-96; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 48.
- Wild Dog: in Kānara district, XV, pt. i, 94.
- Wild Tribes: in Thāna district, XIII, 567; condition (1818), *id.* 567-568; (1836), *id.* 580 and note 2; (1842), *id.* 586.
- Wilford: antiquarian, Bhātia settlements in Sind and to the east of Ganges according to, IX, pt. i, 116 note 7; some Bhātia tribes, claim to descend from Shālivahana, *id.* 117 note 1; his *pandits* admit Khatris becoming Brāhmins, *id.* 436 note 10, 442 note 6 continued on page 443; Behrām Gor (436) of Persia founds a kingdom in India, IX, pt. ii, 183 note 4 continued on page 184; Pārsis become (1315) Hindus and Musalmāns, *id.* 187 note 4; wrongly holds that the infidels of Tujhlikpur whom Timur defeated (1308) were Christians, *id.* 188 note 4; identifies Tagar with Devagiri, I, pt. i, 541.
- Williams: Mr., resident at Baroda (1827), gains Sayājirāv's assent to his reforms, VII, 239-240; appointed political commissioner in Gujarāt, *id.* 244; his notice of Gujarāt Kolis (1820), IX, pt. i, 244.
- Willoughby: resident at Baroda, VII, 239; his account of Kolis, IX, pt. i, 237 note 2.
- Wilson: Professor H. H., his translation of the *Vishnupurāna*, "Introduction to the History of the Konkan," I, pt. ii, p. ix, 8, 282 note 5, 287 note 4.
- Wilson: Dr., first physician in Bombay (1676), XXVI, pt. iii, 543.
- Wilson: Dr. John, traces the 'Jethvas' to 'Jats' or 'Jits', I, pt. i, 145; his derivation of the word 'Kanbi', IX, pt. i, 154 note 1; his description of Kolis, *id.* 237 note 1; of Bhils, *id.* 294 note 1; his origin of the word 'Bhangia', *id.* 334 note 1; the probable date of the arrival of Pārsis in India, IX, pt. ii, 185 note 3; identifies Muhammad Shāh of the Kissah-i-Saujan with Muhammad Begāda, *id.* 187 note 3; his notice of the Elephantia caves, XIV, 88, 388; his derivation of 'Marāṭha', XXIV, 81.
- Wind: or *Vayu*, an element, IX, pt. i, 348; its god, beliefs about; wind complaints and their cure; current beliefs regarding direction of, *id.* 358.
- Wise: Major, sent against Tātya Makājī, a Koli rebel (1879), XVIII, pt. iii, 39.
- Witches: *Dakens*, belief in, of Gujarāt Hindus, powers of bewitching, IX, pt. i, 292, 425-426; women suspected to be, *id.* 426; ways adopted to find out a witch, *id.* 302-303, 426; found among low caste Hindus and early tribes; head-quarters of witchcraft in Gujarāt, *id.* 426; mischief by witch glance, by influence and effect of *mithi-najar* or sweet-look, *id.* 427; chief guards against evil-eye, *id.* 427-428; ascertaining sickness caused by evil eye, *id.* 428; seizure signs, means to drive out, *id.* 429; other ways of mischief; their supernatural powers bring gain as well as trouble to them, *id.* 430; among Pārsis, IX, pt. ii, 220. *See also* XVII, 56, 61, 64, 90, 96, 200-201.
- Wiwarana: timber tree, XXV, 113.
- Wodehouse: H. E. Sir Philip, governor of Bombay (1875), VIII, 223.
- Wojhār: *see* Ojhar.
- Wolf: in Khāndesh, XII, 31; in Kānara district, XV, pt. i, 94.
- Wood-apple: fruit tree in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 47.
- Wood-ash Tillage: in Poona district, XVIII, pt. ii, 30; in Sitāra district, XIX, 159; in Belgaum district, XXI, 245; in Kolhāpur, XXIV, 163.
- Wood-carving: by Surat Sutārs, IX, pt. i, 205, and note 1; in Thāna district, XIII, 399; in

Násik district, XVI, 53, 493-496; in Kánara district, XV, pt. ii, 70.
 Wooden Bracelets: manufacture of, in Ahmadábád district, IV, 130.
 Wooden Toys: manufacture of, in Belgaum district, XXI, 350-352.
 Wood-pecker: bird in Khándesh district, XII, 35; in Ratnágiri district, X, 66.
 Woodrow: Mr. G. M., conducts (1876-1877) experiments on *tasar* silk, XVIII, pt. ii, 71.
 Wood-turning: in Násik district, XVI, 154; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. ii, 209-210.
 Wood-work: in Ahmadábád district, IV, 130; in Cambay, VI, 191 foot-note 6; in Kolába district, XI, 133-134; in Sholapur district, XX, 273; in Dhárwar district, XXII, 384; in Surat district, II, 180.
 Woollen Goods: trade in (1703-1719), in Bombay island, XXVI, pt. ii, 129-130.
 Wool-working in Kolába district, XI, 132-133; in Thána district, XIII, 445, 467, 510.
 Worship: chief objects of modern Hindu, in Gujarát; trinity or *trimurti*—Brahma, Vishnu, Shiv, IX, pt. i, p. xxxvi, 531, 532, animal, *id.* 372-382; book, *id.* 82; disease, *id.* 365-372; healing shrines, *id.* 366; small-pox, *id.* 368; elements, *id.* 348-358; fire, *id.* 356; ponds, *id.* 350; rain, *id.* 351; rivers, *id.* 349; sea, *id.* 349; springs, *id.* 350; water, *id.* 137, 348; wells, *id.* 350; wind, *id.* 358; *gotraj* or family goddess, *id.* 31, 32, 36, 39; grain, *id.* 389-392; hill, *id.* 388-389; planet, *id.* 392-406; comets, *id.* 405; earth, *id.* 403; Jupiter, *id.* 402; Mars, *id.* 401; Mercury, *id.* 402; Moon, *id.* 396; Saturn, *id.* 403; Stars, *id.* 406; Sun, *id.* 393; Venus, *id.* 402; plant, *id.* 382-388; Saint Wheel, *id.* 115; spirit, *id.* 137-138; stone, *id.* 362-365; tomb, *id.* 358-362; among Musalmáns in Gujarát, Muslim form of, IX, pt. ii, 126 note 5; form of, among Khojáhs, *id.* 48; saint, *id.* 12; fire, *id.* 20; in Poona district, of the goddess Shashthi, XVIII, pt. i, 113, 300, 350, 471; of the sun, *id.* 115; of boundary, *id.* 129; of guests, *id.* 133; of Ganesh, *id.* 199-201; of ancestors, *id.* 201; of planets, *id.* 202; of clothes, *id.* 211; of daily-worship, *id.* 235-238; of animals, *id.* 294; of trees, *id.* 208, 294; of tombs, *id.* 413; Buddhist, XIV, 141.
 Wowli: timber and food tree, XXV, 91, 164.
 Wrecks: on the Konkan coast of the steamer "Outram" (1871), X, 23, 342; of the steamer "Johnston Castle" (1865), *id.* 347; of the steamship "Jeddo" and "Di-Vernon," XI, 254.
 Wrestling Houses: in Dhárwar district, XXII, 818-820.
 Wrightia: *tinctoria*, food and timber tree, XXV, 100, 166; *tomentosa*, *id.* 100.
 Writers: chief classes of, names, strength and distribution in Gujarát, IX, pt. i, 55-68; in Sarat district, II, 52; in Branch district, *id.* 372; in Kaira district, III, 30; in Panch Maháls, *id.* 216; in Ahmadábád district, IV, 35; in Cutch, V, 48-49; in Pálanpur, *id.* 289; in Mahi Kántha, *id.* 363; in Kolába district, XI, 46-47; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 185-261.

Wud: timber tree, XXV, 36.
 Wumb: timber tree, XXV, 52.
 Wumb-asphal: food plant, XXV, 150.
 Wundi: timber tree, XXV, 12.
 Wutma: timber tree, XXV, 127.
 Wuzú: ablution, before prayer, among Musalmáns, IX, pt. ii, 126 note 5.

X

XANTHOCHYMUS PICTORIUS: timber and food tree, XXV, 11, 146.
 Xavier: St. Francis, Portuguese missionary, arrives in India (1544 A. D.), changes nature of Christian observances, establishes a Jesuit seminary at Bassein (1548); sends missionaries to Thána and Chaul and is made Patron Saint of Bassein and Chaul, I, pt. ii, 56; XIII, 200, 201, 461; XIV, 40, 41, 42; XI, 295; Chapel of, at Chaul, XI, 298.
 Xeqe: the, sent an embassy, offering a tribute to the Gujarát prince (1400-1500), I, pt. ii, 37.
 Xerxes: Hindus in the army of (B. C. 480), XIII, 403 note 1.
 Ximenia Americana: a food plant, XXV, 149.
 Xoana: town identified by Yule with Siwana, in Sind, I, pt. i, 538.
 Xodrake: a city probably in Mewár, I, pt. i, 539.
 Xylia dolabriformis: a timber tree, XXV, 65.

Y

YAAKÚB: Sayad Budha, ancestor of the Uraizi Sayad family, IX, pt. ii, 6 note 1 (7).
 Yachi: capital of Karájang or Yunnan (1290), I, pt. i, 501, 504.
 Yádava Chakravartin: title of Rámachandra Yádava, I, pt. ii, 529.
 Yádava Kingdom: at Dwárika, establishment of, I, pt. i, 8.
 Yádavakula Ambaradyumani: suns in the sky, which is the family of the Yádavas, I, pt. ii, 490.
 Yádava-Naráyana: I, pt. ii, 501; *biruda* of Bhillama, III, *id.* 514; *biruda* of Sennadeva, *id.* 516; *biruda* of the Yádavas of Devagiri, *id.* 517.
 Yádavapura: modern Melukote in Mysore, Vishnuvardhana rules at, I, pt. ii, 499.
 Yádavas: of Devagiri, I, pt. ii, 16, 230, 252, 511-534; their Puranic genealogy; claim to belong to the Lunar race, *id.* 512; their crest and banner, *id.* 299 note 4, 517; their *birudas*, *id.* 517; their early history, *id.* 230-236; Dridhaprahára, founder of the family, *id.* 231, 512; Chandor, their first capital, *id.* 512; their connection with the Ráshtrakútas, Chálukyas and Síláháras by marriage, *id.* 231-234, 513; Sennachandra II lifts up the family, *id.* 515; feudatories of the Ráshtrakútas, *id.* 420; of the Western Chálukyas of Kalyáni, *id.* 430, 433, 436, 437, 443, 457; Bhillama makes himself master of the whole country north of the Krishna and founds the city of Devagiri, *id.* 238, 466, 520; at war with the Hoysalas for the possession of the Chálu-

- kya dominions, *id.* 504; Singhana assumes the full paramount epithets and titles, *id.* 523; Musalmán invasions commence and the dynasty falls, *id.* 235-252, 530, 549, 555, 557, 558, 583; Hoysalas of Dorasamudra, *id.* 237, 490; their connection with Ratnágiri district, X, 193; with Sávantvádi, *id.* 439; with Kolába district and Janjira, XI, 141, 272, 432; with Thána (1150-1310), XIII, 423, 427; with Khándesh (750, 1200), XII, 241, 242; with Poona, XVIII, pt. ii, 214 and note 3; *see also* XIV, 387; theory of the home-coming of, from Central India, IX, pt. i, 446 note 4.
- Yádvās: mythical dynasty of Dwarka, destruction of, I, pt. i, 521.
- Yadu: the race from which the Ráshtrakútas are said to have sprung, I, pt. ii, 194; lineage of, *id.* 490; race of, promoted by Vishnuvardhana, *id.* 495.
- Yadu: the founder of Yaduvamsa, I, pt. ii, 512.
- Yádvád: town in Belgáum district, history of, weaving industry at, XXI, 611; survey of (1851-1852), *id.* 425-427.
- Yahudi: *see* Bene-Israel.
- Yá-Jabbár: word having special powers, IX, pt. ii, 143.
- Yajñashtā: Bráhmaṇ, cut the channel of Gautama's lake near Bhinmál, I, pt. i, 461.
- Yajmans: patrons of Bráhmaṇ priests, IX, pt. i, 23.
- Yajñasena: king of Vidarbha, defeated by Agnimitra, I, pt. ii, 147.
- Yajñashri Shatakarni: Andhrabhritya king (133-162), son of Chatrapana, defeated by Rudradamana, I, pt. i, 38; XVIII, pt. ii, 213; XVI, 593, 597, 623; I, pt. ii, 10, 156, 166, 167, 168; his inscriptions at Kanheri and Kopāra, XIV, 147, 167, 320, 332; his coins, I, pt. ii, 161.
- Yajñasvamin: Bráhmaṇ grantee of Chálukya prince, I, pt. ii, 191.
- Yājñavalkya: Hindu sage, Jambu Bráhmaṇs claim descent from, IX, pt. i, 10.
- Yajur Veda: one of the four Vedas, Gujarát Bráhmaṇs followers of, IX, pt. i, 2; *see also* I, pt. i, 534; White Yajurved its part, I, pt. ii, 207.
- Yajurvedi: sub-caste of Bráhmaṇs in Thána district, XIII, 86; in Násik district, XVI, 37-39; in Khándesh district, XII, 52.
- Yáklar: caste of temple servants in Bijápur district, XXIII, 173-176.
- Yaksha: king of Bhinmál, his pond, I, pt. i, 454, 456 and note 1; statue of, described, *id.* 456-458; high day of, *id.* 458, 465.
- Yakshas: Buddhist and Bráhmaṇic demi-gods, images of, at Ajanta and Elephanta, XII, 493 and note 3; XIV, 73 note 1; belief in the existence of, in Western India (A. D. 100-400), XIII, 406; Musalmáns or Persians probably meant by, in Cutch legends, X, 133 note 7, 235, 236 note 1.
- Yákub Khán: a converted Koli (1732) officer of the Sidi, his treachery, XI, 443.
- Yakudi: or Majam. *See* Stimulant.
- Yákut: Sidi, admiral of Bahadur Giláni (1493), XI, 434.
- Yakut Dábuli: tomb of, in Bijápur city, XXIII, 616.
- Yakut Khán: Sidi Sambal so called, becomes Mughal admiral (1670), XI, 437.
- Yalawál: in Mysore, inscription at, I, pt. ii, 433; record at, *id.* 523.
- Yalawatti: in the Hángal *táluka*, Dhárwár district, inscription at, I, pt. ii, 558 notes 5 and 7, 562 and note 2.
- Yaligára-Karibasappa: inscription on the premises of, I, pt. ii, 558 note 5, 562 note 2.
- Yálige: in the Nizám's dominion, record at, I, pt. ii, 527.
- Yalisirur: village in Dhárwár district, temples and inscription at, XXII, 788-789.
- Yam: god of death, IX, pt. i, 377.
- Yam: growing of, in Poona district, XVIII, pt. ii, 56; in Khándesh, XII, 171.
- Yamúji Shivdeo: Maráthá rebel (1750), XX, 290.
- Yaman: province of, in Arabia, IX, pt. ii, 3; ancient seat of the head priest of the Boherás in, *id.* 27, 33.
- Yamkanmardi: town in Belgáum district, fort of, XXI, 610.
- Yammiganur: in the Kod *táluka* of Dhárwár, I, pt. ii, 281 note 3.
- Yamuná: the Jamna in United Provinces, I, pt. ii, 338 note 7, 371, 387, 416; emblem of, insignia of the Ráshtrakútas, *id.* 387, 396; *see also* I, pt. i, 533.
- Yan: holy valley in Kánara district, limestone rocks and cave-fissure in, legend of, XV, pt. ii, 354-356.
- Yánemātasa: lord of Mahishmati, Vikramá-ditya VI's feudatory, I, pt. ii, 451.
- Yápaniyas: Jain sect, I, pt. ii, 288, 290.
- Yasádaman I: fourteenth Kshatrpa (A. D. 239), coins of, I, pt. i, 46.
- Yasádaman II: twenty-second Kshatrpa (A. D. 320), coins of, I, pt. i, 49.
- Yasáji Kank: Shiváji's general (1663), XVIII, pt. ii, 230.
- Yasustilaka: a Jain work by Somádeva, I, pt. ii, 207.
- Yashna: portion of the *Zend Avesta*, IX, pt. ii, 212 note 1.
- Yashto: portion of the *Zend Avesta*, IX, pt. ii, 212 note 1.
- Yashvantgad: fort in Ratnágiri district, X, 384.
- Yashvant Malhar Chitnis: minister of Sātára *rāja*, rewarded (1857), XIX, 319.
- Yashvantráv: minor son of Trimbaktráv Dá-bhade made *senápati* by Bájiráv Peshwa (1731), I, pt. i, 393, 396.
- Yashvantráv Holkar: (1802), overruns almost the whole of Málwa; defeated by Ghátge; arrives near Poona; his brother Vithoji dragged to death in Poona; his vow of vengeance against Bájiráv; his nephew imprisoned at Asirgad; marches to Poona by the Rajvári pass and is camped between Loni and Hadapsar; is opposed by the Peshwa assisted by Sindia; his triumph and Bájiráv's flight; plunders Poona; treaty of Bassoir; is driven to Chándor in Násik, XVIII, pt. ii,

- 280-283; see also *id.* pt. iii, 414; XIII, 512; I, pt. ii, 110, 628; XIV, 35.
- Yashvantrav Sinde:** Kolhápúr minister (1772-1782), defeats the rebel chief of Kágál and drives off Peshwa's officer (1777), XXIV, 231; destroys the fort of Kágál (1780), *id.* 300; his death (1782), *id.* 233.
- Yasna:** Pársi ceremony during ordination of Návar, IX, pt. ii, 225; of Maratab, *id.* 226.
- Yasodharman:** king of Málwa, I, pt. i, 76, 77; defeats Huns, *id.* 143; defeats Mihirakula the famous White Hun conqueror at Káru near Multán (530), *id.* 496; see also IX, pt. i, 444, 448, 453; pillar of victory set up at Mandasor by, I, pt. ii, 426 note 2.
- Yasodhaval:** Kumárápála's viceroy, I, pt. i, 187; set on his uncle's throne by Kumárápála, *id.* 189.
- Yasoráta:** son of Vyághráta, Varika prince of Málwa, I, pt. ii, 312.
- Yasovarman:** king of Málwa (1133-1143), I, pt. i, 160, 172, 173, 174; his war with Siddharája, taken prisoner and kept in a cage, *id.* 177-178, 496.
- Yasovarman:** Chálukya prince, I, pt. ii, 211, 380; marries a sister of a ruler of the Ganga country, *id.* 399, 433, 434. See Daśavarman.
- Yaswád:** word having special magical powers, IX, pt. ii, 143.
- Yathrem:** the fourth *Gaṇabár*, IX, pt. ii, 218.
- Yaudheya:** Kshatriya tribe, I, pt. i, 19 and note 3; defeated by Rudradaman (A. D. 143-158), account of, *id.* 36-37, 64 and note 3, 138.
- Yaungal:** village in Dhárwár district, XXII, 789.
- Yával:** town in Khándesh district, fort at, old paper and indigo trade of, XII, 479.
- Yavanas:** Greeks, conquerors in Western India, IX, pt. i, 433; mainly Baktrian Greeks, join Kushans in Kábul Valley, entrance into India, *id.* 455; converted to Buddhism, *id.* 433; broken by Gautamiputra, *id.* 448; I, pt. ii, 149, 155; see also *id.* 155, 173, 317; I, pt. i, 12, 119, 160, 456 note 1; migration of, to Indo-China (100), *id.* 499; mentioned in Junnar inscriptions (A. D. 100-200), XVIII, pt. ii, 213 and note 10.
- Yavanáśva:** Yavana prince of Parlipur, I, pt. i, 119.
- Yavani:** handmaids of the Indian drama, I, pt. i, 545.
- Yavteshvar:** hill and village in Sátára district, temple at, XIX, 551, 562, 615.
- Yá-Wadúdo:** word having special powers, IX, pt. ii, 143.
- Yayáti:** king, son of Nahush, asks boon from the sun, I, pt. i, 460 and note 2; equalled by Gotamiputra in prowess, I, pt. ii, 149, 340 note 2.
- Yayati Kesari:** line of Yavanas, brought Bráhmans to Orissa, IX, pt. i, 440-441.
- Yazads:** the worshipful; veneration for; days and months named after, XI, pt. ii, 215, 216; angels, prayers recited in honour of, *id.* 206.
- Yazatas:** angels, IX, pt. ii, 211 note 2 (1), 217 note 1.
- Yazdezd:** Sháh of Persia, defeated by the Arabs (638, 641), IX, pt. ii, 183, 185; his son takes the Persians to China, *id.* 183 note 4; see also I, pt. ii, 14.
- Year:** Bene-Israel's calculation of the, XVIII, pt. i, 512.
- Yedaráve:** in the Nizám's dominions, inscriptions at, I, pt. ii, 447 note 3.
- Yedur:** village in Belgaum district, temple and fair at, a favourite halting place, XXI, 611.
- Yekdare:** village in Ahmadnagar district, caves at, XVII, 741.
- Yekdi, Yekaddi:** timber tree, XXV, 8.
- Yeklas Khán:** leader of the Abyssinian officers at Bijápúr; associates with Chánd Bibi in the regency during the minority of Ibráhim A'dil Sháh II; seized and blinded by Diláwar Khán, I, pt. ii, 647.
- Yelawatti:** village in the Banavási province, I, pt. ii, 278 note 2.
- Yelburga:** in the Nizám's dominions, I, pt. ii, 504; Sinda family of, *id.* 477, 488, 498, 547, 569, 572, 573, 577, 578.
- Yelguri:** village in Bijápúr district, XXIII, 681.
- Yelival:** village in Dhárwár district, XXII, 789.
- Yellamma Hill:** in Belgaum district, temple fairs and legend of the goddess; barbarous practices at the fairs, XXI, 9, 612-614.
- Yellápúr:** sub-division of Kánara district, villages, aspect, climate, water, soil, stock, survey details and people of, XV, pt. ii, 238-243. *Town, id.* 356; travellers' bungalow, school and hospital at, *id.* 44, 216, 219.
- Yellur:** village in Dhárwár district, inscriptions at, XXII, 789.
- Yellurgad:** fort in Belgaum district, XXI, 614.
- Yelur:** village in Sátára district, XIX, 615-616.
- Yelvatti:** fort in Kolhápúr state, description, wells, temples, history and inscriptions, XXIV, 377-378.
- Yemen:** Indian trade with (200 A. D.), I, pt. i, 535; XIII, 417; Hindus settled in (1763), *id.* 520; Bene-Israel people come from, I, pt. ii, 7.
- Yemnur:** village in Dhárwár district, Musalmán tomb and a large fair at, XXII, 789-790.
- Yenna:** river in Sátára district, XIX, 14; falls of, at Mahábaleshvar, *id.* 506-507.
- Yeola:** sub-division of Nasik district, area, aspect, water, history, land revenue, stock, holdings, crops and people of, XVI, 354-357. *Town, population and manufacturers of, id.* 662-663.
- Yerad:** village in Sátára district, temple at, XIX, 616.
- Yerangal:** village in Thána district, XIV, 383; Portuguese church at, I, pt. ii, 65; XIII, 457.
- Yeravda Central Jail:** near Poona city, XVIII, pt. iii, 40, 401-402.
- Yerguppi:** village in Dhárwár district, XXII, 790.
- Yerindi:** timber tree, XXV, 42.

- Yerla: river in Sātara district, XIX, 15; canals, *id.* 152-153.
- Yerul: timber tree, XXV, 65.
- Yerulá: *see* Ellorá.
- Yesáji: son of Kánuhoji Angria, XI, 149; appointed governor of Kolába fort (1733), defeated by Mánáji, *id.* 150.
- Yesdeyard III: *see* Yazdeyard.
- Yeshwantrao Holkar: *see* Yashvantrav Holkar.
- Yesodharman: I, pt. i, 143. *See* Yaśodharman.
- Ye-ta-i-li-to: Ephthalite, ruling class of White Húnas, "Jethwa" derived from, I, pt. i, 145; IX, pt. i, 458 note 7.
- Yetas, Ye-tha: leading mixed horde of foreigners, Oxus Valley White Húnas known as, IX, pt. i, 472; also known as Ephthalites, *id.* 455; also known as Khazars and Mihiras, *id.* 461; White Huna of Khazar race known as, *id.* 456; *see* also I, pt. i, 75, 142, 145.
- Yetti: timber tree, XXV, 50.
- Yeur: in the Nizám's dominions, I, pt. ii, 457; inscriptions at, *id.* 425 note 2.
- Yevat: village in Poona district, temple and fair at, XVIII, pt. iii, 454.
- Yevur: inscription tablet at, I, pt. ii, 178, 180, 181, 190, 211.
- Yezd, Yezdástán: town of, in Persia, IX, pt. ii, 186 note 1, 189 note 2.
- Yimtal: Arabic name for Nádur, IX, pt. ii, 211 note 2 (6).
- Yir: Matherán sprite, XIV, 263.
- Yoga: Bráhmaṇ donee, I, pt. i, 126.
- Yogarāja: Anahilaváda chief (805-841), I, pt. i, 124; mounts funeral pyre, *id.* 154, 155.
- Yogaśāstra: work compiled by Hemachandra, I, pt. i, 193.
- Yogeshvari: Chitpávan goddess, XVIII, pt. i, 100.
- Yogesvara: writer of Govind's Kávi grant, I, pt. i, 126.
- Yogis: order of Shaiv ascetics, IX, pt. i, 542; different grades of, *id.* 543-544; *see* also Jogis.
- Yojana: three miles, I, pt. i, 510, 521.
- Young: Mr., deputy governor of Bombay, recalled (1669) to Surat and tried, XXVI, pt. i, 36-37.
- Yuan-Yúan: Central Asian horde, occupy Balkh (380), I, pt. i, 144. *See* Juan Juan.
- Yuchin: leader of Oxus Valley White Húnas, attacks Persia (500), IX, pt. i, 472.
- Yuddhamalla: of a branch of the Chálukyas, I, pt. ii, 212.
- Yuddhamalla: *biruda* of Mangalarasa, son of Dharasraya Jayasimhavarman, I, pt. ii, 374.
- Yuddhamalla I: Chálukya chief of the Sapá-lákha country, I, pt. ii, 380; identified with Satyásraya-Vinayáditya, *id.* 380 note 6.
- Yuddhamalla II: son of Baddiga Soladaganda Chálukya, I, pt. ii, 380.
- Yuddhásura-Nandarāja: Ráshtrakúta king, I, pt. ii, 386.
- Yudhisthira: another name of Dharmarāja, the Pándava, I, pt. ii, 142; his test for admission as Bráhmaṇs, IX, pt. i, 437; Khoja saint of the third epoch or *yuga*, IX, pt. ii, 48.
- Yuechi or Yuetchi: Central Asian tribe, driven by the Avárs into the Kábul Valley (B. C. 50), one of the Medh tribes, I, pt. i, 144; word Yaksha applied to *id.* 456 note 1; called Baktrians owing to their settlement in Baktria, IX, pt. i, 463 note 4; the *Great* and the *Little* known as Kushans and Kedarites.
- Yugapurusha: representative man of the present age, I, pt. ii, 580.
- Yugs: cycles of Hindu chronology, I, pt. i, 461.
- Yukávihára: louse temple, built by Kí mára-píla (1143-1174), I, pt. i, 193.
- Yukzan: early form of marriage among Fársis, IX, pt. ii, 238 note 2.
- Yule: Sir H., antiquarian, quoted, I, pt. i, 499, 504, 537, 538, 539, 540; his remarks on Buddha's bowl, XIV, 403; his notice of Konkana-Tána, I, pt. ii, 3, 4.
- Yunnan: settlement in, of Thisrong and his successor Thi-tsung-ti, I, pt. i, 501.
- Yusuf Adil Khán or Sháh: believed to be the son of an emperor of Constantinople, I, pt. ii, 32; governor of Daulatábád, made governor of Bijápúr on the death of Muhammad Gáwán, avails himself of the weakness of the Báhamani kings and declares himself king of Bijápúr (1489); assists his former sovereign Muhammad Sháh Báhamani II to put down the rebellion of Bahádur Giláni; joins Muhammad Sháh in an expedition against Kásim Barid; betrothes his daughter to Muhammad Sháh's son Ahmad and thus establishes his equality with his former king, *id.* 640; takes steps to improve the Konkán, *id.* 33; died (1510), *id.* 640; another account of (1489-1510); his early life, becomes independent and fixes on Bijápúr as his capital; his wars with Vijayanagar; changes the state religion, his character and reforms, XXIII, 404-410; *see* also XVII, 357 note 2, 360; XIX, 227-228; XXI, 366 note 2; X, 195, 327.
- Yusuf bin Sulaimán: high priest of Shiáh Bohorás, settles at Sidhpur, IX, pt. ii, 27 note 2.
- Yusufzai: children of Joseph, IX, pt. i, 463 note 4.
- Yuvanashva: king of Turanmál, mentioned in the *Mahábhārata*, XII, 238.
- Yvons: Mr., Englishman in the Peshwa's service (1790), XXII, 417.

Z

- ZAFAR KHA'N: Khilji governor of Gujarát, restores order in Gujarát (1318), I, pt. i, 230; appointed governor; his death (1371), *id.* 231; accompanied by Musalmán missionaries, IX, pt. ii, 3 note 3.
- Zafar Khán: governor of Gujarát (1391-1411), attacks I'dar (1391), defeats the *ráo* of Junágadh (1394), destroys Somnáth twice (1394, 1398), I, pt. ii, 232-233; confined by his son Tátár Khán at Asáwal, *id.* 513; first king of Ahmadábád, IX, pt. ii, 5; *see* also VI, 217.
- Zahir: *pir*, Bhangia saint, *chhadí* procession in honor of, IX, pt. i, 336 note 1; origin, *id.* 524-525.
- Zain Khán: *see* Zein Khán.

- Zain-ul-A'bidin : fourth Shi'ah *imām*, IX, pt. ii, 125 note 2.
- Zakariyah : prophet, IX, pt. ii, 127.
- Zakariyya : Hāji Meman of Bombay, instance of his secret charity, builds a mosque in Bombay named after him, IX, pt. ii, 52 note 4.
- Zakāt : literally 'purification,' a Musalmān religious tax, I, pt. i, 213 note 1; paid to the head *mulla*, IX, pt. ii, 33, 49, 126 note 4.
- Zamenis fasciolatus : a species of snake in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 76.
- Zamindārs : land-holders in Gujarāt under the Mughāls, I, pt. i, 215, 216 note 1; three classes of, *id.* 226; in Kolāba district, XI, 170, 182; in Thāna district, *deshmukhs* and *deshpāndes*, XIII, 540 note 1, 553; holders of *izāfat* villages, *id.* 565 note 1; Mr. Marriott an advocate of the *zamindari* system, 566 note 11; numerous in Kalyān, their emoluments and duties (1828), 572-573.
- Zamorins : of Malabār, proselytisation of one of the, by Naiatas, IX, pt. ii, 15 note 1; of Calicut in alliance with Muhammad Begāda (1500), XIII, 448.
- Zamotika : father of Kshatraps Chastana, I, pt. i, 31.
- Zamzam : the well of the *Kaāba*, holy water of, IX, pt. ii, 171.
- Zand : see *Zend*.
- Zanjira : see *Janjira*.
- Zanthoxylum : *Rhetsa*, *triphillum*, timber trees, XXV, 30, 31.
- Zanzibār : Indian trade with (1300-1500), XIII, 444; Hindus found in (1300-1500), *id.* 446.
- Zarathustra : see *Zoroaster*.
- Zarekari : see *Jhara*.
- Zaris : vows or offerings to, IX, pt. ii, 128.
- Zarmanokbegas : S'ramanācharya, accompanied an embassy to Rome from Broach (A. D. 23), I, pt. i, 536.
- Zarthostno Diso : anniversary of the death of Zoroaster, a chief Pārsi holiday, IX, pt. ii, 219.
- Zarus : food plant, XXV, 160.
- Zea Mays : food and famine plant, XXV, 186, 208.
- Zehneria umbellata : food plant, XXV, 160.
- Zein Khān : Bāhamani chief, I, pt. ii, 589; he and his brother Khwājā Jahān hold P'urenda, Sholāpur and eleven districts of the Bāhamani kingdom about 1485; they quarrel and are supported by Yusūf A'dil Khān and Ahmad Shāh respectively, *id.* 589; see also XX, 278-279.
- Zein-ud-din : head *mulla* of Dā'idi Bohorās, IX, pt. ii, 31 note 4.
- Zenana : private apartments of Rājput women, IX, pt. i, 133; inmates of, *id.* 147.
- Zend : meaning of, XIII, 271 note 3; IX, pt. ii, 211 note 1; language of the Pārsi holy books, *id.* 204; commentary or translation, *id.* 204 note 1; language of the early fragments, *id.* 212.
- Zend Avesta : sacred books of the Zoroastrians, literal meaning of; *nusks* or parts of, IX, pt. ii, 211 and note 2; preserved portions of, *id.* 212 note 1; education of laymen's sons in, *id.* 209-210; of the sons of the priests in, *id.* 210, 212 and note 2, 226; Sanskrit translation of, *id.* 221.
- Zérogerei : town mentioned by Ptolemy, identified with Dhār in Central India, I, pt. i, 540.
- Zīrat : feast on the third day after death among Musalmāns, IX, pt. ii, 169.
- Zia-ud-din Barui : annalist of Muhammad Tughlak's reign and author of *Tarikh-i-Firuz-Shāhi* (1325), I, pt. i, 513, 514, 517, 518.
- Zichās : women dying in child-birth, IX, pt. ii, 150.
- Zilhaji : twelfth month of the Musalmān year, holidays in, IX, pt. ii, 141.
- Zimnis : infidels, Jaziah tax collected from, I, pt. i, 213.
- Zizera, Zizerus : old name of Janjira, XI, 432; I, pt. ii, 2; XIII, 410 note 6.
- Zizyphus : *jujuba*, *rugosa*, food plants, XXV, 149; *jujuba xylocarpus*, timber trees, *id.* 49, 50.
- Zohak : sorcerer, discomfited by Faredun, IX, pt. ii, 216, 220 note 1.
- Zoroaster : the prophet of the Pārsis, IX, pt. ii, 211; brings the true religion from Ahuramazd, *id.* 213; his religious connection with India in mythic times, *id.* 183 note 4; his miracles, *id.* 211 and note 2 (13), 219.
- Zoroastrians : or Mobeds, Magha Brāhman said to be, IX, pt. I, 440 and note 4; followers of Zoroaster, IX, pt. ii, 211, 212, 215, 225.
- Zoskalés : king Za Sāgal or Za Asgal or Za Hakalé, I, pt. i, 543.
- Zubeir : ancestor of one of the families of Naiatas, IX, pt. ii, 14 note 3.
- Zuhr : noon prayer among Musalmāns, IX, pt. ii, 126 note 3.
- Zulfikarkhān : Aurangzeb's general in the Dakhan, attacks Rājārām at Jālāna (1700), XX, 289; XIX, 252; supports Shāhu (1707-1709), *id.* 253-255; captures and loses Sinh-gad (1707), XVIII, pt. ii, 240; XVIII, pt. iii, 444; defeated by Khanderāo Dābhāde near Burhānpur (1716), I, pt. i, 388.

11

11

Stanford University Library
Stanford, California

**In order that others may use this book,
please return it as soon as possible, but
not later than the date due.**

